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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release -
March 20, 1935,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
(Postponed from March 15)

ACREAGE INTENTIONS AS OF MARCH 1, 1935

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the lowing report on the indicated acreage for harvest in 1935 of certain crops upon ch approximately 46,000 farmers in all parts of the country made reports to the De- tment on or about March 1 regarding their planting intentions for the 1935 season.

The reported planting intentions have been analyzed and interpreted to a potential vest-acreage base assuming that the growers' planting intentions for 1935 will bear ewhat similar relationship to the acreage eventually harvested as has prevailed in past. In other words, the adjustments may be said to allow for average influence difficulties at planting time, loss of planted acreage from various causes and similar gencies.

The figures are to be considered only as indicative of the probable acreage harvest judging by plans now reported by growers. They are offered primarily to ist growers generally in making such further changes in their planting plans as may ear desirable. The acreage actually harvested in 1935 may turn out to be larger smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, ce changes, labor supply, financial conditions, developments in the Department's gram for crop acreage adjustment and the effect of the intentions report itself upon mers' actions.

CROP	ACREAGE PLANTED a		ACREAGE HARVESTED			ACREAGE INDICATED FOR HARVEST 1935
	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
n, all	105,982	95,319	108,668	103,260	87,486	95,692
Spring Wheat	24,300	18,521	21,898	19,425	9,290	17,847
rum	3,140	2,046	3,946	2,310	990	2,042
ther Spring	21,160	16,475	17,952	17,115	8,300	15,805
s	39,965	37,976	41,420	36,701	30,395	39,108
ley	13,350	11,378	13,346	10,009	7,144	11,954
rseed	1,700	1,499	1,975	1,328	974	1,845
ns, dry edible	1,812	1,867	1,408	1,692	1,378	1,909
toes	3,243	3,427	3,379	3,194	3,303	3,272
	----	----	873	792	781	816
n Sorghums, all	----	----	7,864	8,149	7,569	9,456
Hay	----	----	53,452	53,965	51,495	53,117
eans b	----	----	2,965	2,742	4,107	4,997
eas b	----	----	2,055	1,700	1,766	1,720
uts b	----	----	1,937	1,583	1,819	1,840
tpotatoes and Yams	----	----	926	759	762	766
cco	----	----	1,411	1,757	1,335	1,511

hown as of general interest only; NOT directly comparable with harvest indications or 1935; NOT estimated where not shown.
rown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

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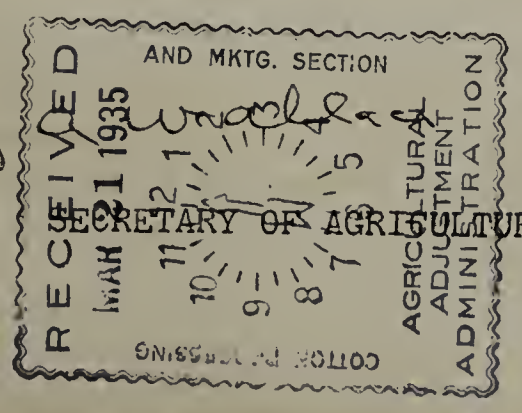

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935 3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

ACREAGE INTENTIONS AS OF MARCH 1, 1935.

Record acreages of grain sorghums and soybeans, fairly large acreages of beans and peanuts, about the usual acreages of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, oats, barley and rye, and moderate or below average acreages of most other field crops are indicated for this season by the March 1 reports which the Crop Reporting Board has received from 46,000 farmers in all parts of the country.

Empty barns and corn cribs and the sharp increases in the prices of crops as compared with those of one and two years ago would ordinarily stimulate plantings but the reports received show rather moderate acreages expected for harvest in most parts of the country. Unless the weather from now on is less favorable than usual, however, the acreage of main crops harvested should be considerably greater than in either of the last two seasons when drought caused heavy abandonment of planted acreage. The acreage finally harvested is still quite largely dependent on the rainfall in the Great Plains area where there is a serious and widespread shortage of subsoil moisture. Assuming that most of that area will have sufficient rain to permit about the usual proportion of the planted acreage to be harvested, the national total of 18 important crops (including winter grains but excluding cotton) is expected to be somewhere around 285,775,000 acres this season compared with the greatly reduced totals of 244,486,000 acres harvested last season and 277,890,000 acres in 1933. In 1932, when weather conditions were more favorable some 302,137,000 acres of these crops were harvested.

The prospective reduction in acreage below the level of 1932 appears to be due to several factors, including the crop control program, the unfavorable conditions for seeding in the plains region, local shortages of seed, the high cost of seed in comparison with present expectation of crop prices at harvest time, the reduction in feed requirements due to liquidation of livestock, and the financial difficulties of some farmers in the drought area.

The indicated shifts between crops likewise reflect the influence of various factors. The record acreages of grain sorghum and soybeans in prospect and the expansion of the bean acreage in the Southern Plains area appear to be due to substitution of those crops for others limited by contract, to the proven usefulness of those crops under recent drought conditions and, in the case of soybeans, to the fear of chinch bug damage to small grains and to the extensive loss of new grass seedings. The acreage of potatoes is expected to be about one percent below that finally harvested last year and about 5 percent below the acreage planted last year, the reduction being due chiefly to low prices being received in the principal shipping areas, and to poor prospects for favorable returns in the very early States. The reported acreages of corn, spring wheat, rice, peanuts, and tobacco, all show the effects of the control programs in operation, although each of these crops is expected to be harvested from an acreage substantially above the very low acreage harvested last season. For example, reports on the acreage of corn intended indicate about 95,692,000 acres for harvest. Last year only 87,486,000 acres were harvested for any purpose out of the 95,319,000 acres planted, but during the preceding 10 years the acreage at harvest averaged 101,666,000 acres.

The acreage of flax harvested is expected to be greatly above the low acreages harvested during the last two seasons and even materially above the seeded acreages but it is still expected to fall short of the acreages harvested in any of the previous 10 years. In the case of the tame hay crops, it seems probable that

ces

about the usual total acreage will be cut, the large acreages of sudan grass and annual legumes expected to be cut for hay being little more than enough to offset the extensive loss of timothy and clover seedings and the probable return to about the usual acreage of small grain for hay.

On the whole the acreage of feed crops seems likely to be rather large in comparison with the reduced numbers of livestock, but prebably reflects farmers' desires to replenish the greatly depleted farm reserves of these crops.

WHEAT: A total spring wheat acreage for harvest in 1935 of 17,847,000 acres is indicated by reports from farmers as compared with 9,290,000 acres harvested in 1934 and 19,425,000 acres harvested in 1933. In 1934, nearly one-half the seeded acreage of spring wheat was abandoned. Increases in comparison with last year's harvested acreage are shown in all important producing areas with the exception of part of the Pacific northwest. Most of the increase shown for this year as compared with last year reflects the difference between usual abandonment and the record abandonment of last year, since the indicated acreage to be seeded this year is only slightly in excess of that seeded in 1934.

The December report of the Board indicated a probable abandonment of winter wheat of approximately 13 percent. Reports as of March 1 point to about the same figure and suggest an acreage of all wheat for harvest in 1935 of about 54,000,000 acres.

OATS: The indicated acreage of oats for harvest in 1935 is 39,109,000 acres compared with 30,395,000 acres in 1934 and 39,673,000 acres, the 5-year (1927-1931) average.

The greatest increases in acreage this year are shown in the West North Central States where the 1934 acreage was materially reduced by the drought. Somewhat smaller increases in oats acreage are indicated in other sections of the country except the North Atlantic States where acreage is shown to be about the same as in 1934.

CORN: The reports from farmers on March 1 indicate that the area of corn harvested for all purposes may be expected to total about 95,692,000 acres. This would be only slightly above the 95,319,000 acres planted last year but markedly above the 87,486,000 finally harvested. During the 25 years previous to last season the corn acreage was fairly stable, ranging only from 97,806,000 acres in 1929 to the record acreage of 108,668,000 in 1932. Changes from last year vary considerably by States. Comparing the acreages indicated for harvest with the total acreage planted to corn last year decreases are shown in most of the South and also in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, and Missouri. In other North Central States and in the Northeastern States the indicated acreages for harvest exceed the acreages planted in 1934.

BARLEY: The prospective acreage of barley to be harvested in 1935 is 11,954,000 acres. This compares with the 5-year average (1927-1931) acreage harvested of 11,963,000 acres and the 1934 acreage of 7,144,000 acres which was exceptionally small because of the drought.

The 1934 harvested acreage in the heavy producing North Central States was exceptionally small because of heavy abandonment and the indications now point toward material increases in these States for 1935.

FLAXSEED: The prospective acreage of flaxseed for harvest in 1935 is 1,845,000 acres, compared with 974,000 acres harvested in 1934 and 1,328,000 acres harvested in 1933. The figure for this year assumes that loss of seeded acreage will be about average. In each of the past few years, damage by drought and insects has resulted in abandonment considerably in excess of average. The indicated acreage to be seeded this year is nearly 30 percent greater than the area seeded in 1934 and about 14 percent greater than the area seeded in 1933.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The prospective acreage of grain sorghums for harvest in 1935 is 9,456,000 acres. This would be the largest acreage of this crop on record. Following unusually heavy abandonment in 1934, increases over last year's harvested acreage are indicated in all important producing areas.

RICE: The prospective acreage of rice for harvest in the United States in 1935 is 816,000 acres, if growers carry out their reported intentions to the usual extent. This indicated acreage for harvest in 1935 is 35,000 acres more than was harvested in 1934 and 24,000 acres more than was harvested in 1933 but 57,000 acres less than was harvested in 1932 and 74,000 acres less than the average harvested acreage for the 5 years 1929-1933.

The indicated increase in 1935 over 1934 is all in the South. Nearly one-half of the increase is in Texas.

TAME HAY: The prospective acreage of tame hay for harvest in 1935 is 53,117,000 acres. This is 1,622,000 acres more than were harvested in 1934; 848,000 acres less than were harvested in 1933; and 335,000 acres less than were harvested in 1932. The trend of tame hay acreage was irregularly downward from 59,280,000 acres harvested in 1922 to 52,623,000 acres harvested in 1930. The largest acreage harvested since 1930 was 54,136,000 acres in 1931 and the smallest was 51,495,000 acres in 1934, when the drought cut acreage to the lowest in 20 years.

Sizable increases in acreage over that harvested in 1934 are indicated for most of the North Central and Western States. These increases presumably reflect an attempt, or at least a desire, to get back to something approaching normal provision for hay production. In the North Atlantic States and the Southeast the shifts from 1934 are mostly small and offsetting between States.

SWEETPOTATOES: The acreage intentions reported by growers early in March indicate an acreage of sweetpotatoes to be harvested in 1935 of 766,000 acres, which is slightly more than was harvested in 1934. This acreage is not much different from that of 1933 when there was a rather general reduction from the unusually large acreage of 926,000 in 1932. In the commercial, dry-flesh sweetpotato area, comprising New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, the reported 1935 intentions indicate an increase in harvest acreage to 62,000, compared with 58,000 in 1934, 60,000 in 1933, and 65,000 in 1932.

POTATOES: If potato growers carry out their 1935 acreage plans as reported early in March, and providing there are no unusual losses of plantings, the probable acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 3,272,000 acres. This would be only slightly less than the 3,303,000 acres harvested in 1934 but somewhat above the average of 3,188,000 acres harvested from 1929 to 1933. In 1934, the estimated planted acreage, allowing for the unusual acreage losses of that season, was 3,427,000 acres. For the various groupings of States, the indicated 1935 harvest acreages compare as follows with the acreages harvested in 1934 and with the averages for 1929-1933; 11 early States, 432,000 acres - nearly 5 percent less than the 1934 but nearly 10 percent more than average; 7 intermediate States, 334,000 acres - a little less than 1934 but a little more than average; 18 surplus late States, 2,095,000 acres - only slightly less than 1934 but one percent above average; and the 12 other late States, 411,000 acres - slightly more than 1934 but 6 percent above average.

SOYBEANS: Owing to encouraging market demand for the crop of 1933, to the drought conditions, and to the lifting of contract restrictions on acreage of feed crops in the early summer of 1934, the acreage of soybeans grown alone in that year increased to 4,107,000 acres as compared with 2,742,000 acres in 1933 and 2,965,000 acres in 1932.

This year another big increase in soybean acreage is reported, indicating an acreage of 4,997,000 acres. This report does not show the change intended in the considerable acreage of soybeans which is usually interplanted with corn and other crops in the South, from much of which some beans are harvested but, on the other hand, it does include most of the soybeans for hay and some of those for grazing. The proportion of the total plantings that will be harvested for the beans this year will depend on the relative need for hay and upon the prices prevailing and in prospect for soybeans during the growing season. The greatest increase is indicated for Illinois, which had last year about 43 percent of the harvested acreage and produced about 54 percent of the total harvested crop. Large increases in the acreage grown alone are shown also for Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana, and a moderate increase for Missouri. A small decrease in the South is expected.

COWPEAS: The 1,720,000 acres of cowpeas to be grown alone in 1935 is slightly below the acreage in 1934. Little change is shown for most States, with increases in the Ohio Valley States and South Carolina nearly offsetting decreases in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, and Mississippi. This crop is grown mainly in the Southern States and principally for hay and soil improvement. Most of the peas harvested are for seed. A large additional acreage is usually interplanted with corn, being utilized partly for seed but mostly for grazing.

DRY BEANS: The indicated acreage for harvest of 1,909,000 acres of dry edible beans, is somewhat greater than the average of 1,792,000 acres harvested in the years 1929-1933 and much greater than the drought shortened acreage of 1,378,000 acres harvested for beans in 1934. The greater part of the increase over last year's acreage is due to increases in Colorado and New Mexico where the drought destroyed considerably more than one-half of last year's planted acreage. In Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska, which together produce most of the Great Northern Beans, a substantial increase from last year's low acreage is also indicated. In California the expected increase in lima acreage is somewhat greater than that for other varieties. In Michigan and New York, where most of the ordinary pea-beans are produced, only a slight increase in acreage is indicated.

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TOBACCO:

Reported intentions of growers as of March 1 indicate 1,510,700 acres of tobacco for harvest in 1935, or an increase of 175,000 acres above that harvested last year, but about 393,000 acres less than the five year (1927-31) average.

The prospective acreage of flue-cured is 871,100 acres, an increase of 160,300 acres over the 1934 harvest but 63,900 acres less than the 1933 harvest.

About 158,500 acres of fire-cured are indicated for harvest in 1935 compared with 151,200 acres in 1934 and 168,100 acres in 1933.

The acreage of Burley in 1935 will probably total 347,400 acres or about the same acreage as in 1934 but considerably below the 5-year average (1927-1931) acreage of 398,060 acres.

From present indications the 1935 acreage of dark air-cured will be 43,200 acres. This is compared with 40,100 acres in 1934 and the 5-year average of 70,380 acres.

The 1935 acreage of all cigar types is expected to be increased somewhat over the 1934 acreage but will remain well below the 1927-1931 average acreage.

PEANUTS: Present indications are that about 1,840,000 acres of peanuts will be grown alone for all purposes this year, exclusive of those interplanted between the rows of corn and other crops. While the intended increase is small, last year's acreage of 1,819,000 has been exceeded only by the 1,937,000 acres grown alone in 1932.

Acreage in Virginia is expected to remain unchanged in comparison with last year. Increases are indicated in North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Oklahoma and decreases in Texas and Alabama. The proportion of the acreage of peanuts that will be harvested, and the proportions of the harvested nuts that will be crushed for oil or used for feed, is unknown at this time.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 20, 1935
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

C O R N (All).

State	ACREAGE					Indicated for harvest
	Planted 1/		Harvested			
	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres		Thousand acres
Me.	17	16	16	17	16	16
N. H.	15	15	14	15	15	16
Vt.	63	67	64	63	67	68
Mass.	38	37	38	38	37	38
R. I.	10	10	9	10	10	11
Conn.	53	52	54	53	52	52
N. Y.	571	617	583	571	617	648
N. J.	167	166	165	167	166	168
Pa.	1,280	1,216	1,255	1,280	1,216	1,228
Ohio	3,364	2,927	3,433	3,364	2,927	3,103
Ind.	4,314	3,796	4,639	4,314	3,796	4,138
Ill.	8,494	7,305	9,353	8,324	7,159	8,018
Mich.	1,365	1,392	1,407	1,365	1,392	1,462
Wis.	2,228	2,384	2,184	2,228	2,384	2,265
Minn.	4,846	4,599	4,945	4,846	4,507	4,507
Iowa	11,375	9,221	11,849	11,375	8,760	9,724
Mo.	6,019	5,068	6,472	6,019	4,815	5,008
N. Dak.	1,390	1,523	1,404	1,334	1,401	1,219
S. Dak.	4,965	3,940	5,030	3,873	2,827	4,137
Nebr.	10,431	8,559	10,644	10,431	6,676	8,812
Kans.	7,764	5,174	7,362	6,994	3,777	5,023
Del.	145	141	147	145	141	145
Md.	560	515	548	560	515	536
Va.	1,571	1,461	1,496	1,571	1,461	1,519
W. Va.	464	441	446	464	441	450
N. C.	2,392	2,440	2,322	2,392	2,440	2,391
S. C.	1,573	1,730	1,656	1,573	1,730	1,730
Ga.	3,740	3,927	3,856	3,740	3,927	3,848
Fla.	673	639	687	673	639	671
Ky.	2,727	2,618	2,811	2,727	2,618	2,618
Tenn.	2,810	2,641	2,927	2,810	2,641	2,615
Ala.	3,031	3,425	3,224	3,031	3,425	2,980
Miss.	2,390	2,748	2,414	2,390	2,748	2,666
Ark.	2,013	2,256	1,993	2,013	2,053	2,115
La.	1,198	1,396	1,261	1,198	1,354	1,259
Okla.	3,144	2,582	3,288	2,861	2,117	2,413
Tex.	5,422	5,727	5,707	5,422	5,097	5,607
Mont.	239	221	215	215	133	166
Idaho	50	39	55	50	38	42
Wyo.	238	218	228	226	131	210
Colo.	2,277	1,589	1,909	2,004	842	1,516
N.Mex.	280	239	297	238	136	272
Ariz.	41	35	41	41	35	40
Utah	21	19	20	21	19	22
Nev.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wash.	41	34	38	41	34	35
Oreg.	71	57	65	71	57	63
Calif.	100	95	95	100	95	100
U. S.	105,982	95,319	108,668	103,260	87,486	95,692

1/ Shown as of general interest only; not directly comparable with harvest indications for 1935.

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

DURUM WHEAT

State	ACREAGE: Planted 1/ 1933	Planted 1/ 1934	Harvested 1932	Harvested 1933	Harvested 1934	Indicated for harvest 1935
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres		Thousand acres
Minn.	90	63	110	88	57	94
N. Dak.	2,378	1,552	2,867	2,093	900	1,530
S. Dak.	630	400	929	93	11	385
Mont.	42	31	40	36	22	33
U. S.	3,140	2,046	3,946	2,310	990	2,042

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Me.	5	5	3	5	5	6
N. Y.	8	8	10	8	8	9
Pa.	7	7	9	7	7	6
Ohio	5	3	9	5	3	2
Ind.	10	8	14	10	8	9
Ill.	59	37	99	59	26	22
Mich.	10	9	11	10	9	11
Wis.	72	90	73	72	90	99
Minn.	1,438	1,383	1,182	1,383	1,106	1,548
Iowa	43	37	44	43	37	52
Mo.	3	3	6	3	3	3
N. Dak.	8,994	7,205	7,772	8,005	2,882	6,917
S. Dak.	3,440	2,560	2,803	981	98	2,230
Nebr.	414	268	202	414	166	339
Kans.	15	10	18	15	10	23
Mont.	3,257	2,704	3,412	2,866	1,920	2,496
Ida.	475	437	510	475	437	415
Wyo.	196	80	129	133	56	121
Colo.	368	350	193	280	168	307
N. Mex.	25	21	31	25	15	27
Utah	74	70	76	74	67	80
Nev.	15	13	17	15	12	13
Wash.	1,579	947	1,089	1,579	947	795
Oreg.	648	220	240	648	220	275
U. S.	21,160	16,475	17,952	17,115	8,300	15,805

1/ Shown as of general interest only; not directly comparable with harvest indications for 1935.

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

O A T S

State	ACREAGE					
	Planted 1/		Harvested			Indicated for harvest
	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres			Thousand acres
Me.	130	117	130	130	117	118
N.H.	6	7	8	6	7	7
Vt.	59	61	62	59	61	64
Mass.	5	5	5	5	5	6
R.I.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Conn.	9	10	9	9	10	11
N.Y.	820	836	863	820	836	836
N.J.	44	44	41	44	44	45
Pa.	941	918	944	925	906	897
Ohio	1,273	1,246	1,591	1,273	1,209	1,257
Ind.	1,817	1,748	1,965	1,690	1,350	1,620
Ill.	4,207	4,039	4,439	4,039	3,029	4,029
Mich.	1,168	1,247	1,335	1,121	1,222	1,283
Wis.	2,507	2,334	2,533	2,457	2,334	2,544
Minn.	4,667	4,539	4,575	4,484	3,767	4,897
Iowa	6,243	5,765	6,181	6,243	4,900	5,880
Mo.	1,764	1,544	1,939	1,764	1,235	1,482
N.Dak.	2,004	1,915	2,004	1,703	766	1,685
S.Dak.	2,300	1,975	2,321	696	376	1,861
Nebr.	2,650	2,120	2,473	2,226	1,224	2,350
Kans.	1,737	1,456	1,608	1,528	1,238	1,671
Del.	3	4	4	3	4	4
Md.	50	44	57	50	44	48
Va.	168	123	166	168	123	129
W.Va.	120	108	133	120	108	113
N.C.	205	207	205	205	207	217
S.C.	370	388	389	370	388	388
Ga.	295	336	378	295	336	376
Fla.	7	8	7	7	8	9
Ky.	122	116	162	122	110	121
Tenn.	109	89	124	109	89	107
Ala.	69	110	99	69	110	126
Miss.	21	31	32	21	31	33
Ark.	103	132	114	103	132	139
La.	16	20	20	16	20	25
Okla.	1,161	1,300	1,334	1,161	1,300	1,430
Tex.	1,189	1,546	1,749	1,189	1,546	1,778
Mont.	451	471	403	383	306	413
Ida.	145	139	148	142	132	165
Wyo.	167	101	154	151	83	162
Colo.	210	176	141	162	97	144
N.Mex.	38	36	40	38	23	34
Ariz.	13	12	13	13	12	13
Utah	50	35	54	50	32	45
Nev.	3	2	3	3	2	3
Wash.	179	170	166	179	170	182
Oreg.	259	246	223	259	246	244
Calif.	89	98	74	89	98	115
U.S.	39,965	37,976	41,420	36,701	30,395	39,108

1/ Shown as of general interest only; not directly comparable with harvest indications for 1935.

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

B A R L E Y

State	ACREAGE					
	Planted 1/		Harvested			Indicated for harvest
	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres			Thousand acres
Me.	5	4	4	5	4	5
Vt.	4	4	5	4	4	5
N.Y.	165	162	151	165	162	162
N.J.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pa.	81	68	69	81	68	61
Ohio	57	19	90	44	19	21
Ind.	35	25	40	28	21	33
Ill.	375	207	371	319	93	98
Mich.	278	194	317	250	188	199
Wis.	805	741	789	805	741	874
Minn.	1,947	1,851	1,968	1,850	1,536	2,227
Iowa	586	471	604	586	457	594
Mo.	15	22	19	15	22	55
N.Dak.	2,344	1,978	2,376	1,758	791	1,978
S.Dak.	2,200	1,823	2,053	493	237	1,493
Nebr.	970	620	918	799	360	774
Kans.	816	589	704	408	265	676
Md.	23	22	21	23	22	21
Va.	35	36	30	35	36	34
W.Va.	4	4	4	4	4	4
N.C.	17	16	19	17	16	14
Ky.	12	10	10	12	10	10
Tenn.	21	19	20	21	19	19
Okla.	80	110	138	80	110	138
Tex.	172	189	210	172	189	204
Mont.	220	205	195	176	123	197
Idaho	149	141	163	143	134	181
Wyo.	100	80	127	89	43	83
Colo.	637	485	439	430	189	344
N.Mex.	13	12	13	13	10	15
Ariz.	20	22	21	20	22	31
Utah	37	31	44	37	31	42
Nev.	5	5	7	5	5	6
Wash.	74	59	64	74	59	77
Oreg.	113	98	96	113	98	118
Calif.	934	1,055	1,246	934	1,055	1,160
U. S.	13,350	11,378	13,346	10,009	7,144	11,954

1/ Shown as of general interest only; not directly comparable with harvest indications for 1935.

mbp

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

F L A X S E E D

State	ACREAGE					
	Planted 1/		Harvested			Indicated for harvest
	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres			Thousand acres
Wis.	4	5	6	4	5	6
Minn.	735	725	689	682	580	725
Iowa	28	26	19	28	21	23
Mo.	2	2	2	2	2	2
N.Dak.	616	536	826	462	268	750
S.Dak.	123	68	165	46	17	136
Nebr.	2	1	3	2	2/	1
Kans.	36	50	46	36	50	63
Mont.	151	73	214	64	19	90
Wyo.	3	2	5	2	1	1
Calif.	-	11	-	-	11	48
U.S.	1,700	1,499	1,975	1,328	974	1,845

BEANS, dry, edible

Me.	9	8	8	9	8	9
Vt.	3	3	3	3	3	3
N.Y.	130	110	114	117	110	118
Mich.	515	542	495	510	515	530
Wis.	5	6	6	5	6	5
Minn.	8	8	7	7	7	8
Nebr.	16	28	14	16	12	18
Kans.	13	14	7	13	2/	20
Mont.	36	34	24	34	29	41
Idaho	121	122	93	121	122	138
Wyo.	33	30	19	31	26	31
Colo.	462	564	221	365	186	493
N.Mex.	176	88	163	176	44	154
Ariz.	9	10	8	9	10	11
Oreg.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calif.	275	299	225	275	299	329
U.S.	1,812	1,867	1,408	1,692	1,378	1,909

1/ Shown as of general interest only; not directly comparable with harvest indications for 1935.

2/ Less than 500 acres.

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 20, 1935
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

T A M E H A Y

State	A C R E A G E			
	Harvested			Indicated for harvest
	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Thousand acres			
Me.	966	966	960	950
N. H.	336	336	334	331
Vt.	918	919	913	922
Mass.	332	330	336	333
R. I.	34	35	35	35
Conn.	249	252	250	245
N. Y.	3,990	4,030	4,000	4,040
N. J.	206	212	215	213
Pa.	2,425	2,424	2,420	2,420
Ohio	2,383	2,468	2,629	2,419
Ind.	1,764	1,695	1,841	1,767
Ill.	2,313	2,340	2,630	2,683
Mich.	2,397	2,491	2,373	2,397
Wis.	2,881	2,949	2,450	2,695
Minn.	2,566	2,706	2,560	2,688
Iowa	2,929	3,303	3,028	3,179
Mo.	2,928	2,737	2,420	2,541
N. Dak.	1,366	1,281	1,093	1,279
S. Dak.	1,015	1,176	747	896
Nebr.	1,680	1,871	1,480	1,658
Kans.	1,077	1,142	950	1,092
Del.	73	73	71	73
Md.	403	403	403	403
Va.	851	921	960	989
W. Va.	623	629	635	635
N. C.	737	666	765	765
S. C.	287	263	283	283
Ga.	826	706	773	788
Fla.	84	78	89	94
Ky.	1,165	1,267	1,175	1,116
Tenn.	1,267	1,275	1,226	1,251
Ala.	626	516	602	572
Miss.	318	315	360	364
Ark.	544	581	610	586
La.	170	176	204	194
Okla.	510	449	444	453
Tex.	558	515	517	527
Mont.	1,630	1,548	1,425	1,425
Ida.	1,102	1,086	1,016	1,077
Wyo.	828	893	665	765
Colo.	1,255	1,249	960	1,104
N. Mex.	167	164	156	164
Ariz.	137	170	147	151
Utah	650	643	501	591
Nev.	200	207	166	199
Wash.	848	822	901	901
Oreg.	992	967	1,044	1,044
Calif.	1,846	1,720	1,733	1,820
U. S.	53,452	53,965	51,495	53,117

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

P O T A T O E S 1/

STATE and GROUP	ACREAGE: Planted 2/ 1933	Planted 2/ 1934	Harvested 1932	Harvested 1933	Harvested 1934	Indicated for harvest 1935
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Thousand acres		Thousand acres			Thous. acres
Maine	150	168	170	150	168	163
New York	204	210	210	200	210	202
Pennsylvania	189	200	195	189	200	190
3 Eastern	543	578	575	539	578	555
Michigan	265	274	260	265	268	271
Wisconsin	239	261	260	239	261	251
Minnesota	334	334	379	334	334	334
North Dakota	156	155	161	150	132	139
South Dakota	79	57	73	62	43	50
5 Central	1,073	1,081	1,133	1,050	1,038	1,045
Nebraska	121	147	135	115	115	135
Montana	24	25	22	23	23	24
Idaho	95	106	99	95	104	94
Wyoming	33	30	33	31	25	27
Colorado	92	103	100	87	76	80
Utah	14	13	15	14	13	14
Nevada	2	2	2	2	2	2
Washington	41	45	40	41	45	38
Oregon	39	44	42	39	44	38
California	33	41	33	33	41	43
10 Western	494	556	521	480	488	495
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	2,110	2,215	2,229	2,069	2,104	2,095
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	8	9	8	8	9	9
Vermont	15	16	16	15	16	15
Massachusetts	15	16	13	15	16	15
Rhode Island	2	3	2	2	3	3
Connecticut	13	15	12	13	15	15
5 New England	53	59	51	53	59	57
West Virginia	37	40	41	37	40	38
Ohio	114	109	117	112	109	106
Indiana	59	62	61	57	62	65
Illinois	50	52	54	48	52	55
Iowa	75	77	74	75	77	80
5 Central	335	340	347	329	340	344
New Mexico	8	7	6	8	7	7
Arizona	3	3	3	3	3	3
2 Southwestern	11	10	9	11	10	10
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	399	409	407	393	409	411
30 LATE STATES	2,509	2,624	2,636	2,462	2,513	2,506
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	44	50	45	44	50	50
Delaware	6	6	6	6	6	5
Maryland	30	33	31	30	33	35
Virginia	93	101	94	93	101	90
Kentucky	62	64	60	62	64	67
Missouri	54	50	56	54	46	46
Kansas	44	46	44	42	37	41
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	333	350	336	331	337	334
TOTAL 37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	2,842	2,974	2,972	2,793	2,850	2,840

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

P O T A T O E S 1/ (Continued)

STATE and GROUP	ACREAGE: Planted 2/ 1933	Planted 2/ 1934	Harvested 1932	Harvested 1933	Harvested 1934	Indicated for harvest 1935
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Thousand acres		Thousand acres			Thous. acres
North Carolina	77	92	68	77	92	78
South Carolina	16	21	17	16	21	20
Georgia	18	20	17	18	20	20
Florida	18	25	23	18	25	26
Tennessee	54	60	51	54	60	59
Alabama	32	40	36	32	40	38
Mississippi	13	16	14	13	16	15
Arkansas	39	41	37	39	41	40
Louisiana	41	44	40	41	44	42
Oklahoma	36	40	42	36	40	40
Texas	57	54	62	57	54	54
TOTAL 11 EARLY	401	453	407	401	453	432
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,243	3,427	3,379	3,194	3,303	3,272

S W E E T P O T A T O E S

New Jersey	12	12	13	14
Indiana	4	4	4	4
Illinois	7	6	7	8
Iowa	3	3	3	3
Missouri	10	10	11	10
Kansas	6	5	5	5
Delaware	7	7	6	7
Maryland	8	6	5	5
Virginia	38	35	34	36
North Carolina	94	85	82	78
South Carolina	66	56	54	54
Georgia	109	95	89	85
Florida	25	21	20	22
Kentucky	25	20	19	21
Tennessee	75	50	60	65
Alabama	101	76	81	73
Mississippi	79	63	71	67
Arkansas	38	28	27	28
Louisiana	84	74	80	82
Oklahoma	22	15	14	14
Texas	100	78	66	73
California	13	10	11	12
UNITED STATES	926	759	762	766

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire acreage, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.

2/ Shown as of general interest only; not directly comparable with harvest indications for 1935.

mbp

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935
3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

TOBACCO

State	ACREAGE			
	Harvested			Indicated for harvest
	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Acres			
Mass.	7,300	4,900	3,000	4,200
Conn.	18,300	13,600	10,300	13,700
N.Y.	1,400	400	300	300
Pa.	42,100	21,300	15,200	15,200
Ohio	45,100	33,000	24,000	24,000
Ind.	14,000	14,700	8,800	8,800
Wis.	28,000	12,600	7,500	8,000
Minn.	600	300	100	100
Mo.	7,300	9,000	6,100	6,500
Kans.	200	600	600	600
Md.	35,000	34,000	32,300	32,000
Va.	91,000	132,000	113,000	128,000
W.Va.	3,700	6,700	3,000	3,000
N.C.	471,000	687,000	514,000	625,000
S.C.	63,000	103,000	72,000	90,000
Ga.	23,500	66,000	51,000	68,000
Fla.	4,300	6,200	6,700	8,000
Ky.	418,000	454,000	347,000	354,000
Tenn.	132,000	157,000	120,000	121,000
La.	400	300	300	300
U.S.	1,411,200	1,756,600	1,355,200	1,510,700

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

T O B A C C O (By Class and Type)

Class and Type	ACREAGE Harvested 1932	Harvested 1933	Harvested 1934	Indicated for harvest 1935
		Acres		Acres
Flue Cured				
11	242,500	332,400	265,000	333,000
12	240,000	360,000	270,000	315,000
13	110,500	171,800	120,400	150,000
14	25,100	70,800	55,400	73,100
Total	618,100	935,000	710,800	871,100
Fire-Cured				
21	20,700	32,800	25,600	27,500
22	97,000	97,000	88,300	89,000
23	36,500	34,300	32,600	36,200
24	5,000	4,000	4,700	5,800
Total	159,200	168,100	151,200	158,500
Air-Cured (light)				
31	419,400	508,700	348,100	347,400
32	35,000	34,000	32,300	32,000
Total	454,400	542,700	380,400	379,400
Air-Cured (dark)				
35	22,400	23,000	19,100	20,500
36	24,000	16,000	16,800	18,200
37	2,200	2,800	4,200	4,500
Total	48,600	41,800	40,100	43,200
Cigar Filler				
41	41,700	21,000	15,000	15,000
42-44	29,700	14,000	13,600	13,600
45	300	100	300	400
Total	71,700	35,100	28,900	29,000
Cigar Binder				
51	9,500	7,200	5,100	7,100
52	11,600	6,700	3,300	5,200
53	1,800	700	500	500
54	19,200	8,400	4,700	5,000
55	9,400	4,500	2,900	3,100
Total	51,500	27,500	16,500	20,900
Cigar Wrapper				
61	4,500	4,600	4,900	5,600
62	2,400	1,300	2,000	2,500
Total	6,900	5,900	6,900	8,100
Miscellaneous				
E. Ohio	400	200	100	200
La.	400	300	300	300
Total	800	500	400	500
U. S. Total	1,411,200	1,756,600	1,335,200	1,510,700

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

G R A I N S O R G H U M (All)

State	ACREAGE			
	Harvested			Indicated for harvest
	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Thousand acres			
Mo.	104	88	119	149
Nebr.	22	37	74	74
Kans.	1,328	1,607	1,205	2,169
Okla.	1,602	1,400	1,232	1,417
Tex.	4,065	4,228	4,482	4,796
Colo.	206	284	102	311
N.Mex.	392	372	242	375
Ariz.	30	35	35	40
Calif.	115	98	78	125
U. S.	7,864	8,149	7,569	9,456

R I C E

Ark.	163	147	136	143
La.	415	394	394	406
Tex.	185	145	146	162
Calif.	110	106	105	105
U. S.	873	792	781	816

P E A N U T S 1/

Va.	138	113	141	141
N. C	292	197	246	258
S. C	19	16	17	19
Ga.	622	529	571	600
Fla.	164	148	141	148
Tenn.	14	10	11	10
Ala.	329	253	319	287
Miss.	32	30	34	31
Ark.	36	34	41	42
La.	20	17	19	17
Okla.	47	34	61	73
Tex.	224	202	218	214
U. S.	1,937	1,583	1,819	1,840

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1935
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SOYBEANS 1/

State	ACREAGE Harvested 1932	1933	1934	Indicated for harvest 1935
	Thousand acres			
N.Y.	3	3	4	5
N.J.	2	2	3	3
Pa.	18	22	20	25
Ohio	102	96	112	151
Ind.	482	381	514	668
Ill.	617	568	1,193	1,632
Mich.	7	6	9	10
Wis.	45	58	157	110
Iowa	185	211	635	857
Mo.	523	455	569	637
Kans.	33	44	35	35
Del.	43	41	40	37
Md.	45	39	34	32
Va.	82	75	68	65
W.Va.	22	23	22	25
N.C.	210	189	198	178
S.C.	32	34	20	20
Ga.	36	36	36	36
Ky.	109	93	76	76
Tenn.	138	124	99	89
Ala	64	67	73	66
Miss.	65	58	75	75
Ark.	34	36	36	36
La.	51	64	64	64
Okla.	17	17	15	15
U.S.	2,965	2,742	4,107	4,997

COWPEAS 1/

N.J.	1	1	1	1
Ohio	2	3	2	2
Ind.	39	35	45	50
Ill.	206	179	215	236
Mo.	126	112	114	97
Kans.	3	4	4	4
Del.	5	5	5	5
Md.	6	5	5	5
Va.	67	58	61	58
W.Va.	3	3	2	2
N.C.	163	122	146	124
S.C.	209	188	188	197
Ga.	333	266	231	231
Fla.	29	29	28	32
Ky.	90	63	59	50
Tenn.	219	142	138	117
Ala.	117	82	93	88
Miss.	78	58	81	73
Ark.	151	151	160	160
La.	30	31	33	33
[illegible]	56	57	54	54
[illegible]	122	106	101	101
[illegible]	2,055	1,700	1,766	1,720

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

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1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
March 16, 1936,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUN 7 1940
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ACREAGE INTENTIONS AS OF MARCH 1, 1936.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following report on the indicated acreage for harvest in 1936 of certain crops upon which approximately 42,000 farmers in all parts of the country made reports to the Department on or about March 1 regarding their acreage intentions for the 1936 season.

The reported acreage intentions have been adjusted to show the acreages that would be harvested in 1936 if the relations between growers' intentions and harvested acreages are similar to those which have prevailed in the past. The interpretations allow for usual difficulties at planting time and usual abandonment of planted crops but do not allow for the effects of the soil conservation program except in so far as some individual farmers may have taken it into consideration when reporting their plans.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreage actually harvested in 1936 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the soil conservation program, and the effect of the intentions report itself upon farmers' actions.

Neither the indicated acreage for harvest in 1936 nor the base acreages shown for comparison has yet been revised to the basis of the 1935 Census.

CROP	ACREAGE				
	Harvested			Indicated for Harvest	
	Average, 1928-32 Acres	1934 Acres	1935 Acres	1936 Acres	1936 Percent of 1935 harvested
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	
Corn, all	102,768	87,795	92,727	98,775	106.5
All spring wheat	20,431	9,281	18,826	22,440	119.2
Durum wheat	4,805	990	2,644	3,312	125.3
Other spring wheat	15,626	8,291	16,182	19,128	118.2
Oats	39,887	30,172	39,714	39,785	100.2
Barley	12,739	7,095	12,858	13,017	101.2
Flaxseed	2,757	969	2,071	2,359	113.9
Rice	924	781	784	876	111.7
Grain sorghums, all	6,855	7,569	10,470	10,290	98.3
Potatoes	3,243	3,312	3,271	3,160	96.6
Sweetpotatoes and yams	729	762	778	746	95.9
Tobacco	1,874	1,271	1,458	1,602	109.8
Beans, dry edible	1,760	1,399	1,843	1,795	97.4
Soybeans [1]	2,635	4,253	5,211	4,624	88.7
Cowpeas [1]	1,491	1,766	1,567	1,579	100.8
Peanuts [1]	1,631	1,819	1,859	2,012	108.2
Tame hay	53,725	51,828	52,026	53,312	102.5

[1] Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

APPROVED:

H A Wallace

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:
Joseph A. Becker, Chairman,
A. R. Tuttle, Secretary,
John B. Shepard, John A. Hicks,
S. A. Jones, J. H. Peters,
Joseph L. Orr, C. G. Carpenter,
R. K. Smith, D. L. Floyd,
S. J. Gilbert.

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 16, 1936
3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

ACREAGE INTENTIONS AS OF MARCH 1, 1936

A substantial increase in the acreage of crops is to be expected this year according to the March 1 plans of 42,000 farmers as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture. These plans indicate acreages of corn, spring wheat, flaxseed, rice, peanuts, and some types of tobacco that appear large in comparison with the acreages harvested during the last three years, but for these crops, as for most other crops, the changes in prospect are mostly back to what would have been considered normal acreages three years ago.

Since most of the farmers reported their plans before the Soil Conservation Act was passed and before any of them knew how it would affect them individually, the acreages shown in their reports were those which they were preparing at that time to put in. Separate allowance will need to be made for such changes in plans as the administration of the Act may cause. In interpreting the reported plans the Crop Reporting Board has made careful allowance for usual difficulties at planting time, for usual loss of crops from hail, flood, drought and other causes and the figures are published to help individual farmers in adjusting their cropping programs after learning what farmers in other parts of the country are planning.

On the whole, the acreages which farmers are now planning to grow are about what would ordinarily be expected as a result of present supply and price conditions and prospective requirements for feeding livestock. The increase of 25 percent indicated for durum wheat and the increase of 18 percent indicated for other spring wheat reflect several years of low wheat production, below average prospects for winter wheat, low wheat stocks and prices that are high compared with prices of other grains. If present plans are carried out, and there is only the usual abandonment of spring wheat the total spring wheat acreage would be about 10 percent above the 1928-32 average, but judging from present prospects for winter wheat, this would mean a total wheat acreage only 1 or 2 percent above the average in those years. The chances are that production on such acreage would be above usual domestic requirements but yields vary too widely to permit definite prediction.

The acreages of other cash crops reported show irregular changes in comparison with the areas harvested during the last few years. The intended peanut acreage indicated at 8 percent over the large acreage grown last year would be the largest since the World War period. Soybeans which have been increasing steadily for some years show a prospective decrease of 11 percent from the record acreage last year which would still leave an acreage substantially larger than in any other year. Plans for other leading cash crops are more conservative. Comparing the acreages indicated for harvest in 1936 with the acreages harvested during the 1928-32 period flaxseed shows a decrease of 14 percent, rice of 5 percent, potatoes about 3 percent, and tobacco around 15 percent. Sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans each show increases of about 2 percent.

Present plans, if not changed by the Soil Conservation program, would indicate about the usual acreage of feed grains for harvest next fall. There would be about the same acreages of oats and barley as the average during the 5-year period, 1928-32, and the indicated 4 percent decrease in the acreage of corn seems likely to be offset by a nearly correspondingly increased acreage of grain sorghum. Production will depend largely on weather conditions but,

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with only moderate stocks of feed grain now on the farms, the most probable supply next fall would seem to be somewhere around the 5-year average (1928-32). This would mean a rather larger than usual supply in proportion to livestock numbers. The number of units of grain consuming livestock and poultry on farms on January 1 of this year was 10 percent below the comparable 5-year average and it is expected that by next January the number will still be about 5 percent below the average.

The reports on hay suggest the possibility of slightly less than the usual supply per unit of livestock but this may be changed by the Soil Conservation program. Considering the acreages of the major hay crops which farmers were planning to cut and adding allowance for the prospective acreage of grain crops cut for hay and for such hay as is likely to be secured from peanuts and other annual legumes, the total appears to be about 2 percent above the acreage cut last year, but about 1 percent below the 5-year, 1928-32 average. The winter has been so cold that supplies remaining on hand next spring are not expected to be heavy. The number of units of hay-consuming livestock is about 7 percent below the peak of two years ago and may show a slight further decline during the year but it is still nearly 2 percent above the 5-year average.

While the tendency to increase acreage is rather general, about two-thirds of the total acreage expansion this year is expected to be in the Great Plains States where the continuation of the 1934 drought into the spring of 1935 caused the loss of much of the winter wheat seeded for harvest in 1935 and also prevented the seeding of the usual acreage of spring grain. Soil moisture is still seriously lacking in that portion of this area which extends from central Kansas into southeastern Wyoming and from this line southward through west Texas, and there is still considerable uncertainty as to the acreage of crops that will finally be harvested in that area.

In the irrigated areas of the West prospects are more promising as the present condition of the snow cover on the mountains encourages the expectation of a good supply of water. In most parts of the South a moderate increase in crops other than cotton is to be expected but the extent of the increaso in all crops cannot be calculated because no information on prospective plantings of cotton was collected. In some central Corn Belt States, particularly Missouri, the acreage of crops was reduced last year by wet weather at planting time. Farmers in that area now plan to put in about the usual acreage but much less than the usual area was plowed last fall and less than the usual amount of field work has been done this spring so further wet weather might prevent them from carrying out their plans. In the Northeast and in some limited areas elsewhere the recent tendency towards an increase in the number of farms in operation and an increase in the area in cultivation appear to have been checked by the improvement in industrial conditions; and in some local areas there begin to be signs that the movement of workers back to the factories may cause a slight decrease in the acreage of intensive crops this season.

CORN: The area of corn harvested for all purposes in 1936 may be expected to total about 98,775,000 acres, according to reports from farmers on March 1. This would be above the 92,727,000 acres harvested in 1935 but below the 5-year (1928-32) average of 102,768,000 acres. Changes from last year vary considerably by States with increases being indicated in all groups except in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States where comparatively small declines will occur. North Dakota will have a smaller acreage but in all other North Central States the indicated acreage of corn for harvest will exceed acreages harvested in 1935. In the Corn Belt as a whole, the indicated acreage for 1936 exceeds that harvested in 1935 by about 5,800,000 acres or nearly 11 percent.

As compared with the 5-year average, substantial decreases are indicated in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. More moderate decreases are indicated in Ohio and Indiana, while increases are in prospect in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the East North Central States as a group, the prospective 1936 acreage is less than the 5-year average by about 800,000 acres or about 4 percent, while in the West North Central States it is less than average by about 5,000,000 acres or about 11 percent. Other significant changes from the average are increases of about 1,100,000 acres or 10 percent in the South Atlantic States, about 500,000 acres or 2 percent in the South Central States and about 200,000 acres or 3 percent in the Western States.

WHEAT: A total spring wheat acreage of 22,440,000 acres for harvest in 1936 is indicated by reports from farmers. The acreage harvested in 1935 was 18,826,000 acres and the 5-year average (1928-32) was 20,431,000 acres.

In the principal spring wheat area, the indicated increase in acreage over that of last year ranges from 6 percent in Minnesota to 25 percent in Montana. A sharp increase is also in prospect in the Pacific Northwest, where seedings of winter wheat in the fall of 1935 were curtailed by lack of moisture.

The indicated acreage of durum wheat for harvest in 1936 is 3,312,000 acres, an increase of 25 percent over the 2,644,000 acres harvested in 1935 but still substantially below the 5-year (1928-32) average of 4,805,000 acres. Prospective increases from last year's acreage range from 15 percent in Minnesota to 40 percent in Montana.

Acreage of spring wheat other than durum is indicated at 19,128,000 acres in 1936 compared with 16,182,000 acres in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-32) average of 15,626,000 acres.

The spring wheat acreages for harvest indicated by farmers reported intentions make allowance for about the usual loss of seeded acreages. In each of the preceding three years abandonment has been unusually heavy.

The Board's December report stated that conditions at that time indicated an abandonment of winter wheat acreage of between 15 and 20 percent. Present indications tend to substantiate that estimate and suggest a total wheat acreage of about 61,000,000 acres for harvest in 1936 as compared with 49,826,000 acres harvested in 1935 and the 5-year average (1928-32) of 59,885,000 acres.

OATS: The indicated acreage of oats for harvest in 1936 is 39,785,000 acres. The 1935 harvested acreage was 39,714,000 acres and the 5-year (1928-32) average was 39,887,000 acres. A sharp increase in acreage over that of last year is indicated in Missouri and more moderate increases in Iowa and Kansas. These increases are

largely offset by indicated decreases in most of the other North Central States. As compared with the 5-year average, the indicated acreage of oats for harvest in 1936 shows a decrease of about 1,700,000 acres or 14 percent in the Eastern Corn Belt and an increase of about 1,000,000 acres or 5 percent in the Western Corn Belt.

BARLEY: The prospective acreage of barley to be harvested in 1936 is 13,017,000 acres. This compares with 12,858,000 acres harvested in 1935 7,095,000 acres harvested in the drought year of 1934, and the 1928-1932 average of 12,739,000 acres.

A marked increase in acreage over that of last year is indicated in the southern part of the Corn Belt but this is largely offset by prospective decreases in the northern portion of the Belt. A slight increase is indicated in California.

FLAXSEED: The indicated acreage of flaxseed for harvest in 1936 is 2,359,000 acres compared with 2,071,000 acres harvested in 1935 and the 5-year average (1928-32) harvested acreage of 2,757,000 acres. With the exception of South Dakota, increases over last year are indicated in each of the important flaxseed producing States.

RICE: Rice acreage in the Southern Belt will probably be 5 or 6 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average and is expected to exceed that average in Texas. The California prospects indicate an acreage close to the 5-year average. The present indication of acreage for harvest in the United States is 876,000 acres compared with 784,000 acres harvested in 1935 and an average of 924,000 for the five years 1928-32.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The indicated acreage of grain sorghums for harvest in 1936 is 10,290,000 acres. This would be the second largest acreage of this crop on record, following the record 1935 crop of 10,470,000 acres. Declines from 1935 are reported in the more important areas with the exception of Kansas where a 10 percent increase is expected.

SOYBEANS: The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes is expected to be 4,624,000 acres, compared with 5,211,000 acres in 1935. Although this lower prospective acreage is about 89 percent of the record high 1935 acreage, it is higher than any year preceding 1935.

The decrease is 18 percent in the three States, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, which were credited with approximately two-thirds of the acreage of soybeans grown alone in 1935. Moderate decreases of about 3 percent are indicated for the South Atlantic States. An increase of about 5 percent is expected in the South Central States. This report does not show the change intended in the acreage of soybeans interplanted with other crops in Southern States.

COWPEAS: The intended acreage of cowpeas of 1,579,000 acres is nearly the same as the 1935 acreage, and 6 percent above the 1928-32 average. The acreage in the South Atlantic States is expected to be about 3 percent below the 1935 acreage, but this decrease is offset by indications of 3 percent larger acreage in the South Central States, and increases of 5 percent in Illinois and Missouri.

PEANUTS: Reported intentions of growers indicate that 2,012,000 acres of peanuts will be grown alone for all purposes, exclusive of the acreage interplanted with other crops. This acreage compares with 1,859,000 acres in 1935 and is 23 percent

above the 1928-1932 average acreage harvested. The acreage in Virginia is expected to be about the same as last year. Increases are expected in the other States, excepting Mississippi and Arkansas where decreased acreages are in prospect.

POTATOES: March 1 reports of potato growers regarding their acreage intentions indicate that the acreage for harvest in 1936 will be about 3 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1935 and also 3 percent less than the 5-year (1928-1932) average harvested acreage. Allowing for usual abandonment, the probable acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 3,160,200 acres, which is the smallest acreage since 1930 when 3,030,000 acres were estimated for harvest. The acreage harvested last year was 3,270,800 acres, and the 5-year (1928-1932) average 3,243,400 acres. For the various groupings of States, the indicated 1936 acreages for harvest compare as follows with the acreages harvested in 1935 and with the 5-year (1928-1932) averages; 11 early States, 2 percent less than 1935 but 8 percent larger than the average; 7 intermediate States, 2 percent less than 1935 and 4 percent less than the average; 18 surplus late States, 3 percent less than 1935 and 5 percent less than the average; and the 12 other late States, 6 percent less than 1935,but 4 percent above the average.

SWEETPOTATOES: A decrease of 4 percent in the acreage of sweetpotatoes for harvest in 1936 is indicated by the acreage intentions reported by growers in early March. A total of 746,000 acres is indicated for harvest in 1936 compared with 778,000 acres harvested in 1935, and with the 5-year (1928-1932) average of 729,000 acres. Moderate decreases or no change in acreage are indicated in many States, but small increases are shown in Alabama and Virginia and decreases of 8 percent or more are shown in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. In the commercial, dry-flesh sweetpotato area, comprising New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, reports point to a slight increase in acreage in 1936, due to a 3 percent increase in Virginia. The acreage indicated for harvest in this area in 1936 totals 63,000 acres compared with 62,000 harvested in 1935, and the 5-year (1928-1932) average of 65,000 acres.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The 1,795,000 acres of edible dry beans indicated for harvest in 1936 are 3 percent below the rather large acreage harvested in 1935. While the acreage now indicated for harvest this year is only 2 percent greater than the 5-year average for the years 1928-1932, that 5-year period includes the 3 years 1929, 1930 and 1931, having the largest acreages on record. The indicated 1936 acreage is about 7 percent greater than the 10-year average for the years 1926-1935.

Decreases below last year's acreage are indicated;of 4 percent in Michigan and New York which produce most of the pea beans, of about 4 percent in the combined acreage of Colorado and New Mexico which produce most of the pinto beans, and of about 10 percent decrease in the combined acreage of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska where Great Northern beans are mostly grown. An indicated increase over last year of 6 percent in California is shown due mainly to an intended increase in the acreage of lima beans.

TOBACCO: An increased acreage of all important types of tobacco compared with last year is indicated for 1936 by reported intentions of growers as of March 1. Should these intentions materialize, the total acreage of tobacco for the United States this year would amount to 1,601,900 acres or nearly 10 percent above present estimates of the 1935 acreage, but about 15 percent below the 5-year (1928-1932) average. The acreage devoted to tobacco has been less than

that indicated for 1936 only 5 times since 1917 - namely, in the years 1921, 1927, 1932, 1934 and 1935.

Flue-cured tobacco growers report intentions to increase their tobacco acreage 8 percent above that harvested in 1935. This increase would result in an area of 950,800 acres devoted to this class of tobacco in 1936, which would be the largest acreage since 1931 when 976,800 acres were grown. The acreage of flue-cured tobacco indicated for 1936 has been exceeded only 5 times during the history of the crop, namely, the years 1927 to 1931.

Fire-cured tobacco growers expect to increase the acreage of this class of tobacco about 4 percent compared with last year. The reported intentions indicate 151,500 acres of fire-cured tobacco in 1936 compared with 146,100 acres in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-1932) average of 206,340 acres.

Burley tobacco growers report intentions to increase the acreage of this type of tobacco 16 percent above that harvested in 1935. This would indicate 340,700 acres for 1936 compared with 293,100 acres last year. The indicated acreage of Maryland tobacco in 1936 is about 4 percent above 1935 and about 1 percent above the 5-year (1928-1932) average.

Reported intention of growers indicate 45,500 acres of the dark air-cured class of tobacco for 1936 which would amount to an increase of 11 percent above the 1935 acreage.

Prospects are for an increase of about 19 percent in the acreage of the cigar classes of tobacco. Reported intentions to increase the cigar tobacco acreage by classes are as follows: cigar binder, 29 percent; cigar filler, 16 percent; and cigar wrapper, 1 percent.

TAME HAY: The reported acreage intentions indicate that 53,312,000 acres of hay will be harvested in the United States in 1936 compared with 52,026,000 acres harvested in 1935 and an average of 53,725,000 acres for the 5 years 1928-1932.

The indicated 1936 acreage is 3 percent below the 5-year (1928-1932) average in that part of the dairy region including Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and the States north of the Potomac River. An acreage 4 percent below the 5-year average is expected to be harvested in the North Central States exclusive of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio. In this area larger than average acreages indicated in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska are more than offset by low acreages in Missouri, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

In the Cotton Belt an increase of about 3 percent above 1935 is indicated in hay acreage, which, if carried out, will be equivalent to roughly 15 percent more than the 1928-1932 average. Changes from 1935 hay acreages in the Western States appear to be mostly toward a more nearly average acreage.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on March 1 was apparently about 4 percent above production on that date last year. The increase in production per cow, which appears to have been about 6 percent, judging from reports of crop correspondents, was partly offset by a decrease of around 2 percent in the number of milk cows on farms.

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 16, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

More moderate weather at the end of February following the unusually cold and snowy conditions earlier in the year which had tended to reduce production resulted in more than the usual seasonal increase in production per cow during February. Daily milk production on March 1 as reported by crop correspondents averaged 12.24 pounds per milk cow in their herd compared with 11.53 pounds on March 1 last year, and a March 1 average of 13.11 pounds for the years 1925 to 1933. All sections of the country showed an increased production per cow compared with March 1 a year ago when production was reduced by short feed supplies, however, the increase was small in the Northeast where production per cow was relatively much higher than the rest of the country on March 1 last year. In the West, production per cow was markedly higher than a year earlier and much above the usual March 1 level but in the Central and Southern areas production was still very low.

The proportion of the milk cows being milked continues at a relatively high level and there are some indications that an increased proportion of heifer calves are being saved in a few of the important dairy sections but in the important butter producing area the increased prices of meat animals, are tending to decrease interest in dairying in those areas. On the other hand with feed prices much lower than last year and dairy product prices slightly higher and with more normal supplies of feeds farmers have been feeding much more grain per milk cow than in the past two years although less than in the years just previous to 1933. This has tended to increase production per cow compared to last year. Hay feeding has also been liberal. It now seems probable that production will continue above last year's low level during the next two months and probably longer although production during the summer will depend largely on pasture conditions and prices of dairy products.

The value per 100 pounds of grains and concentrates being fed to their milk cows, decreased 29 percent compared to a year earlier, according to reports from dairy correspondents on February 1. This decrease is due in part to lower feed prices and in part, to an increased use of home grown feeds in the ration particularly in the 1934 drought areas where it was necessary for farmers to purchase an unusually larger proportion of the feed fed last winter. For the country as a whole, the reported value of grains and concentrates being fed to milk cows on February 1 was $1.23 per 100 pounds compared with $1.74 last year and $1.12 two years ago. In the Western Corn Belt, however, the average value was reported as $.98 compared with $1.70 last year, and $.90 two years ago while in the North Atlantic States the values for the three years were $1.56, $1.99, and $1.48, respectively. Thus the average value per 100 pounds has declined 42 percent in the Western Corn Belt during the past year and only about 22 percent in the northeast. This largely represents a return to the more usual relationship of feed values between the various areas of the country but it means that most farmers are in a better position to feed grain at present prices than they were a year ago. In South Dakota, for example, the value per 100 pounds decreased about 57 percent during the year while prices of butterfat decreased only 6 percent.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 16, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN (All)

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1928-1932	Harvested: 1934	Harvested: 1935	Indicated for Harvest: 1936	1936 percent of 1935 harvested
	Thousand Acres			Thousand Acres	Percent
Me.	14	13	13	14	106
N.H.	13	16	17	16	94
Vt.	62	67	72	68	94
Mass.	39	37	39	41	104
R.I.	9	8	9	9	105
Conn.	51	52	54	54	100
N.Y.	568	617	648	629	97
N.J.	169	166	180	180	100
Pa.	1,239	1,216	1,277	1,264	99
Ohio	3,506	2,927	3,190	3,350	105
Ind.	4,546	3,883	4,038	4,280	106
Ill.	9,141	7,159	7,589	8,272	109
Mich.	1,309	1,392	1,476	1,505	102
Wis.	2,040	2,384	2,312	2,358	102
Minn.	4,590	4,507	4,507	4,777	106
Iowa	11,453	8,986	9,525	10,478	110
Mo.	6,223	4,815	3,879	5,237	135
N.Dak.	1,117	1,401	1,205	1,125	93
S.Dak.	4,992	2,827	3,732	3,993	107
Nebr.	9,803	6,676	7,820	8,993	115
Kans.	6,868	3,777	4,608	5,299	115
Del.	140	141	144	145	101
Md.	520	515	541	546	101
Va.	1,495	1,461	1,534	1,565	102
W.Va.	440	441	472	486	103
N.C.	2,186	2,440	2,489	2,538	102
S.C.	1,522	1,730	1,765	1,730	98
Ga.	3,558	3,927	4,045	3,924	97
Fla.	660	639	671	678	101
Ky.	2,885	2,618	2,566	2,720	106
Tenn.	2,863	2,641	2,588	2,692	104
Ala.	2,857	3,425	3,391	3,357	99
Miss.	2,138	2,748	2,693	2,640	98
Ark.	1,910	2,053	2,000	2,000	100
La.	1,220	1,354	1,367	1,353	99
Okla.	3,184	2,117	2,308	2,516	109
Tex.	4,851	5,097	5,403	5,133	95
Mont.	147	133	200	220	110
Ida.	39	38	38	40	105
Wyo.	188	131	229	236	103
Colo.	1,713	842	1,558	1,713	110
N.Mex.	265	136	285	342	120
Ariz.	34	35	40	42	105
Utah	16	19	22	21	95
Nev.	2	2	2	2	100
Wash.	35	34	32	36	113
Oreg.	63	57	59	63	106
Calif.	86	95	95	95	100
U. S.	102,768	87,795	92,727	98,775	106.5

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 16, 1936
3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Indicated for Harvest 1936	1936 percent of 1935 harvested
	Thousand Acres			Thous.Acres	Percent
Me.	2	7	10	10	100
N.Y.	10	8	8	8	100
Pa.	10	7	8	6	75
Ohio	12	3	3	3	100
Ind.	14	8	10	10	100
Ill.	127	26	21	28	135
Mich.	10	9	10	10	100
Wis.	66	90	117	111	95
Minn.	1,042	1,106	1,659	1,742	105
Iowa	46	28	29	28	95
Mo.	10	3	4	4	100
N.Dak.	6,273	2,882	6,340	7,500	118
S.Dak.	2,193	98	2,811	3,289	117
Nebr.	178	166	480	450	94
Kans.	35	10	8	8	100
Mont.	3,195	1,920	2,688	3,360	125
Ida.	534	437	428	492	115
Wyo.	166	56	115	125	109
Colo.	283	168	311	373	120
N.Mex.	30	15	24	33	138
Utah	76	67	80	84	105
Nev.	12	10	10	12	120
Wash.	1,123	947	777	1,200	154
Oreg.	177	220	231	242	105
U.S.	15,626	8,291	16,182	19,128	118.2

DURUM WHEAT

Minn.	199	57	97	112	115
N.Dak.	3,347	900	1,700	2,210	130
S.Dak.	1,229	11	816	947	116
Mont.	30	22	31	43	140
U.S.	4,805	990	2,644	3,312	125.3

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 16, 1936 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested: 1934	Acreage Harvested: 1935	Acreage Indicated for Harvest: 1936	1936 percent of 1935 harvested
	Thousand Acres			Thous. Acres	Percent
Me.	121	111	111	110	99
N.H.	7	8	9	9	95
Vt.	59	61	67	63	94
Mass.	5	5	5	5	100
R.I.	2	2	2	2	100
Conn.	8	10	10	9	90
N.Y.	854	836	844	852	101
N.J.	41	44	45	46	102
Pa.	945	906	897	897	100
Ohio	1,795	1,209	1,269	1,142	90
Ind.	2,017	1,350	1,485	1,470	99
Ill.	4,322	3,029	3,847	3,809	99
Mich.	1,385	1,222	1,308	1,282	98
Wis.	2,471	2,334	2,637	2,584	98
Minn.	4,382	3,767	4,897	4,603	94
Iowa	6,159	4,682	5,946	6,184	104
Mo.	1,740	1,235	1,404	1,825	130
N.Dak.	1,828	766	2,183	2,183	100
S.Dak.	2,239	376	2,280	2,280	100
Nebr.	2,428	1,224	2,620	2,463	94
Kans.	1,394	1,238	1,548	1,672	108
Del.	3	4	3	3	100
Md.	55	44	49	47	95
Va.	154	123	111	122	110
W.Va.	140	108	87	96	110
N.C.	181	207	215	215	100
S.C.	354	388	407	407	100
Ga.	291	336	356	356	100
Fla.	8	8	8	8	100
Ky.	186	110	88	114	130
Tenn.	112	89	74	75	102
Ala.	100	110	99	114	115
Miss.	32	31	30	30	100
Ark.	111	132	132	132	100
La.	18	20	26	23	90
Okla.	1,157	1,300	1,430	1,473	103
Tex.	1,455	1,546	1,701	1,633	96
Mont.	312	306	376	376	100
Ida.	131	132	152	137	90
Wyo.	136	83	137	134	98
Colo.	173	97	131	124	95
N.Mex.	35	23	35	36	103
Ariz.	10	12	14	14	100
Utah	48	32	56	53	95
Nev.	3	2	2	3	130
Wash.	156	170	196	185	94
Oreg.	238	246	253	253	100
Calif.	87	98	132	132	100
U.S.	39,887	30,172	39,714	39,785	100.2

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 16, 1936 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Indicated for Harvest 1936	1936 percent of 1935 harvested
	Thousand Acres			Thous. Acres	Percent
Me.	3	5	6	6	100
Vt.	5	4	5	5	100
N.Y.	175	162	154	156	101
N.J.	1	1	1	1	100
Pa.	48	68	58	61	106
Ohio	141	19	17	17	100
Ind.	48	17	26	35	135
Ill.	396	93	74	77	104
Mich.	266	188	201	191	95
Wis.	730	741	941	922	98
Minn.	2,028	1,536	2,304	2,212	96
Iowa	632	410	594	475	80
Mo.	15	22	76	95	125
N.Dak.	2,417	791	2,531	2,531	100
S.Dak.	1,932	237	2,270	2,202	97
Nebr.	708	360	713	713	100
Kans.	599	265	313	600	192
Md.	13	22	22	26	118
Va.	18	36	36	41	115
W.Va. 1/	3	4	3	4	133
N.C.	20	16	13	12	90
Ky.	7	10	13	13	100
Tenn.	14	19	18	20	109
Okla.	86	110	99	139	140
Tex.	196	189	189	197	104
Mont.	208	123	184	193	105
Ida.	145	134	154	139	90
Wyo.	119	43	75	90	120
Colo.	524	189	302	365	121
N.Mex.	10	10	12	14	120
Ariz.	12	22	26	22	85
Utah	39	31	45	52	115
Nev.	6	6	6	6	108
Wash.	57	59	68	65	96
Oreg.	81	98	127	114	90
Calif.	1,039	1,055	1,182	1,206	102
U.S.	12,739	7,095	12,858	13,017	101.2

1/ 2-year average.

mjd

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 16, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Indicated for Harvest 1936	1936 percent of 1935 harvested
	Thousand Acres			Thous. Acres	Percent
Me.	986	990	1,001	991	99
N.H.	351	382	388	384	99
Vt.	917	913	919	919	100
Mass.	342	336	348	348	100
R.I.	35	42	43	44	102
Conn.	261	250	251	256	102
N.Y.	4,097	4,000	4,023	4,000	99
N.J.	212	215	208	208	100
Pa.	2,524	2,420	2,429	2,429	100
Ohio	2,514	2,629	2,373	2,444	103
Ind.	1,768	1,871	1,752	1,800	103
Ill.	2,488	2,630	2,514	2,588	103
Mich.	2,522	2,373	2,329	2,399	103
Wis.	3,237	2,450	2,687	2,956	110
Minn.	2,528	2,560	2,468	2,517	102
Iowa	3,020	3,246	3,204	3,200	100
Mo.	3,172	2,420	2,280	2,491	109
N.Dak.	1,251	1,093	951	1,100	116
S.Dak.	1,175	747	815	880	108
Nebr.	1,594	1,480	1,710	1,710	100
Kans.	1,112	950	1,155	1,155	100
Del.	65	71	74	74	100
Md.	384	403	404	398	99
Va.	891	960	976	976	100
W.Va.	666	635	632	645	102
N.C.	649	765	743	750	101
S.C.	239	283	286	286	100
Ga.	645	773	801	855	107
Fla.	79	89	91	99	109
Ky.	1,178	1,175	1,152	1,203	104
Tenn.	1,229	1,226	1,164	1,176	101
Ala.	505	602	603	653	108
Miss.	291	360	343	346	101
Ark.	524	610	598	628	105
La.	159	204	218	230	106
Okla.	446	444	469	469	100
Tex.	516	517	567	562	99
Mont.	1,517	1,425	1,481	1,525	103
Ida.	1,050	1,016	1,047	1,033	99
Wyo.	751	665	818	818	100
Colo.	1,269	960	1,099	1,121	102
N.Mex.	157	156	161	158	98
Ariz.	122	147	148	141	95
Utah	619	501	556	556	100
Nev.	206	166	191	197	103
Wash.	814	901	898	907	101
Oreg.	923	1,044	1,061	1,061	100
Calif.	1,723	1,733	1,597	1,626	102
U.S.	53,725	51,828	52,026	53,312	102.5

mjd

GRAIN SORGHUMS (All)

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1928-1932	Harvested: 1934	Harvested: 1935	Indicated for harvest: 1936	1936 percent of 1935 harvested
	Thousand Acres			Thous. Acres	Percent
Mo.	79	119	180	171	95
Nebr.	18	74	342	188	55
Kans.	1,107	1,205	1,988	2,187	110
Okla.	1,399	1,232	1,645	1,563	95
Tex.	3,626	4,482	5,480	5,316	97
Colo.	194	102	255	306	120
N.Mex.	319	242	390	390	100
Ariz.	26	35	42	43	102
Calif.	87	78	148	126	85
U.S.	6,855	7,569	10,470	10,290	98.3

BEANS (Dry Edible)

Me.	8	8	8	9	108
Vt.	3	3	3	3	100
N.Y.	108	110	112	108	96
Mich.	560	536	540	518	96
Wis.	7	6	5	6	112
Minn.	6	7	6	6	100
Nebr.	11	12	16	19	117
Kans.	11	--	7	7	100
Mont.	38	29	51	41	80
Ida.	137	122	128	109	85
Wyo.	30	26	39	41	105
Colo.	354	186	465	418	90
N.Mex.	164	44	110	138	125
Ariz.	7	10	13	13	100
Oreg.	1/ 2	1	1	1	100
Calif.	314	299	339	358	106
U.S.	1,760	1,399	1,843	1,795	97.4

1/ 4-year average.

PEANUTS 1/

Va.	143	141	147	147	100
N.C.	253	246	236	240	102
S.C.	15	17	19	20	105
Ga.	484	571	600	690	115
Fla.	136	141	148	163	110
Tenn.	14	11	9	9	102
Ala.	279	319	335	368	110
Miss.	19	34	29	28	95
Ark.	27	41	37	36	97
La.	14	19	18	20	109
Okla.	54	61	52	57	110
Tex.	195	218	229	234	102
U. S.	1,631	1,819	1,859	2,012	108.2

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 16, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

STATE and GROUP	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Indicated for Harvest 1936	1936 % of 1935 harv.
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Thousand Acres			Thous. Acres	Percent
Maine	175	170	161	159	99
New York	211	210	195	191	98
Pennsylvania	196	200	198	185	93
3 Eastern	582	580	554	535	96.6
Michigan	247	268	263	250	95
Wisconsin	251	261	253	240	95
Minnesota	353	334	334	307	92
North Dakota	125	132	135	135	100
South Dakota	60	43	50	50	100
5 Central	1,035	1,038	1,035	982	94.9
Nebraska	117	115	126	123	98
Montana	21	23	23	22	94
Idaho	99	106	89	91	102
Wyoming	26	25	27	24	90
Colorado	99	76	84	84	100
Utah	13	13	13.6	13.6	100
Nevada	3	2	3	3	112
Washington	46	45	38	40	105
Oregon	38	44	37	41	110
California	38	41	45	45	100
10 Western	500	490	485.6	486.6	100.2
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	2,118	2,108	2,074.6	2,003.6	96.6
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	9	10	10	10	100
Vermont	16	16	16	16	102
Massachusetts	12	16	16	14	90
Rhode Island	2	4	4.2	4.6	110
Connecticut	12	15	15	15	100
5 New England	51	61	61.2	59.6	97.4
West Virginia	39	40	34	33	97
Ohio	111	109	121	109	90
Indiana	55	62	66	61	92
Illinois	50	52	50	50	100
Iowa	74	80	84	80	95
5 Central	329	343	355	333	93.8
New Mexico	5	7	7	7	100
Arizona	3	3	2	2	100
2 Southwestern	8	10	9	9	100.0
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	388	414	425.2	401.6	94.4
30 LATE STATES	2,506	2,522	2,499.8	2,405.2	96.2
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	42	50	50	49	98
Delaware	5	6	5	5	100
Maryland	32	33	33	29	89
Virginia	111	101	88	85	97
Kentucky	53	64	67	66	98
Missouri	54	46	54	54	100
Kansas	45	37	35	38	108
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	340	337	332	326	98.2
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,846	2,859	2,831.8	2,731.2	96.4

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 16, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

State and Group	Acreage Harvested: Average 1928-32	Harvested 1934	Harvested 1935	Indicated for harvest 1936	1936 % of 1935 harv.
	Thousand Acres			Thous. Acres	Percent
EARLY POTATO STATES					
North Carolina	74	92	83	81	98
South Carolina	22	21	18	19	106
Georgia	15	20	21	21	100
Florida	28	25	26	26	100
Tennessee	46	60	57	53	93
Alabama	31	40	38	40	106
Mississippi	11	16	16	16	100
Arkansas	35	41	44	41	94
Louisiana	38	44	42	42	100
Oklahoma	43	40	40	36	90
Texas	54	54	54	54	100
TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES	397	453	439	429	97.7
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,243	3,312	3,270.8	3,160.2	96.6

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire acreage, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.

SWEETPOTATOES

New Jersey	12	13	14	14	100
Indiana	3	4	4	4	100
Illinois	6	7	8	8	100
Iowa	3	3	3	3	100
Missouri	9	11	12	11	95
Kansas	5	5	5	5	100
Delaware	7	6	7	7	100
Maryland	9	5	6	6	100
Virginia	37	34	35	36	103
North Carolina	74	82	80	77	96
South Carolina	52	54	59	59	100
Georgia	90	89	89	89	100
Florida	21	20	22	21	95
Kentucky	17	19	22	19	86
Tennessee	60	60	59	52	88
Alabama	76	81	75	77	103
Mississippi	58	71	64	61	95
Arkansas	28	27	28	28	100
Louisiana	69	80	88	81	92
Oklahoma	18	14	15	14	95
Texas	64	66	71	62	88
California	11	11	12	12	100
UNITED STATES	729	762	778	746	95.9

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 16, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested: 1934	Acreage Harvested: 1935	Acreage Indicated for Harvest: 1936	1936 percent of 1935 harvested
		Acres		Acres	Percent
Mass.	7,960	3,000	3,500	4,200	120
Conn.	22,000	10,200	12,100	13,700	113
N.Y.	1,080	200	300	600	200
Pa.	40,560	15,200	20,700	22,900	111
Ohio	46,860	22,300	24,300	31,300	129
Ind.	16,780	7,900	8,200	10,100	123
Wis.	37,100	8,500	11,000	14,500	132
Minn.	1,580	100	200	300	150
Mo.	6,120	4,600	4,300	5,200	120
Kans.	--	300	300	600	200
Md.	34,640	32,300	34,000	35,000	104
Va.	157,700	102,300	117,100	134,500	115
W.Va.	6,000	2,700	3,000	3,600	120
N.C.	676,000	495,000	624,000	665,000	107
S.C.	110,400	72,000	97,000	107,000	110
Ga.	86,900	51,600	72,000	80,700	112
Fla.	9,180	6,700	9,800	11,800	120
Ky.	473,340	323,000	311,000	348,200	112
Tenn.	139,900	112,600	105,300	112,600	107
La.	340	100	200	100	50
U.S.	1,874,480	1,270,600	1,458,300	1,601,900	109.8

FLAXSEED

	Thousand Acres			Thous. Acres	Percent
Wis.	7	5	6	6	100
Minn.	706	580	679	774	114
Iowa	19	16	18	18	100
Mo.	2	2	3	3	100
N.Dak.	1,213	268	1,005	1,200	119
S.Dak.	458	17	190	180	95
Nebr.	13	--	4	4	100
Kans.	39	50	50	50	100
Mont.	284	19	76	80	105
Wyo.	16	1	2	4	200
Calif.	--	11	38	40	105
U. S.	2,757	969	2,071	2,359	113.9

RICE

Ark.	168	136	138	160	116
La.	465	394	382	409	107
Tex.	176	146	166	194	117
Calif.	114	105	98	113	115
U.S.	924	781	784	876	111.7

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TOBACCO (By Class and Type)

Class and Type	Acreage Harvested: Average 1928-1932	Harvested: 1934	Harvested: 1935	Indicated for Harvest: 1936	1936 percent of 1935 harvested
		Acres		Acres	Percent
Flue-Cured					
11	370,420	260,000	323,500	360,000	111
12	362,680	253,000	320,000	330,000	103
13	161,160	118,400	156,000	172,000	110
14	91,720	55,800	78,400	88,800	113
Total	985,980	687,200	877,900	950,800	108
Fire-Cured					
21	31,380	21,400	24,000	26,400	110
22	117,140	90,000	85,000	86,300	102
23	48,840	33,000	32,600	34,300	105
24	8,980	4,800	4,500	4,500	100
Total	206,340	149,200	146,100	151,500	104
Air-Cured (light)					
31	433,200	307,300	293,100	340,700	116
32	34,640	32,300	34,000	35,000	104
Total	467,840	339,600	327,100	375,700	115
Air-Cured (dark)					
35	31,060	20,900	19,900	20,800	105
36	33,420	18,000	18,000	20,700	115
37	5,060	3,500	3,100	4,000	130
Total	69,540	42,400	41,000	45,500	111
Cigar Filler					
41	40,140	15,100	20,500	22,600	110
42-44	28,820	12,300	14,700	18,300	124
45	1,180	500	1,100	1,300	115
Total	70,140	27,900	36,300	42,200	116
Cigar Binder					
51	11,160	5,000	6,100	7,300	120
52	11,780	3,300	3,800	4,900	130
53	1,500	300	500	900	180
54	22,740	5,100	6,000	7,500	125
55	15,940	3,500	5,200	7,300	140
Total	63,120	17,200	21,600	27,900	129
Cigar Wrapper					
61	6,880	4,900	5,700	5,700	100
62	3,180	2,000	2,300	2,400	104
Total	1/ 10,200	6,900	8,000	8,100	101
Miscellaneous:					
E. Ohio	980	100	100	100	100
La.	340	100	200	100	50
Total	1,320	200	300	200	67
U.S. Total	1,874,480	1,270,600	1,458,300	1,601,900	109.8

1/ Includes type No. 65 in 1928 and 1929.

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SOYBEANS 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Indicated for Harvest 1936	1936 percent of 1935 harvested
	Thousand Acres			Thous. Acres	Percent
N.Y.	3	4	4	5	125
N.J.	2	3	4	5	125
Pa.	12	20	25	32	130
Ohio	107	112	145	138	95
Ind.	390	533	720	640	89
Ill.	575	1,234	1,866	1,623	87
Mich.	7	13	23	35	152
Wis.	19	157	127	95	75
Iowa	111	717	1,000	700	70
Mo.	401	569	385	424	110
Kans.	22	35	32	38	120
Del.	35	40	40	40	100
Md.	35	34	36	32	90
Va.	96	68	70	66	95
W.Va.	24	22	29	27	93
N.C.	203	198	194	194	100
S.C.	30	20	19	19	100
Ga.	44	36	36	32	90
Ky.	99	76	80	85	106
Tenn.	175	99	97	100	103
Ala.	78	73	80	86	108
Miss.	54	75	86	86	100
Ark.	35	36	40	40	100
La.	55	64	61	67	110
Okla.	23	15	12	15	125
U.S.	2,635	4,253	5,211	4,624	88.7

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

COWPEAS 1/

N.J.	1	1	1	1	100
Ohio	7	2	2	2	100
Ind.	36	45	30	30	100
Ill.	153	215	178	187	105
Mo.	91	114	96	101	105
Kans.	3	4	3	4	133
Del.	4	5	4	4	100
Md.	7	5	5	4	90
Va.	58	61	55	55	100
W.Va.	2	2	2	2	100
N.C.	104	146	117	117	100
S.C.	184	188	198	198	100
Ga.	210	231	240	216	90
Fla.	24	28	28	31	110
Ky.	58	59	40	36	90
Tenn.	137	138	99	89	90
Ala.	75	93	84	84	100
Miss.	54	81	62	65	105
Ark.	107	160	150	158	105
La.	24	33	34	39	115
Okla.	43	54	43	50	116
Tex.	106	101	96	106	110
U.S.	1,491	1,766	1,567	1,579	100.8

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUN 7 1940
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

State	March 1 (Avg.) 1925-1933	March 1 1934	March 1 1935	March 1 1936
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	13.4	10.9	11.8	11.0
N.H.	15.0	13.7	13.4	13.2
Vt.	14.4	13.5	13.7	12.8
Mass.	17.7	15.7	16.8	15.9
R.I.	19.3	16.8	18.3	16.0
Conn.	17.5	17.5	15.4	17.7
N.Y.	15.1	14.4	15.6	15.1
N.J.	19.0	17.8	18.3	18.5
Pa.	16.4	15.1	15.6	16.2
N.ATL.	15.82	14.78	15.47	15.50
Ohio	14.7	13.3	13.3	14.1
Ind.	13.3	11.5	11.9	12.7
Ill.	13.8	13.6	13.1	13.3
Mich.	16.5	15.4	15.1	15.8
Wis.	16.4	14.7	14.8	15.5
E.N.CENT.	15.28	13.87	13.79	14.41
Minn.	17.1	15.9	14.2	16.1
Iowa	13.5	13.4	12.2	13.3
Mo.	8.5	7.7	7.9	8.3
N.Dak.	12.3	9.9	9.6	11.3
S.Dak.	12.1	9.3	8.6	9.8
Nebr.	13.7	12.2	11.0	11.7
Kans.	13.3	12.9	11.9	12.0
W.N.CENT.	13.26	12.12	11.28	12.11
Del.	14.5	11.5	12.4	14.2
Md.	14.2	12.4	12.0	12.2
Va.	10.1	8.4	8.9	9.6
W.Va.	9.0	7.8	8.3	8.3
N.C.	10.5	9.1	8.7	9.8
S.C.	8.9	8.4	8.0	9.2
Ga.	8.5	6.9	7.1	8.1
Fla.	7.3	7.0	5.9	7.5
S.ATL.	10.15	8.62	8.69	9.50
Ky.	10.3	7.9	8.4	8.6
Tenn.	8.9	7.0	7.1	8.3
Ala.	7.8	6.2	7.0	7.1
Miss.	7.0	5.4	5.6	6.1
Ark.	7.9	6.0	6.1	6.9
La.	6.4	5.5	4.7	4.8
Okla.	10.5	8.3	7.9	8.6
Tex.	8.7	7.2	7.0	9.1
S.CENT.	8.81	7.01	7.06	7.76
Mont.	11.2	11.3	10.9	11.8
Ida.	15.8	13.8	15.9	16.0
Wyo.	11.1	10.7	10.5	11.1
Colo.	12.7	12.1	11.1	13.1
N.Mex.	10.6	8.9	10.1	9.1
Ariz.	15.4	17.3	14.3	18.3
Utah	14.1	14.4	14.5	15.0
Nev.	12.0	13.3	11.4	14.3
Wash.	15.5	14.9	15.5	16.0
Oreg.	14.5	13.1	13.5	14.0
Calif.	16.4	18.2	18.0	17.8
WEST.	13.85	13.76	13.11	14.53
U. S.	13.11	11.75	11.53	12.24

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.

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1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
March 19, 1937,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUN 7 1940
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ACREAGE INTENTIONS AS OF MARCH 1, 1937

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following report on the indicated acreage for harvest in 1937 of certain crops based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country to the Department on or about March 1 regarding their acreage intentions for the 1937 season.

The reported acreage intentions have been adjusted to show the acreages that would be harvested in 1937 if the relations between growers' intentions and harvested acreages are similar to those which have prevailed in the past. The interpretations allow for usual difficulties at planting time and usual abandonment of planted crops but do not allow for the effects of the soil conservation program except in so far as some individual farmers may have taken it into consideration when reporting their plans.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreage actually harvested in 1937 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the soil conservation program, and the effect of the intentions report itself upon farmers' actions.

UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (in thousands)				
	Harvested			Indicated for Harvest	
	Average, 1928-32	1935	1936	1937	1937 Percent of 1936 harvested
Corn, all	103,419	95,804	92,829	94,840	102.2
All spring wheat	20,414	17,827	11,212	20,918	186.6
Durum	4,805	2,262	1,559	2,724	174.7
Other spring	15,610	15,565	9,653	18,194	188.5
Oats	40,015	39,831	33,213	35,660	107.4
Barley	12,645	12,371	8,322	10,901	131.0
Flaxseed	2,772	2,096	1,180	1,306	110.7
Rice	925	816	935	957	102.4
Grain sorghums, all	7,016	9,354	7,000	7,514	107.3
Potatoes	3,327	3,541	3,058	3,232	105.7
Sweetpotatoes and yams	771	969	822	807	98.2
Tobacco	1,872	1,437	1,467	1,682	114.7
Beans, dry edible	1,806	1,885	1,562	1,731	110.8
Soybeans [1]	2,979	6,640	5,635	6,300	111.8
Cowpeas [1]	1,869	2,319	3,263	3,336	102.2
Peanuts [1]	1,702	1,946	2,056	2,098	102.0
Tame hay	55,153	55,647	57,055	55,967	98.1

[1] Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

APPROVED:

Henry A Wallace

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

D. A. McCandliss, Acting Chairman,
A. R. Tuttle, Secretary,
John B. Shepard, H. C. R. Stewart,
Joseph L. Orr, John S. Dennee,
R. K. Smith, C. G. Carpenter,
J. H. Peters, Glenn S. Ray,
John A. Hicks, E. L. Gasteiger.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

ACREAGE INTENTIONS AS OF MARCH 1, 1937

Farmers are planning material increases in the acreage of spring crops compared with the acreage harvested in the drought year of 1936, according to reports which the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture has received from all parts of the country.

Nearly all crops show increases, and some of the increases appear large; but with supplies on farms reduced by drought and with the demand for most farm products showing definite signs of recovery, the intended acreage does not appear to be abnormal.

A comparison with average acreages during the 1928-32 period, indicates that this year's acreages of most spring sown crops will be below average, the chief exceptions being nominal increases in rice, sweetpotatoes, spring wheat and hay, some substitution of grain sorghum for corn, and large acreages of soybeans, cowpeas and peanuts. In comparison with the average, the most important decreases shown are: corn 8,600,000 acres, oats 4,400,000 acres, and barley 1,700,000 acres. These decreases appear to be due principally to the 12,000,000 acre increase in the area seeded to winter wheat last fall and to further discouragement in the northern part of the drought area where adequate subsoil moisture is still lacking.

No forecast of the total acreage of crops can be made as yet, for, in accordance with the law, no inquiry was made of farmers' intentions with regard to cotton, but so far as can be determined from the farmers' present plans with regard to other spring planted crops, and their expectations regarding winter wheat and rye, this year's total crop acreage (excluding cotton) may be expected to be somewhere near the 1928-32 average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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The largest increase over last year's harvested acreage is shown in spring wheat for which an increase of 87 percent is reported, but much of the spring wheat area is still dry and both seedings and production are very uncertain. Prospective increases of 2,000,000 acres of corn (2 percent), 2,400,000 acres of oats (7 percent), 2,600,000 acres of barley, (31 percent), and 500,000 acres of grain sorghums (7 percent) would still leave the total acreage of feed grains well below average. The prospective increase of 11 percent in the area of flaxseed would still give less than half the usual acreage. Potato growers' plans, as reported, indicate that a 6 percent increase in acreage may be expected, but this would still leave the acreage about three percent below the 1928-32 average.

Plans with regard to sweetpotatoes are not very definite this early in the season, but they show a nominal decrease of 2 percent. The intended increase in tobacco acreage is reported to be 15 percent, with much larger increases in certain types that are most in demand. With this increase the total tobacco acreage would still be about 10 percent below the 1928-32 average.

Reports on dry bean acreages show an increase of about 11 percent, but last year's acreage was reduced by drought and the acreage now planned is still below the 1928-32 average.

Soybeans are expected to increase about 12 percent, which would give a total somewhat under the record acreage of 1935. Cowpeas and peanuts show only nominal increases of about 2 percent, changes too small to be significant this early in the season. Tame hay shows a nominal decrease of 2 percent and about the usual acreage. The need for an increased supply of hay would probably result in an increased acreage if it were not for the loss of new seedings last year and the present high cost of seed.

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CORN: The acreage of corn for harvest in 1937 may be expected to total 94,840,000 acres, which is an increase of 2.2 percent over the 92,829,000 acres harvested in 1936, but still about 8 percent below the 1928-32 average of 103,419,000 acres. Compared with 1936, changes in acreage range from an increase of 15.1 percent in the Western group of States to a decrease of 3.8 percent in the South Central group. The increase in the North Central group of States is 4.7 percent - from 55,107,000 acres in 1936 to 57,716,000 acres in 1937. The greatest increases are 4 percent in Iowa, 56 percent in North Dakota, 40 percent in South Dakota, 12 percent in Nebraska and 15 percent in Kansas. The only States in this group showing decreases are Illinois and Missouri, with decreases of about 100,000 acres and 550,000 acres, respectively.

The distribution of the corn acreage in the United States shows a considerable shift when compared with the 1928-32 average, the most pronounced differences being that the southern and central Great Plains still have markedly less acreage than during that period, while in the territory south and east of the main corn belt the prospective acreage generally exceeds the average.

In the North Central States, despite the increases over last season the acreage expected this year is still about 13.5 percent below the 1928-32 average. Acreages in Ohio and the States along the Canadian border are expected to be above the 1928-32 average, but in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, they still remain below that average, and in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, they are materially below it.

Compared with average, the estimated increase in the North Atlantic States approximates 10 percent and in the South Atlantic States 7 percent while acreages in the South Central States are 5 percent below the average and the Western group of States 10 percent below.

WHEAT: Prospective acreage of all spring wheat for harvest in 1937 is 20,918,000 acres compared with 11,212,000 acres harvested in 1936 and the 5-year (1928-32) average harvested acreage of 20,414,000 acres. Substantial increases over last year are expected in the main spring wheat area, where widespread crop failures occurred in 1936. Reports from this area indicate that the acreage to be seeded in 1937 is more uncertain than is usual at this time of the year. Because of the short crop last year, supplies of seed and feed there are very low, and many farmers are uncertain as to whether or not they will be able to obtain seed and feed for work stock. Moreover, soil moisture conditions in that area are decidedly unfavorable and a large acreage may remain unseeded unless generous rains are received within the next few weeks.

The indicated acreage of durum wheat for harvest in 1937 is 2,724,000 acres, compared with 1,559,000 acres harvested in 1936 and the 5-year (1928-32) average of 4,805,000 acres. Acreage of other spring wheat is indicated at 18,194,000 acres in 1937, compared with 9,653,000 acres in 1936 and the 5-year average of 15,610,000 acres.

If abandonment of winter wheat should turn out about as was indicated in the Board's December 1936 report and if the prospective acreage of spring wheat is harvested, the total wheat acreage for harvest in the United States in 1937 would be between 67,000,000 and 68,000,000 acres. The total acreage harvested in 1936 was 48,820,000 and the 5-year (1928-32) average acreage was 60,138,000.

OATS: The indicated acreage of oats for harvest in 1937 is 35,660,000 acres, which is 7.4 percent larger than the 33,213,000 acres harvested in 1936. The 5-year (1928-32) average was 40,015,000 acres. In the Eastern Corn Belt a decrease of around 200,000, or about 2 percent is expected. The Western Corn Belt, however, shows an expected increase of 2,454,000 acres, or 15.5 percent, this increase being largely accounted for in the Dakotas and, to a lesser extent, in Nebraska where the 1936 harvested acreages were reduced by drought. In the three largest oats producing States, the indicated changes are as follows: Iowa, 4 percent increase; Minnesota, 5 percent increase; and Illinois, 4 percent decrease. Small decreases in acreage are expected for the North Atlantic and South Atlantic groups of States while the South Central and Western groups show moderate increases over 1936.

BARLEY: The indicated acreage of barley to be harvested in 1937 is 10,901,000 acres, compared with 8,322,000 acres harvested in 1936, 12,371,000 acres in 1935, and the 1928-32 average of 12,645,000 acres.

All groups of States reflect increases, ranging from 2 percent in the North Atlantic to 41 percent in the North Central. Of the important producing States, only Minnesota and California indicate decreases of 5 and 3 percent respectively. Last year Minnesota had about one-fourth of the total barley acreage harvested in the United States, and California had about one-eighth of it. In the Dakotas, which were in the drought area last year, an increase of 164 percent in harvested acreage is in prospect.

FLAXSEED: The prospective acreage of flaxseed for harvest in 1937 is 1,306,000 acres, or an increase of almost 11 percent over the 1,180,000 acres harvested in 1936. The intended acreage for 1937, however, is but 47 percent of the 5-year (1928-32) average of 2,772,000 acres. Indications point to an appreciable decrease from 1936 in the flaxseed acreage for Minnesota, while for North Dakota and South Dakota there are indicated increases of 170 percent and 32 percent, respectively over the relatively small acreages harvested in those States following last season's drought.

TOBACCO: The acreage of all classes of tobacco in the United States this year is expected to total about 1,682,200 acres. This is nearly 15 percent more than the 1936 acreage, but about 10 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average.

Flue-cured tobacco growers intend to increase the acreage of this class of tobacco about 10 percent above that harvested in 1936. This increase would result in an area of 967,800 acres, which would still be about 2 percent less than the 5-year (1928-32) average and about 15 percent less than the record acreage grown in 1930.

Burley growers intend to increase the acreage of this type of tobacco about 31 percent above the 1936 acreage. Even with this increase, however, the 1937 Burley acreage would be about 5 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average, and 19 percent below the record acreage grown in 1931.

Growers intend to increase the fire-cured tobacco acreage about 9 percent and the dark air-cured acreage about 30 percent above that harvested last year. For both of these classes of tobacco, however, the 1937 acreage will be substantially below the 5-year (1928-32) average. Indications point to an increase of 4 percent in the acreage of Maryland tobacco, which would about equal the record acreage of 1931.

Reported intentions indicate 11 percent increase in the acreage of cigar tobacco with the filler class showing 10 percent increase, the binder class 15 percent, and the wrapper class 7 percent.

RICE: Present indications are that 957,000 acres of rice may be harvested this year in the United States, in comparison with 935,000 acres harvested last year, and the average of 925,000 acres harvested for the five-year period 1928-1932. In the southern rice belt, consisting of Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, indications point to an increase of about 2 percent, from 795,000 acres last year to 810,000 acres current year. An increase of 3 percent is expected in Arkansas, and 10 percent in Texas, mostly in the El Campo section, while in Louisiana a 2 percent decrease is expected. California harvested 140,000 acres in 1936, and this year expects to harvest 147,000 acres--an increase of about 5 percent.

TAME HAY: March 1 reports indicate that about 55,967,000 acres of tame hay will probably be harvested in 1937. Such an acreage would be 1.9 percent less than the 57,055,000 acres harvested in 1936, and 1.5 percent more than the 5-year (1928-32) average of 55,153,000 acres.

Indications point to very small changes from 1936 in New England and other Atlantic Coast States. Farmers in the Corn Belt expect to reduce their 1937 hay acreage to less than 95 percent of that harvested in 1936. Moderate increases over 1936 are indicated for the eleven Far Western States as a whole and a very small increase is indicated for the South Central group of States.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The indicated acreage of grain sorghums for harvest for all purposes in 1937 is 7,514,000 acres. This is 7.3 percent increase over the 7,000,000 acres harvested in 1936. The 5-year (1928-32) average was 7,016,000 acres. In Texas, which has the largest acreage of grain sorghum, no change in acreage is expected from last year but practically all other States are indicating increases over 1936.

POTATOES: Potato growers of the country, reporting as of March 1, indicate that the acreage for harvest in 1937 will be about 6 percent greater than the acreage harvested in 1936 but 3 percent less than the 5-year (1928-32) average.

The estimate of 3,231,900 acres for harvest in 1937 compares with 3,058,200 acres harvested in 1936 and the 5-year average of 3,327,300 acres.

In the 11 States producing early potatoes a 9 percent increase over 1936 is expected; in the 7 Intermediate States a 3 percent increase is shown. In the 18 Surplus Late States an increase of 6 percent is indicated, while in the 12 Other Late States only 1 percent increase is in prospect. In spite of the expected increase in the Surplus Late States, the indicated acreage is still 5 percent below the 1928-32 average.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 807,000 acres of sweetpotatoes indicated for harvest in 1937 are 2 percent below the acreage harvested in 1936, but 5 percent above the 5-year (1928-32) average of 771,000 acres. Decreases in acreage this year are indicated in North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The most outstanding acreage increases in the south are in Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee, each of which shows about a 10 percent increase.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The prospect this year, from present indications, is for 1,731,000 acres of dry edible beans for harvest, in comparison with 1,562,000 acres harvested last year, and 1,806,000 acres, the average of the 5-year period 1928-32. Most of the important bean-growing States indicate an increased acreage for harvest,--New York 2 percent, Idaho 10 percent, Colorado 15 percent, New Mexico 35 percent, and California 13 percent. For Michigan no change is

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indicated from last year. By varieties, the production in New York and Michigan is mostly pea beans; in Idaho mostly Great Northern; in Colorado and New Mexico pinto; and in California lima.

COWPEAS: The intended acreage of cowpeas grown alone is 3,336,000 acres, which is the largest acreage on record. This is 2.2 percent higher than the previous high record established in 1936, and 78.5 percent above the 5-year (1928-32) average. Most of the prospective increase is in the South Central States, while little change is expected in the South Atlantic and lower fringe of the North Central States.

SOYBEANS: The expected acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes in 1937 is 6,300,000 acres, which is 111.8 percent of the 1936 acreage and nearly equal to the high record of 6,640,000 acres in 1935. The greatest increases are expected to occur in the North Central States, which account for 609,000 acres of the expected total increase of 665,000 acres. This report does not include any changes which may occur in the acreage of soybeans interplanted with other crops in the Southern States.

PEANUTS: Reports from growers indicate a prospective total acreage of peanuts for all purposes of 2,098,000 acres, exclusive of those grown with corn and other crops. The intended acreage is the largest on record, is 2 percent higher than the acreage grown alone last year, and compares with a 5-year (1928-32) average of 1,702,000 acres.

The indicated increase is 4.5 percent in the four States, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, which had 75 percent of the acreage harvested for nuts in the United States in 1936.

The proportion of the total acreage which is harvested for nuts varies with farmers' adjustments of their plans to the price situation at harvest time, particularly in the southeastern and southwestern sections of the peanut area. It is not possible at this time to estimate what proportion of the total acreage will be harvested for nuts this season.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN (All)

State	Acreage			
	Harvested			Indicated for harvest
	Average 1928-1932	1935	1936	1937
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres
Me.	13	13	12	13
N.H.	13	17	16	16
Vt.	64	84	76	74
Mass.	39	40	39	40
R.I.	8	9	9	9
Conn.	51	53	51	52
N.Y.	584	734	640	672
N.J.	179	200	202	208
Pa.	1,256	1,384	1,315	1,341
Ohio	3,598	3,649	3,685	3,685
Ind.	4,563	4,270	4,526	4,526
Ill.	9,323	8,273	9,266	9,173
Mich.	1,364	1,667	1,500	1,560
Wis.	2,069	2,395	2,204	2,226
Minn.	4,590	4,514	4,649	4,649
Iowa	11,453	9,826	10,612	11,036
Mo.	6,223	3,940	5,004	4,454
N.Dak.	1,117	1,305	744	1,161
S.Dak.	4,961	3,707	2,484	3,478
Nebr.	9,803	8,078	7,674	8,595
Kans.	6,868	4,380	2,759	3,173
Del.	140	142	142	142
Md.	507	516	511	511
Va.	1,489	1,501	1,396	1,466
W.Va.	460	572	503	543
N.C.	2,186	2,478	2,350	2,280
S.C.	1,525	1,852	1,630	1,614
Ga.	3,676	4,619	4,203	4,035
Fla.	685	789	781	812
Ky.	2,919	2,829	3,027	3,027
Tenn.	2,921	2,802	2,858	2,829
Ala.	2,868	3,503	3,293	3,161
Miss.	2,177	2,903	2,729	2,538
Ark.	1,974	2,183	2,139	2,032
La.	1,299	1,628	1,481	1,377
Okla.	3,184	1,848	1,811	1,720
Tex.	4,823	4,995	4,595	4,411
Mont.	133	180	72	125
Idaho	38	25	29	32
Wyo.	188	226	164	197
Colo.	1,613	1,266	1,241	1,402
N.Mex.	243	200	190	230
Ariz.	30	35	35	35
Utah	17	22	21	20
Nev.	2	2	2	2
Wash.	35	29	31	30
Oreg.	63	56	63	63
Calif.	84	65	65	65
U.S.	103,419	95,804	92,829	94,840

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-32	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Harvested 1936	Acreage Indicated for Harvest 1937
	Thousand Acres			
Me.	3	10	7	5
N.Y.	10	8	7	8
Pa.	11	13	12	13
Ohio	15	6	8	6
Ind.	16	6	8	8
Ill.	133	26	34	33
Mich.	14	20	20	17
Wis.	66	117	80	68
Minn.	1,042	1,659	1,543	1,744
Iowa	47	46	40	36
Mo.	10	9	9	10
N.Dak.	6,273	6,095	2,438	7,021
S.Dak.	2,133	2,630	552	2,815
Nebr.	178	470	400	512
Kans.	35	12	12	10
Mont.	3,178	2,575	1,777	2,932
Idaho	522	355	426	417
Wyo.	163	127	62	108
Colo.	295	346	398	398
N.Mex.	31	22	21	20
Utah	76	71	83	82
Nev.	12	11	11	11
Wash.	1,107	700	1,365	1,420
Oreg.	177	231	340	500
U.S.	15,610	15,565	9,653	18,194

DURUM WHEAT

Minn.	199	97	108	100
N.Dak.	3,347	1,728	1,261	1,892
S.Dak.	1,229	406	175	700
Mont.	30	31	15	32
4 States	4,805	2,262	1,559	2,724

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage			
	Harvested			Indicated for harvest
	Average 1928-1932	1935	1936	1937
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres
Me.	120	113	118	116
N.H.	7	9	9	9
Vt.	59	66	64	64
Mass.	5	6	5	5
R.I.	2	2	2	2
Conn.	8	6	6	5
N.Y.	854	853	836	811
N.J.	42	48	49	48
Pa.	950	915	906	888
Ohio	1,834	1,407	1,210	1,210
Ind.	2,017	1,485	1,426	1,397
Ill.	4,313	3,799	3,495	3,355
Mich.	1,420	1,402	1,262	1,224
Wis.	2,471	2,663	2,480	2,480
Minn.	4,382	4,897	4,016	4,217
Iowa	6,159	6,100	5,490	5,710
Mo.	1,740	1,341	1,676	1,408
N.Dak.	1,836	2,046	430	1,694
S.Dak.	2,239	2,215	908	1,816
Nebr.	2,428	2,551	1,658	1,956
Kans.	1,387	1,540	1,694	1,525
Del.	3	3	2	2
Md.	56	46	39	35
Va.	141	82	78	82
W.Va.	139	69	67	64
N.C.	185	240	245	245
S.C.	365	449	458	435
Ga.	300	378	386	405
Fla.	8	8	8	8
Ky.	179	65	78	90
Tenn.	112	77	84	92
Ala.	103	97	110	132
Miss.	39	43	50	50
Ark.	121	161	150	135
La.	20	50	40	46
Okla.	1,157	1,433	1,270	1,346
Tex.	1,485	1,670	1,219	1,256
Mont.	295	348	136	272
Idaho	136	149	131	123
Wyo.	137	111	67	100
Colo.	180	160	152	144
N.Mex.	30	21	20	24
Ariz.	10	10	10	10
Utah	45	36	30	30
Nev.	3	2	2	2
Wash.	154	192	167	142
Oreg.	241	316	338	321
Calif.	93	151	136	129
U.S.	40,015	39,831	33,213	35,660

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Harvested 1936	Acreage Indicated for harvest 1937
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
Me.	3	5	5	4
Vt.	4	4	5	5
N.Y.	178	154	151	156
N.J.	1	1	1	1
Pa.	48	58	63	63
Ohio	141	17	20	30
Ind.	48	21	20	24
Ill.	410	80	100	130
Mich.	258	185	179	190
Wis.	730	929	873	864
Minn.	2,028	2,345	2,040	1,938
Iowa	822	576	392	431
Mo.	15	76	80	152
N.Dak.	2,387	2,380	476	1,666
S.Dak.	1,891	2,152	839	1,804
Nebr.	708	690	552	690
Kans.	556	260	364	473
Md.	17	37	40	40
Va.	21	44	45	47
W.Va.	1/ 3	4	5	5
N.C.	20	9	9	10
Ky.	8	17	22	28
Tenn.	17	28	27	36
Okla.	86	95	78	70
Tex.	190	99	89	111
Mont.	196	151	57	128
Idaho	147	113	104	98
Wyo.	109	60	35	49
Colo.	512	321	360	396
N.Mex.	8	7	6	7
Ariz.	17	32	22	22
Utah	39	45	47	48
Nev.	6	6	7	8
Wash.	51	65	60	60
Oreg.	78	112	99	99
Calif.	1,092	1,193	1,050	1,018
U. S.	12,645	12,371	8,322	10,901

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1928-32	Harvested: 1935	Harvested: 1936	Indicated for harvest: 1937
	Thousand Acres			
Me.	994	973	977	967
N.H.	364	384	382	382
Vt.	925	916	925	934
Mass.	349	377	380	380
R.I.	38	42	42	42
Conn.	279	325	329	329
N.Y.	4,060	4,137	4,139	4,120
N.J.	222	223	211	215
Pa.	2,535	2,483	2,473	2,498
Ohio	2,564	2,627	2,715	2,634
Ind.	1,795	1,331	1,301	1,770
Ill.	2,646	2,858	2,943	2,674
Mich.	2,577	2,494	2,679	2,679
Wis.	3,257	2,368	3,768	3,730
Minn.	2,551	2,503	2,846	2,697
Iowa	3,030	3,121	3,217	2,992
Mo.	3,156	2,449	2,345	2,181
N.Dak.	1,285	1,059	1,309	1,152
S.Dak.	1,186	7[illegible]	957	718
Nebr.	1,562	1,538	1,690	1,673
Kans.	1,131	1,240	1,123	1,033
Del.	62	62	59	59
Md.	379	391	370	370
Va.	919	997	931	968
W.Va.	677	684	677	691
N.C.	727	922	890	891
S.C.	353	592	595	595
Ga.	684	884	1,026	1,026
Fla.	84	91	89	91
Ky.	1,287	1,354	952	1,142
Tenn.	1,361	1,602	1,522	1,522
Ala.	526	726	781	797
Miss.	417	638	762	677
Ark.	641	779	772	803
La.	212	292	283	294
Okla.	485	554	564	570
Tex.	609	799	947	898
Mont.	1,560	1,514	1,520	1,456
Idaho	1,063	1,055	1,035	1,014
Wyo.	734	737	739	761
Colo.	1,264	1,060	1,057	1,100
N.Mex.	141	124	128	134
Ariz.	191	199	191	191
Utah	581	406	521	521
Nev.	204	183	175	180
Wash.	836	1,021	949	977
Oreg.	804	942	871	888
Calif.	1,752	1,545	1,480	1,551
U. S.	55,153	55,647	57,055	55,967

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAIN SORGHUMS (All)

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-32	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Harvested 1936	Acreage Indicated for harvest 1937
	Thousand Acres			
Mo.	130	276	238	295
Nebr.	21	357	136	150
Kans.	1,107	1,760	1,214	1,433
Ark.	1/ 54	103	82	78
Okla.	1,422	1,645	1,316	1,395
Tex.	3,621	4,450	3,338	3,338
Colo.	236	221	217	260
N.Mex.	319	352	300	381
Ariz.	30	42	38	42
Calif.	87	148	121	142
U.S.	7,016	9,354	7,000	7,514

1/ Short-time average

BEANS (Dry Edible)

Me.	8	7	8	9
Vt.	3	3	3	3
N.Y.	114	152	142	145
Mich.	595	562	466	466
Wis.	7	6	3	6
Minn.	6	6	2	4
Nebr.	11	16	12	12
Kans.	11	7	4	7
Mont.	35	26	14	23
Idaho	133	110	104	114
Wyo.	30	42	40	48
Colo.	354	435	287	330
N.Mex.	174	165	120	162
Ariz.	8	8	9	10
Oreg.	1/ 4	1	1	1
Calif.	314	339	347	391
U.S.	1,806	1,885	1,562	1,731

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

Ark.	168	138	150	154
La.	465	412	445	436
Tex.	178	167	200	220
Calif.	114	99	140	147
U.S.	925	816	935	957

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES

STATE and GROUP	Acreage Harvested: Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested: 1935	Acreage Harvested: 1936	Acreage Indicated for harvest: 1937
	Thousand acres			Thous.acres
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:				
Maine	175	160	160	168
New York	230	253	220	231
Pennsylvania	214	224	199	209
3 Eastern	620	637	579	608
Michigan	257	323	275	300
Wisconsin	261	287	245	270
Minnesota	353	350	266	258
North Dakota	126	126	94	113
South Dakota	57	50	27	30
5 Central	1,055	1,136	907	971
Nebraska	117	126	86	81
Montana	21	19	16	20
Idaho	104	104	106	114
Wyoming	26	29	21	22
Colorado	104	100	100	105
Utah	13.0	13.6	12.2	13.4
Nevada	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.0
Washington	51	48	45	47
Oregon	40	42	43	49
California	41	48	49	60
10 Western	521.6	532.2	481.1	514.4
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	2,196.4	2,305.2	1,967.1	2,093.4
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:				
New Hampshire	9.1	10.0	9.8	10.6
Vermont	16.1	18.5	16.5	18.0
Massachusetts	12.8	18.7	16.1	17.2
Rhode Island	2.5	4.1	4.0	4.3
Connecticut	13.5	18.6	16.7	17.4
5 New England	53.9	69.9	63.1	67.5
West Virginia	38	37	32	32
Ohio	119	155	130	127
Indiana	57	81	57	56
Illinois	50	50	43	44
Iowa	75	96	67	67
5 Central	339	419	329	326
New Mexico	5	6	5	6
Arizona	3	2	2	2
2 Southwestern	8	8	7	8
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	400.9	496.9	399.1	401.5
30 LATE STATES	2,597.3	2,802.1	2,366.2	2,494.9
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:				
New Jersey	41	52	55	58
Delaware	5	6	5	5
Maryland	32	33	28	28
Virginia	109	90	82	93
Kentucky	50	52	47	48
Missouri	57	58	55	50
Kansas	45	31	30	29
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	340	322	302	311
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,936.9	3,124.1	2,668.2	2,805.9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES (Continued)

STATE and GROUP	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Harvested 1936	Acreage Indicated for harvest 1937
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Thousand acres			Thousand acres
North Carolina	74	85	32	93
South Carolina	22	18	18	23
Georgia	14	18	16	16
Florida	28	27	27	34
Tennessee	42	45	40	38
Alabama	30	33	32	42
Mississippi	11	16	16	20
Arkansas	37	48	43	39
Louisiana	38	39	39	46
Oklahoma	42	39	33	31
Texas	52	49	44	44
TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES	390	417	390	426
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,327.3	3,541.1	3,058.2	3,231.9

SWEETPOTATOES

New Jersey	13	17	16	16
Indiana	4	5	4	5
Illinois	6	8	5	6
Iowa	3	3	3	3
Missouri	9	14	13	13
Kansas	5	5	4	4
Delaware	7	7	7	7
Maryland	9	8	8	8
Virginia	37	38	37	38
North Carolina	78	93	84	81
South Carolina	54	72	57	57
Georgia	102	127	102	104
Florida	22	23	19	21
Kentucky	18	25	22	23
Tennessee	60	58	48	53
Alabama	78	103	80	88
Mississippi	64	93	78	62
Arkansas	34	47	39	31
Louisiana	77	123	113	113
Oklahoma	19	19	15	13
Texas	64	70	56	48
California	11	11	12	13
UNITED STATES	771	969	822	807

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested 1928-1932 Average	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Harvested 1936	Acreage Indicated for harvest 1937
			Acres		Acres
FLUE-CURED:					
Virginia	11	115,100	86,500	95,000	106,000
North Carolina	11	258,180	244,000	245,000	262,000
Total old belt	11	373,280	330,500	340,000	368,000
Eastern N.Car. belt	12	363,200	310,000	295,000	319,000
North Carolina	13	50,760	58,500	61,000	66,000
South Carolina	13	110,400	96,000	91,000	105,000
Total S. Car. belt	13	161,160	154,500	152,000	171,000
Georgia	14	85,880	72,000	86,000	99,000
Florida	14	5,840	7,000	8,000	10,800
Total Ga.& Fla.belt	14	91,720	79,000	94,000	109,800
Total flue-cured	11-14	989,360	874,000	881,000	967,800
FIRE-CURED:					
Virginia	21	31,400	23,500	24,700	27,200
Kentucky	22	48,800	70,000	28,000	31,000
Tennessee	22	68,880	53,000	45,000	50,000
Total C'ville & H'ville	22	117,680	83,000	73,000	81,000
Kentucky	23	41,400	25,000	24,000	24,000
Tennessee	23	7,820	7,500	7,200	8,000
Total Paducah	23	49,220	32,500	31,200	32,000
Henderson Stem. (Ky.)	24	9,200	3,600	3,000	4,000
Total fire-cured	21-24	207,500	142,600	131,900	144,200
AIR-CURED (light):					
Ohio	31	17,440	9,000	9,500	13,300
Indiana	31	13,220	7,100	6,000	9,000
Missouri	31	6,120	4,100	3,700	3,900
Kansas	31	--	300	200	200
Virginia	31	7,420	6,800	8,500	11,000
West Virginia	31	6,040	2,400	1,900	3,200
North Carolina	31	5,980	5,200	6,000	7,500
Kentucky	31	312,000	202,000	232,000	302,000
Tennessee	31	58,300	42,000	41,000	54,900
Total Burley	31	426,560	278,900	308,800	405,000
Southern Maryland	32	34,900	37,000	37,000	38,000
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	461,460	315,900	345,800	443,000
AIR-CURED (dark):					
Indiana	35	3,080	500	400	500
Kentucky	35	22,400	12,400	13,000	18,000
Tennessee	35	3,760	2,700	2,200	2,700
Total One Sucker	35	29,240	15,600	15,600	21,200
Green River (Ky.)	36	33,600	18,000	16,000	20,000
Virginia sun-cured	37	5,060	3,100	3,500	4,600
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	67,900	36,700	35,100	45,800
CIGAR FILLER:					
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	40,140	20,500	23,000	23,200
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	29,080	16,200	14,000	17,500
Georgia	45	520	400	400	400
Florida	45	660	700	400	400
Total Ga. & Fla.(Sun)	45	1,180	1,100	800	800
Total cigar filler	41-45	70,620	37,800	37,800	41,500

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Harvested 1936	Acreage Indicated for harvest 1937
			Acres		Acres
CIGAR BINDER:					
Massachusetts	51	380	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	10,820	6,200	7,400	7,700
Total Conn.Val.B'leaf	51	11,200	6,300	7,500	7,800
Massachusetts	52	6,460	2,600	3,100	3,300
Connecticut	52	5,500	1,500	1,800	2,100
Total Conn.Val. H.seed	52	11,960	4,100	4,900	5,400
New York	53	1,300	300	600	900
Pennsylvania	53	420	200	200	300
Total N.Y. & Pa.H.seed	53	1,720	500	800	1,200
Southern Wisconsin	54	22,740	6,000	7,200	8,400
Wisconsin	55	14,360	5,000	5,800	7,200
Minnesota	55	1,580	200	200	300
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	15,940	5,200	6,000	7,500
Total cigar binder	51-55	63,560	22,100	26,400	30,300
CIGAR WRAPPER:					
Massachusetts	61	1,240	1,000	1,100	1,300
Connecticut	61	5,660	4,700	5,300	5,700
Total Conn.Val.(shade)	61	6,900	5,700	6,400	7,000
Georgia	62	500	200	200	200
Florida	62	2,680	2,100	2,400	2,400
Total Ga. & Fla.(shade)	62	3,180	2,300	2,600	2,600
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	10,220	8,000	9,000	9,600
UNITED STATES	All	1,871,940	1,437,100	1,467,000	1,682,200

TOBACCO BY STATES

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1928-1932	Acreage Harvested 1935	Acreage Harvested 1936	Acreage Indicated for harvest 1937
		Acres		Acres
Mass.	8,100	3,700	4,300	4,700
Conn.	22,100	12,400	14,500	15,500
N.Y.	1,300	300	600	900
Pa.	40,560	20,700	23,200	23,500
Ohio	47,540	25,200	25,500	30,800
Ind.	16,520	7,600	6,400	9,500
Wis.	37,100	11,000	13,000	15,600
Minn.	1,580	200	200	300
Mo.	6,120	4,100	3,700	3,900
Kans.	--	300	200	200
Md.	34,900	37,000	37,000	38,000
Va.	158,980	119,900	131,700	148,800
W.Va.	6,040	2,400	1,900	3,200
N.C.	678,120	617,700	607,000	654,500
S.C.	110,400	96,000	91,000	105,000
Ga.	86,900	72,600	86,600	99,600
Fla.	9,180	9,800	10,800	13,600
Ky.	467,400	291,000	316,000	399,000
Tenn.	138,760	105,200	95,400	115,600
U.S.	1,871,940	1,437,100	1,467,000	1,682,200

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

SOYBEANS 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1928-32	Harvested: 1935	Harvested: 1936	Indicated for harvest: 1937
	Thousand Acres			
N.Y.	3	6	5	7
N.J.	3	5	7	8
Pa.	13	20	38	40
Ohio	120	355	330	370
Ind.	441	850	706	748
Ill.	681	2,270	1,705	2,098
Mich.	13	48	53	66
Wis.	32	212	118	177
Iowa	129	1,146	504	706
Mo.	383	422	350	298
Nebr.	2/ 3	9	3	3
Kans.	29	37	39	39
Del.	25	29	32	34
Md.	34	32	40	42
Va.	113	95	104	109
W.Va.	31	49	54	54
N.C.	204	215	258	271
S.C.	19	14	22	24
Ga.	50	50	70	70
Ky.	120	100	125	138
Tenn.	177	128	159	170
Ala.	123	180	230	242
Miss.	101	203	274	233
Ark.	82	112	179	215
La.	32	25	40	42
Okla.	19	7	22	28
Tex.	--	12	80	68
U.S.	2,979	6,640	5,635	6,300

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS 1/

Va.	143	148	148	163
N.C.	244	236	245	255
S.C.	15	18	15	15
Ga.	487	537	642	661
Fla.	124	112	130	136
Tenn.	15	11	9	9
Ala.	302	370	380	399
Miss.	26	42	34	28
Ark.	41	68	54	43
La.	20	37	37	39
Okla.	66	65	52	40
Tex.	220	302	310	310
U.S.	1,702	1,946	2,056	2,008

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1937
3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

COWPEAS 1/

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1928-32	Acreage Harvested: 1935	Acreage Harvested: 1936	Acreage Indicated for harvest 1937
	Thousand Acres			
N.J.	1	1	2	2
Pa.	--	1	1	1
Ohio	3	3	2	2
Ind.	39	39	22	26
Ill.	174	247	165	165
Mo.	90	95	74	70
Kans.	5	5	5	5
Del.	3	2	2	2
Md.	7	9	10	11
Va.	83	94	85	90
W.Va.	2	2	2	3
N.C.	114	150	180	191
S.C.	204	352	460	469
Ga.	181	209	330	314
Fla.	23	26	20	18
Ky.	64	57	43	56
Tenn.	204	148	139	170
Ala.	118	154	204	204
Miss.	96	137	206	136
Ark.	203	290	365	420
La.	90	64	96	100
Okla.	63	48	140	147
Tex.	152	186	710	674
U.S.	1,869	2,319	3,263	3,356

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

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FLAXSEED

Mich.	1/ 4	10	11	11
Wis.	7	6	4	4
Minn.	706	677	799	519
Iowa	19	21	19	15
Mo.	2	5	5	5
N.Dak.	1,225	1,021	304	551
S.Dak.	458	190	55	70
Nebr.	13	4	2	2
Kans.	39	58	42	55
Mont.	284	65	8	42
Wyo.	16	1	--	--
Calif.	--	88	42	42
U.S.	2,772	2,096	1,180	1,706

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
March 18, 1938,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1938

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1938, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country to the Department on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1938 season.

The acreages shown herein for 1938 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1938 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural conservation program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

UNITED STATES

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES				
	1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Corn, all	98,372	100,599	96,483	94,595	98.0
All spring wheat	22,143	23,959	23,750	22,282	93.8
Durum	2,427	3,555	3,226	3,613	112.0
Other spring	19,716	20,404	20,524	18,669	91.0
Oats	40,690	39,117	37,101	36,333	97.9
Barley	13,140	12,121	11,570	10,947	94.6
Flaxseed	2,392	2,548	1,302	1,112	85.4
Rice	816	969	1,093	1,073	98.2
Grain sorghums, all	11,232	9,153	8,377	8,826	105.4
Potatoes	3,592	3,191	3,216	3,102	96.4
Sweetpotatoes and yams	969	822	843	855	101.4
Tobacco	1,437	1,437	1,706	1,784	104.6
Beans, dry edible	2,104	1,915	1,943	1,837	94.5
Soybeans [1]	6,640	5,811	6,139	5,906	96.2
Cowpeas [1]	2,319	3,176	3,448	3,464	100.5
Peanuts [1]	1,946	2,087	1,945	2,050	105.4
Tame hay [2]	55,647	57,289	54,792	57,000	104.0

[1] Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
[2] Acreage harvested.

THE LIBRARY OF THE
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APPROVED:

Harry L. Brown

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Crop Reporting Board:
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS - MARCH 1938

Reports from farmers listing the acreages of principal crops (except cotton) they are planning to grow for harvest this year, point to spring plantings about 2 percent below those of a year ago, partially offset by some increase in the acreage expected to be cut for hay. As the acreages of winter wheat and rye harvested are likely to show some increase, the total acreage in principal crops (except cotton) indicated by these reports as to be planted or left for harvest is less than one percent below the acreage grown last year and almost equal to the average acreage grown during the past three years.

The principal decreases in prospective plantings indicated by current reports include flaxseed 15 percent, spring wheat 6 percent, barley and beans about 5 percent, potatoes and soybeans 4 percent, and corn, oats and rice each 2 percent. The increases in prospect include hay crops 4 percent, and tobacco, grain sorghum and peanuts each about 5 percent. Sweetpotatoes and cowpeas show nominal increases.

The prospective plantings of corn and oats are below plantings in any recent year and are 8 and 10 percent below the 10-year (1927-32) averages. Plantings of potatoes also seem likely to be unusually light and flaxseed plantings may be only about 40 percent of average. On the other hand, when the indicated plantings of spring wheat are added to the acreage of winter wheat that now seems likely to survive to harvest, they indicate a near-record acreage of all wheat growing next summer.

It is, of course, too early for indications of prospective plantings to be precise, particularly as many farmers reported that they were expecting to adjust their plantings to meet the requirements of the new Agricultural Adjustment program. The reports from farmers do, however, show rather definitely the major changes that farmers are now planning to make. They show that farmers in the main Cotton Belt are planning a moderate but general increase in food and feed crops. The nature of the shift taking place is shown by the indicated acreage to be cut for hay in these States. This is about 5 percent over the acreage cut for hay last year and nearly 38 percent over the average acreage cut in these States during the 1928 to 1932 period. In the group of States extending from Ohio and Michigan westward to Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, where prior to 1937 there was a succession of unfavorable seasons for new seedings of timothy and clover, there will be a general increase in the acreage of hay this year, current reports indicating an increase of about 8 percent. In these States, this increase in hay will probably be about balanced by decreases in winter wheat and corn as farmers do not appear to be planning any material changes in the total acreage in crops. In the Dakotas, Kansas and Colorado, reports from the farmers now on the farms point to a two million acre decrease in the acreage of crops planted or grown this season due chiefly to a heavy loss of winter wheat again this season and to the discouragement and financial difficulties of farmers in the areas which have suffered most from successive crop failures. There is also fear of further losses in 1938 because of the acute shortage of subsoil moisture and prospects for a repetition of severe grasshopper damage. However, adequate rainfall during the next two months could change this situation materially. In the western two-thirds of North Dakota, much of South Dakota, the western third of Kansas, and the dry plains of eastern Colorado, an increasing number of farmers are leaving, and their farms are being abandoned or consolidated. As no reports are received from the farmers who have left, neither the full extent of the outward movement from these areas, nor the full decrease in crops can be accurately determined now.

In Montana and Nebraska conditions are not very promising but loss of winter wheat acreage is expected to be less than it was last year and the total acreage of crops growing next summer is expected to exceed the unusually small acreage grown last year. In general surface moisture conditions in the western portion of the Great Plains area, as a whole, are favorable for planting a large acreage of spring crops. However, over considerable areas, reserve moisture stored in the deeper subsoil normally provides some protection to crops during drought periods. Now, after most of this area north of Texas has passed through the driest 5-year period since it was first used for crops, subsoil moisture reserves are depleted and crops are more than usually dependent on timely rains during the growing seasen. For this reason the acreage of crops planted or grown in this area may not indicate the acreage that will finally be harvested.

West of the Rockies, except in Arizona and parts of New Mexico, there has been more than the usual amount of winter rain and snow, and supplies of irrigation water are expected to be above average on the majority of projects. Farmers in these States appear to be planning a full acreage of crops and there is little prespective evidence of important changes in acreage except for continued expansion in Arizona, a marked increase in winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest with a corresponding decrease in spring wheat, and increased seedings, chiefly, barley in areas benefitted by the liberal rainfall in California. The Western States also share with most other sections of the country in a general decrease in the acreages of beans and potatoes, for both of these crops have been bringing low prices.

For the country as a whole, the reports from farmers indicate rather conservative changes in their cropping programs, chiefly adjustments to particularly low prices, adjustments to changes in the acreage of winter grains and grass crops expected to survive, returns toward normal acreages where adverse weather necessitated changes last year, reductions in tetal crops and shifts toward drought resistant crops in areas where losses have been severe, and shifts between crops to comply with expected requirements of the agricultural adjustment program. There is little evidence yet that the 37 percent decline in prices of field crops other than cotton during the past 12 months, or the 8 percent increase in farm wage rates reported early this year, will cause any material change in the total acreage used for crop production next summer.

While these reports show about what farmers have in mind they are a less precise measure of the acreage that will be harvested. Plantings of seme crops, such as oats, are semewhat dependent en weather conditions at planting time, and farmers do not yet know hew much of the acreage that will be in soybeans and lespedeza will be cut for hay. Some crops, such as grain sorghums may not be planted for several months and much of the acreage may be planted where other crops have failed. On the other hand, plantings of some ether crops, such as potatoes usually follow March intentions fairly closely. A further difficulty is the very wide spread in recent years between the acreages planted and the acreages harvested, particularly in the Great Plains States where recent droughts have been mest disastrous. From 1923 through 1927 the percentage of the United States spring wheat crop that was abandoned averaged less than 2 1/2 percent. During the following 5 years the abandonment averaged over 8 percent and during the last 5 years, due to rust and drought, nearly 35 percent. This year the lack of the usual reserve ef subsoil moisture in the main spring wheat belt may again be a factor in causing heavy losses from dreught, but well distributed rains could result in excellent yields. In adjusting planting indications to allow for something like the usual abandonment in recent years, the average abandonment during the 1929-37 period, with the great drought years 1934 and 1936 excluded, has been arbitrarily taken as a period representative of the loss that should be allowed for this year.

On this basis spring wheat plantings adjusted for about 15 percent abandonment would indicate around 19,000,000 acres for harvest in 1938, or about 5 percent more than the 1927 to 1936 average. Similarly, adjusting oats for 3 percent abandonment, barley for 10 percent, and corn for 1.6 percent, the indicated acreages of these crops for harvest all fall within about 1 percent of the estimated acreages harvested last year. Potato reports, adjusted for 1.3 percent loss, indicate only 3,062,000 acres or the third lowest acreage harvested in 10 years. The prospective acreage of grain sorghums, adjusted for 7 percent loss, would be 8,208,000, or higher than in any recent year except 1935. The increase over last year is expected to be mostly in Kansas and Nebraska where it has proved resistant to drought conditions and grasshoppers.

Combining these acreages with the indicated harvested acreages of other main crops (excluding cotton and wild hay), including those which ordinarily show no abandonment, and adding for winter wheat and rye to be harvested, gives a total that is about 2 percent above the total actually harvested last season and about equally above the average acreage of these crops harvested during the preceding 10 years. This method of computation, however, allows only about 8 million acres for abandonment of spring planted crops other than cotton. Abandonment of these crops was over 14 million acres last year, nearly 34 million acres in 1936, nearly 11 million acres in 1935, nearly 35 million acres in 1934, and averaged nearly 8 million during the preceding 5 years. In some of these years weather conditions also reduced plantings materially.

WHEAT: The acreage of all spring wheat to be seeded in 1938 is expected to total 22,282,000 acres, which would be about 6 percent below the acreage seeded in 1937 and about 1 percent above the average during 1927-1936. The above total includes prospective seedings of 3,613,000 acres of Durum wheat, which is 12 percent above the acreage sown in 1937, and 18,669,000 acres of other spring wheat, which is 9 percent below last year. In comparison with average, this year's probable seeding of Durum wheat is 14 percent below the acreage seeded during the 1927-1936 period, while probable seedings of other spring wheat are 4 percent above the average for this period.

Because of the wide range in the annual percentage abandonment of spring wheat, it is impossible to forecast the harvested acreage with any degree of accuracy at this time. During the period from 1924 to 1933, the abandonment of all spring wheat averaged only 6.9 percent, while during the years from 1927-1936 the average abandonment was 18.8 percent. During this latter period, the abandonment in 1934 and 1936 was approximately one-half of the seeded acreage. Assuming that abandonment for 1938 will approximate the average from 1929-1937, excluding the heavy losses during 1934 and 1936, the indicated acreage for harvest of Durum wheat would be around 3,200,000 acres; other spring wheat about 15,800,000; and all spring wheat 19,000,000 acres.

If abandonment of winter wheat should turn out as indicated in the Board's December 1937 report and if about 19,000,000 acres of spring wheat are harvested, the total wheat acreage for harvest in the United States in 1938 would be about 66,000,000 acres. This compares with 64,460,000 acres harvested in 1937 and an average of 55,325,000 acres during 1927-1936.

CORN: The prospective acreage of corn to be planted in 1938 is 94,595,000 acres, which is 2 percent below last year's planted acreage and 3 percent below the 1927-36 average. Decreases from last year's plantings are general throughout the Corn Belt States except in Michigan, which shows no change, and Missouri where a one percent increase is expected. Increased plantings are indicated in most of the southern States.

Ordinarily, only a small percentage of the corn acreage is abandoned, the average abandonment during the 1924-33 period being .7 percent, and the average from 1927 to 1936, 2.3 percent. Assuming an abandonment in 1938 of 1.6 percent, which is about the average for the years from 1929 to 1937 excluding the heavy losses in 1934 and 1936, the probable acreage for harvest in 1938 would be about 93,000,000 acres. This would compare with harvested acreages of 93,810,000 in 1937 and the 1929-37 average of 100,259,000 acres.

OATS: The prospective seedings of oats for harvest in 1938 are estimated at 36,333,000 acres, which is 2.1 percent less than the seedings of 37,101,000 acres for the 1937 crop. This would be the smallest acreage seeded to oats in about 30 years. Assuming an abandonment of 3 percent, the acreage for harvest this year would be 35,243,000 acres.

Approximately three-fourths of the oats acreage is grown in the North Central States and in that group a decrease of 2.1 percent in seeded acreage is anticipated. Iowa, the most important oats producing State in the country, plans an increase of 3 percent compared with last year; Minnesota, the second most important, a decrease of 6 percent; and Illinois, which ranks third, no change. Decreases in oats acreage are also expected in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central groups of States. The Western group of States is the only one showing an indicated increase.

BARLEY: The prospective acreage of barley that will be seeded this spring is estimated at 10,947,000 acres. This is 94.6 percent of the acreage seeded in 1937, and is 87 percent of the 10-year (1927-36) average seeded acreage. Of the principal barley States, the decline in prospective seeded acreage is most pronounced in the Dakotas, while the decline is less marked in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Southern and Western States show moderate increases. Assuming a loss of acreage during the growing season of 10 percent, the acreage to be harvested this year would be about equal to that harvested in 1937.

FLAXSEED: Prospective plantings of flax for seed in 1938 are indicated at 1,112,000 acres or 85.4 percent of the 1,302,000 acres sown in 1937 and less than half of the acreage planted in 1936 or 1935. The reduction in acreage this year is a continuation of a general downward trend which has been in evidence for several years.

In both North Dakota and South Dakota the acreage to be sown in 1938 is reported to be much less than the small acreage sown in 1937. A small increase is expected in Minnesota and this year's acreage in Montana may be double that sown in 1937, but in both States the 1938 acreage will be far below average.

Assuming an abandonment equal to the average of the years 1929 to 1937 inclusive, but excluding the severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, the acreage of flax harvested for seed would be about 870,000 acres.

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RICE: The 1,073,000 acres of rice expected to be seeded in 1938 is a reduction of 20,000 acres from the large seedings of 1,093,000 acres in 1937, but is 104,000 acres above the 1936 seedings and 257,000 acres above those of 1935. In the South, a small increase in Arkansas is offset by an equal reduction in Louisiana. The prospective acreage in California is only 125,000 acres or 20,000 acres less than that seeded in 1937.

TAME HAY: Reports from farmers concerning their prospective acreages of crops indicate about 57,000,000 acres of tame hay will be harvested in 1938. This is 4 percent more than the 54,792,000 acres harvested in 1937 and a fraction of 1 percent less than the harvested acreage in 1936. These figures refer to alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, small grains, soybeans, sudan, and other crops cut for hay, but do not include wild, prairie or marsh hay cut from uncultivated land.

Reestablishment of clover and alfalfa meadows in many of the North Central States only partially offset by reduced acreages of annual hay crops appears to be the dominant change in the 1938 hay acreage compared with that of 1937. In the drier parts of this area--South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas--a prospective reduction of tame hay acreage will be partly offset by large plantings of sorghums.

Moderate increases in tame hay acreage in 1938 are indicated in most States in the Cotton Belt, in California and Arizona and also in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. Small reductions are expected in Idaho and Utah. Little or no change from the 1937 acreage is indicated for Washington, Oregon or the Eastern States north of Virginia.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The acreage to be seeded to grain sorghums in 1938 is expected to be 8,826,000 acres, or 5.4 percent more than the 8,377,000 acres planted in 1937. The increase centers in Kansas, Nebraska, and the adjoining western edge of Missouri. In this area the acreage of tame hay is much below normal and moisture conditions prevented restoration of a normal acreage of the usual kinds of hay for harvest in 1938. Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that a large part of the increased acreage of sorghums is intended for forage.

TOBACCO: Reports from growers as of March 1 indicate a prospective tobacco acreage of 1,784,500 acres this year, compared with 1,706,400 acres (unrevised) harvested last year, or an increase of 4.6 percent. Increases are indicated for all classes, except fire-cured which shows a prospective decrease of 4 percent, and cigar filler which shows no change. The indicated increases for the other classes are as follows: flue-cured, 5 percent; light air-cured, 6 percent with both Burley and Maryland types constituting this class showing the same increase; dark air-cured, 3 percent; cigar binder, 14 percent; and cigar wrapper, 5 percent.

Possible effect of future marketing quotas determined necessary under recent legislation have not been taken into consideration by the Crop Reporting Board in arriving at the prospective tobacco acreage in 1938 indicated by reports from growers as of March 1.

POTATOES: Prospective plantings of potatoes in 1938 are indicated to be 3,101,700 acres. This is a decrease of about 4 percent below the 1937 planted acreage of 3,216,200 acres. Assuming an abandonment of planted acreage amounting to 1.3 percent, about 3,061,000 acres would remain for harvest.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Unfavorable markets in the 11 Early States were discouraging to growers in 1937. For this group of States as a whole, prospective plantings in 1938 total 428,000 acres--a decrease of 6 percent below the 455,000 acres planted in 1937. The adverse price situation last year likewise resulted in a decrease of about 5 percent in the 7 Intermediate States, or a prospective acreage of 297,000 acres in 1938, compared with 314,000 acres in 1937. In the 30 Late States, present indications point to plantings amounting to 2,376,700 acres in 1938. This is a decrease of 3 percent below the 2,447,200 acres planted in 1937.

SWEETPOTATOES: March 1 reports indicate that 855,000 acres of sweetpotatoes will be planted in 1938. This is an increase of about 1 percent above the 843,000 acres planted in 1937. For that group of States in which sweetpotatoes are grown primarily for market (New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia) the 1938 plantings are expected to fall below those of 1937. This decrease is more than offset, however, by a larger prospective acreage in most of the Southern Cotton States.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The prospective plantings of 1,837,000 acres of dry edible beans this year compared with 1,943,000 acres planted last year indicate farmers' reactions to comparatively low prices for last year's crop. This planted acreage would be 5.5 percent lower than the acreage planted in 1937, and 7 percent smaller than the 10-year (1927-36) average planted acreage. All important bean producing States reported prospective decreases in the acreage to be planted this year, excepting Michigan where a 5 percent increase is expected. If the usual loss of acreage during the growing season occurs, the acreage to be harvested this year will be 97.6 percent of the acreage harvested last year, when a much larger acreage was planted, but unusually heavy abandonment occurred.

SOYBEANS: The prospective acreage of soybeans grown alone of 5,906,000 acres is 96.2 percent of last year's acreage, the decrease occurring mainly in the North Central States, where the acreage of hay of the usual kinds has been somewhat restored, and there is less need for the annual crops such as soybeans for hay. Partially offsetting this decrease is the increase of soybean acreage in nearly all the Southern States, where in carrying out plans to plant more annual legumes, the relative price of seed is causing farmers to shift from cowpeas to soybeans.

COWPEAS: The prospective acreage of cowpeas grown alone is 3,464,000 acres, or practically the same as last year. There is the same tendency to grow less of this crop for hay in the southern fringe of the North Central States as was noted for soybeans. The relatively higher price of cowpea seed compared with soybeans is expected to result in some decrease in the acreage in the Southeastern States, offsetting a little increase in acreage in the South Central States.

PEANUTS: Reports from growers indicate a prospective acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes of 2,050,000 acres. The intended acreage is 5 percent higher than the acreage grown last year, 2 percent below the record acreage of 1936, and compares with a 10-year (1927-36) average of 1,780,000 acres.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage Planted 1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Thousand acres				Percent
Me.	13	11	9	9	100
N.H.	17	15	15	15	100
Vt.	84	76	74	72	97
Mass.	40	39	40	40	100
R.I.	9	9	10	10	100
Conn.	53	51	51	50	98
N.Y.	734	640	672	685	102
N.J.	200	202	208	200	96
Pa.	1,384	1,315	1,368	1,368	100
Ohio	3,649	3,685	3,796	3,682	97
Ind.	4,270	4,569	4,706	4,471	95
Ill.	8,273	9,360	9,451	9,167	97
Mich.	1,667	1,500	1,590	1,590	100
Wis.	2,395	2,272	2,424	2,400	99
Minn.	4,514	4,649	4,788	4,740	99
Iowa	9,826	10,900	11,189	10,853	97
Mo.	3,940	5,240	4,260	4,303	101
N.Dak.	1,326	1,145	1,111	1,033	93
S.Dak.	3,910	4,140	3,712	3,415	92
Nebr.	8,645	9,336	8,782	8,343	95
Kans.	5,600	5,109	2,995	2,696	90
Del.	142	142	143	139	97
Md.	516	511	516	506	98
Va.	1,501	1,396	1,480	1,465	99
W.Va.	572	503	518	502	97
N.C.	2,478	2,350	2,326	2,419	104
S.C.	1,852	1,630	1,663	1,730	104
Ga.	4,619	4,203	4,203	4,203	100
Fla.	789	781	789	781	99
Ky.	2,829	3,027	2,906	2,760	95
Tenn.	2,802	2,858	2,772	2,717	98
Ala.	3,503	3,293	3,227	3,453	107
Miss.	2,903	2,729	2,593	2,619	101
Ark.	2,183	2,139	2,032	2,093	103
La.	1,628	1,481	1,422	1,479	104
Okla.	2,102	2,131	1,790	1,772	99
Tex.	4,995	4,689	4,526	4,617	102
Mont.	200	180	187	183	98
Idaho	25	32	37	35	94
Wyo.	247	226	283	275	97
Colo.	1,508	1,568	1,365	1,269	93
N.Mex.	220	250	237	220	93
Ariz.	35	35	33	36	108
Utah	22	21	22	21	97
Nev.	2	2	2	2	100
Wash.	29	31	32	32	100
Oreg.	56	63	66	63	95
Calif.	65	65	62	62	100
U. S.	98,372	100,599	96,483	94,595	98.0

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

State	Acreage Planted 1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Thousand acres				Percent
Me.	10	7	4	4	100
N.Y.	8	7	5	6	120
Pa.	13	12	11	10	90
Ohio	6	8	8	7	88
Ind.	6	8	9	11	120
Ill.	26	34	41	33	80
Mich.	20	24	19	14	74
Wis.	117	83	63	47	75
Minn.	1,864	1,591	1,782	1,942	109
Iowa	46	20	18	25	140
Mo.	9	9	10	10	100
N.Dak.	8,963	8,127	7,883	7,252	92
S.Dak.	2,995	3,154	2,701	2,647	98
Nebr.	470	536	616	320	52
Kans.	18	20	6	7	117
Mont.	3,180	3,749	3,935	3,778	96
Idaho	355	458	499	534	107
Wyo.	146	184	173	204	118
Colo.	402	531	445	360	81
N.Mex.	25	27	24	26	108
Utah	71	89	90	90	100
Nev.	11	14	13	14	110
Wash.	700	1,372	1,605	995	62
Oreg.	255	340	564	333	59
U. S.	19,716	20,404	20,524	18,669	91.0

DURUM WHEAT

Minn.	97	111	95	67	71
N.Dak.	1,858	2,683	2,350	2,773	118
S.Dak.	472	761	781	773	99
3 States	2,427	3,555	3,226	3,613	112.0

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage Planted 1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Thousand acres				Percent
Me.	113	118	113	112	99
N.H.	9	9	8	8	100
Vt.	66	64	55	53	96
Mass.	6	5	5	5	100
R.I.	2	2	2	2	100
Conn.	6	6	6	6	100
N.Y.	853	836	752	760	101
N.J.	48	49	51	48	95
Pa.	915	906	915	915	100
Ohio	1,495	1,260	1,288	1,198	93
Ind.	1,560	1,485	1,544	1,493	97
Ill.	3,916	3,641	3,671	3,671	100
Mich.	1,427	1,387	1,288	1,288	100
Wis.	2,663	2,600	2,505	2,480	99
Minn.	4,897	4,460	4,282	4,025	94
Iowa	6,100	5,880	5,813	5,987	103
Mo.	1,341	1,825	1,566	1,723	110
N.Dak.	2,200	1,870	1,820	1,656	91
S.Dak.	2,323	2,018	1,861	1,694	91
Nebr.	2,551	2,372	1,969	1,851	94
Kans.	1,694	1,944	1,568	1,505	96
Del.	3	2	3	2	70
Md.	46	39	38	38	100
Va.	82	78	80	84	105
W.Va.	69	67	76	76	100
N.C.	240	245	230	225	98
S.C.	449	458	453	458	100
Ga.	378	430	444	453	102
Fla.	8	8	9	9	100
Ky.	66	86	94	89	95
Tenn.	77	84	80	85	106
Ala.	97	110	126	130	103
Miss.	43	50	51	52	102
Ark.	161	150	150	135	90
La.	50	40	45	52	115
Okla.	1,433	1,427	1,375	1,292	94
Tex.	1,670	1,524	1,410	1,382	98
Mont.	435	392	325	276	85
Idaho	149	131	124	124	100
Wyo.	142	149	121	140	116
Colo.	176	197	168	175	104
N.Mex.	24	25	25	28	112
Ariz.	10	10	9	11	120
Utah	36	33	30	30	100
Nev.	2	4	3	3	100
Wash.	192	167	155	140	90
Oreg.	316	338	280	249	89
Calif.	151	136	110	110	100
U. S.	40,690	39,117	37,101	36,353	97.9

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage planted				
	1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Thousand acres				Percent
Me.	5	5	4	5	125
Vt.	4	5	5	6	120
N.Y.	154	151	133	144	108
N.J.	1	1	1	2	200
Pa.	58	63	63	64	101
Ohio	17	20	32	27	85
Ind.	25	20	27	30	110
Ill.	80	103	135	148	110
Mich.	187	190	210	183	87
Wis.	929	900	847	796	94
Minn.	2,345	2,218	2,041	1,959	96
Iowa	576	415	374	404	108
Mo.	76	80	124	100	81
N.Dak.	2,644	2,070	1,863	1,546	83
S.Dak.	2,350	2,046	1,845	1,550	84
Nebr.	690	745	775	790	102
Kans.	433	528	514	463	90
Md.	37	40	36	38	105
Va.	44	45	47	48	102
W.Va.	4	5	5	6	130
N.C.	9	9	9	9	100
Ky.	17	22	35	35	100
Tenn.	28	27	33	31	95
Okla.	118	110	130	169	130
Tex.	99	115	122	134	110
Mont.	195	160	140	133	95
Idaho	113	104	103	110	107
Wyo.	72	73	68	75	110
Colo.	369	550	512	517	101
N.Mex.	8	7	7	7	100
Ariz.	32	22	20	26	130
Utah	45	55	61	61	100
Nev.	6	8	8	7	90
Wash.	65	60	61	64	105
Oreg.	112	99	130	136	105
Calif.	1,193	1,050	1,050	1,124	107
U. S.	13,140	12,121	11,570	10,947	94.6

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Acreage Harvested 1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Thousand acres				Percent
Me.	973	982	1,010	1,010	100
N.H.	384	382	383	383	100
Vt.	916	925	939	939	100
Mass.	577	380	395	399	101
R.I.	42	42	43	43	100
Conn.	325	329	339	339	100
N.Y.	4,137	4,139	4,064	4,064	100
N.J.	223	211	219	219	100
Pa.	2,483	2,473	2,455	2,455	100
Ohio	2,627	2,705	2,472	2,670	108
Ind.	1,931	2,024	1,731	2,098	122
Ill.	2,858	2,943	2,487	2,826	114
Mich.	2,494	2,679	2,556	2,684	105
Wis.	2,968	3,730	3,473	3,577	103
Minn.	2,503	2,846	2,822	2,907	103
Iowa	3,121	3,291	2,867	3,211	112
Mo.	2,449	2,338	2,130	2,300	108
N.Dak.	1,059	1,309	1,011	1,080	107
S.Dak.	772	957	892	770	86
Nebr.	1,538	1,660	1,410	1,340	95
Kans.	1,240	1,123	947	805	85
Del.	62	59	64	64	100
Md.	391	370	385	385	100
Va.	997	928	1,058	1,082	102
W.Va.	684	677	665	665	100
N.C.	922	890	967	1,020	105
S.C.	592	571	604	604	100
Ga.	884	1,026	969	1,020	105
Fla.	91	89	92	93	101
Ky.	1,354	952	1,290	1,400	109
Tenn.	1,602	1,522	1,602	1,650	103
Ala.	726	819	840	866	103
Miss.	633	816	776	823	106
Ark.	779	798	852	916	108
La.	292	269	263	279	106
Okla.	554	568	555	555	100
Tex.	799	947	885	948	107
Mont.	1,514	1,329	1,159	1,250	108
Idaho	1,035	1,035	1,013	993	98
Wyo.	737	754	806	822	102
Colo.	1,069	1,057	1,035	1,110	107
N.Mex.	124	128	129	129	100
Ariz.	199	191	180	193	107
Utah	496	519	515	505	98
Nev.	183	178	182	184	101
Wash.	1,021	949	919	919	100
Oreg.	942	871	806	806	100
Calif.	1,545	1,489	1,546	1,600	103
U. S.	55,647	57,289	54,792	57,000	104.0

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAIN SORGHUMS, ALL

State	1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Acreage Planted				
	Thousand acres				Percent
Mo.	276	238	300	324	108
Nebr.	357	136	196	294	150
Kans.	2,627	2,023	1,780	2,136	120
Ark.	103	82	80	70	88
Okla.	1,808	1,849	1,518	1,457	96
Tex.	5,000	3,793	3,443	3,512	102
Colo.	480	381	450	428	95
N.Mex.	391	492	426	417	98
Ariz.	42	38	39	43	110
Calif.	148	121	145	145	100
U. S.	11,232	9,153	8,377	8,826	105.4

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE

Me.	7	8	9	9	100
Vt.	3	3	3	3	100
N.Y.	168	152	163	163	100
Mich.	598	561	511	537	105
Wis.	6	3	5	4	80
Minn.	6	3	4	4	100
Nebr.	19	16	24	18	75
Kans.	9	11	5	4	80
Mont.	31	18	24	19	80
Idaho	120	107	143	136	95
Wyo.	45	45	64	46	72
Colo.	543	428	394	335	85
N.Mex.	201	203	198	198	100
Ariz.	8	9	8	11	140
Oreg.	1	1	2	2	100
Calif.	339	347	386	348	90
U. S.	2,104	1,915	1,943	1,837	94.5

RICE

Ark.	138	160	173	178	103
La.	412	479	535	520	99
Tex.	167	204	250	250	100
Calif.	99	126	145	125	86
U. S.	816	969	1,093	1,073	98.2

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

STATE and GROUP	Acreage planted			Indicated	1938 as percent of 1937
	1935	1936	1937	1938	
	1,000 acres				Percent
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:					
Maine	160	161	169	167	99
New York	253	230	227	216	95
Pennsylvania	224	191	205	205	100
3 Eastern	637	572	601	588	97.8
Michigan	323	275	278	264	95
Wisconsin	287	245	247	230	93
Minnesota	357	286	241	229	95
North Dakota	134	139	128	129	101
South Dakota	52	40	28	24	86
5 Central	1,153	985	922	876	95.0
Nebraska	130	110	75	86	115
Montana	23	20	21	21	100
Idaho	104	106	123	123	100
Wyoming	31	34	29	32	110
Colorado	107	106	114	108	95
Utah	13.9	12.4	13.2	13.3	101
Nevada	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	105
Washington	57	45	50	48	96
Oregon	47	43	49	45	92
California	48	49	55	65	100
10 Western	563.6	527.7	541.5	543.7	100.4
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	2,353.6	2,084.7	2,064.5	2,007.7	97.2
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	10	9.8	10.2	10.1	99
Vermont	18.5	16.5	16.5	16.2	98
Massachusetts	18.7	16.1	16.7	17	102
Rhode Island	4.1	4	4.3	4.2	98
Connecticut	18.6	16.7	17	17.5	103
5 New England	69.9	63.1	64.7	65	100.5
West Virginia	37	32	32	31	97
Ohio	155	130	124	118	95
Indiana	81	57	54	50	93
Illinois	50	43	40	38	95
Iowa	96	80	60	57	95
5 Central	419	342	310	294	94.8
New Mexico	6	6	6	7	110
Arizona	2	2	2	3	150
2 Southwestern	8	8	8	10	125.0
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	496.9	413.1	382.7	369	96.4
30 LATE STATES	2,850.5	2,497.8	2,447.2	2,376.7	97.1
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	52	52	56	54	97
Delaware	6	5	5	5	100
Maryland	33	28	30	28	92
Virginia	90	82	91	82	90
Kentucky	52	50	47	47	100
Missouri	58	55	55	52	95
Kansas	34	33	30	29	97
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	325	305	314	297	94.6
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	3,175.5	2,802.8	2,761.2	2,673.7	96.8

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

STATE and GROUP	Acreage planted 1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	1,000 acres				Percent
EARLY POTATO STATES:					
North Carolina	85	78	97	84	87
South Carolina	18	18	26	22	85
Georgia	18	16	18	18	100
Florida	27	27	34	34	100
Tennessee	45	42	39	37	95
Alabama	33	32	45	41	91
Mississippi	16	16	21	18	85
Arkansas	48	43	43	42	98
Louisiana	39	39	44	43	98
Oklahoma	39	33	34	33	97
Texas	49	44	54	56	104
TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES	417	388	455	428	94.1
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,592.5	3,190.8	3,216.2	3,101.7	96.4

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire acreage, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	Acreage planted 1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	1,000 acres				Percent
New Jersey	17	16	17	15	87
Indiana	5	4	4	3	75
Illinois	8	5	6	6	100
Iowa	3	3	3	3	100
Missouri	14	13	14	13	93
Kansas	5	4	3	3	100
Delaware	7	7	6	5	84
Maryland	8	8	8	8	100
Virginia	38	37	39	37	95
North Carolina	93	84	85	84	99
South Carolina	72	57	57	60	105
Georgia	127	102	114	120	105
Florida	23	19	21	20	95
Kentucky	25	22	24	23	95
Tennessee	58	48	55	59	107
Alabama	103	80	100	103	103
Mississippi	93	78	82	82	100
Arkansas	47	39	37	36	97
Louisiana	123	113	90	94	105
Oklahoma	19	15	15	16	107
Texas	70	56	52	54	104
California	11	12	11	11	100
UNITED STATES	969	822	843	855	101.4

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage planted 1935	1936	1937	1938 Indicated	1938 as percent of 1937
		Acres				Percent
FLUE-CURED:						
Virginia	11	86,500	90,500	98,000	105,000	107
North Carolina	11	244,000	237,000	261,000	261,000	100
Total old belt	11	330,500	327,500	359,000	366,000	102
Eastern N.Car. belt	12	310,000	293,000	328,000	335,000	102
North Carolina	13	53,500	61,000	73,000	85,000	117
South Carolina	13	96,000	90,000	109,000	110,000	101
Total S.Car. belt	13	154,500	151,000	182,000	195,000	107
Georgia	14	72,000	85,000	80,000	100,000	125
Florida	14	7,000	8,000	13,500	17,000	126
Total Ga. & Fla. belt	14	79,000	93,000	93,500	117,000	125
Total flue-cured	11-14	874,000	864,500	962,500	1,013,000	105
FIRE-CURED:						
Virginia	21	23,500	23,500	25,400	25,400	100
Kentucky	22	30,000	27,000	30,000	29,100	97
Tennessee	22	53,000	43,000	50,000	48,000	96
Total C'ville & H'ville	22	83,000	70,000	80,000	77,100	96
Kentucky	23	25,000	23,500	26,000	23,900	92
Tennessee	23	7,500	7,000	8,000	7,000	88
Total Paducah	23	32,500	30,500	34,000	30,900	91
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	3,600	2,700	3,500	3,400	97
Total fire-cured	21-24	142,600	126,700	142,900	136,800	96
AIR-CURED (light):						
Ohio	31	9,000	9,500	12,400	12,800	103
Indiana	31	7,100	5,400	9,000	9,000	100
Missouri	31	4,100	3,900	6,000	6,000	100
Kansas	31	300	200	500	700	140
Virginia	31	6,800	7,800	10,500	13,500	129
West Virginia	31	2,400	2,200	3,700	3,100	85
North Carolina	31	5,200	6,000	8,000	8,000	100
Kentucky	31	202,000	225,000	310,000	335,000	108
Tennessee	31	42,000	41,000	70,000	67,000	96
Total Burley	31	278,900	301,000	430,100	455,100	106
Southern Maryland	32	37,000	37,500	36,000	38,200	106
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	315,900	338,500	466,100	493,300	106
AIR-CURED (dark):						
Indiana	35	500	300	500	500	100
Kentucky	35	12,400	12,500	19,500	21,100	108
Tennessee	35	2,700	2,000	3,500	3,000	86
Total One Sucker	35	15,600	14,800	23,500	24,600	105
Green River (Ky.)	36	13,000	16,000	21,000	21,000	100
Virginia sun-cured	37	3,100	3,300	3,800	3,600	94
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	36,700	34,100	48,300	49,200	102
CIGAR FILLER:						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	20,500	23,000	23,500	23,500	100
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	16,200	14,000	16,100	16,300	101
Georgia	45	400	400	400	400	100
Florida	45	700	400	700	700	100
Total Ga.& Fla.(Sungrown)	45	1,100	800	1,100	1,100	100
Total cigar filler	41-45	37,800	37,800	40,700	40,900	100

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Planted 1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
		Acres				Percent
CIGAR BINDER:						
Massachusetts	51	100	100	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	6,200	7,400	9,200	9,100	99
Total Conn.Val.B'leaf	51	6,300	7,500	9,300	9,200	99
Massachusetts	52	2,600	3,100	4,500	4,500	100
Connecticut	52	1,500	1,800	2,200	2,300	105
Total Conn.Val.H.seed	52	4,100	4,900	6,700	6,800	101
New York	53	300	600	900	1,200	133
Pennsylvania	53	200	200	200	200	100
Total N.Y.& Pa.H.seed	53	500	800	1,100	1,400	127
Southern Wisconsin	54	6,000	7,200	11,000	14,300	130
Wisconsin	55	5,000	5,800	7,400	8,500	115
Minnesota	55	200	200	400	600	150
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	5,200	6,000	7,800	9,100	117
Total cigar binder	51-55	22,100	26,400	35,900	40,800	114
CIGAR WRAPPER:						
Massachusetts	61	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,200	100
Connecticut	61	4,700	5,300	6,000	6,300	105
Total Conn.Val.(shade)	61	5,700	6,400	7,200	7,500	104
Georgia	62	200	600	700	800	114
Florida	62	2,100	2,000	2,100	2,200	106
Total Ga.& Fla.(shade)	62	2,300	2,600	2,800	3,000	107
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,500	105
Total cigar types	41-62	67,900	73,200	86,600	92,200	106
UNITED STATES	All	1,437,100	1,437,000	1,706,400	1,784,500	104.6

TOBACCO BY STATES

State	Acreage planted 1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Acres				Percent
Mass.	3,700	4,300	5,800	5,800	100
Conn.	12,400	14,500	17,400	17,700	102
N.Y.	300	600	900	1,200	133
Pa.	20,700	23,200	23,700	23,700	100
Ohio	25,200	23,500	28,500	29,100	102
Ind.	7,600	5,700	9,500	9,500	100
Wis.	11,000	13,000	18,400	22,800	124
Minn.	200	200	400	600	150
Mo.	4,100	3,900	6,000	6,000	100
Kans.	300	200	500	700	140
Md.	37,000	37,500	36,000	38,200	106
Va.	119,900	125,100	137,700	147,500	107
W.Va.	2,400	2,200	3,700	3,100	85
N.C.	617,700	597,000	670,000	689,000	103
S.C.	96,000	90,000	109,000	110,000	101
Ga.	72,600	86,000	81,100	101,200	125
Fla.	9,800	10,400	16,300	19,900	122
Ky.	291,000	306,700	410,000	433,500	106
Tenn.	105,200	93,000	131,500	125,000	95
U. S.	1,437,100	1,437,000	1,706,400	1,784,500	104.6

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SOYBEANS

Acreage Planted 1/

State	1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Thousand acres				Percent
N.Y.	6	5	5	6	120
N.J.	5	7	7	9	125
Pa.	29	38	42	42	100
Ohio	385	330	380	380	100
Ind.	350	746	812	771	95
Ill.	2,270	1,887	2,151	1,893	88
Mich.	48	53	44	42	95
Wis.	212	118	230	214	93
Iowa	1,146	560	762	762	100
Mo.	422	350	214	199	93
Nebr.	9	3	4	4	100
Kans.	37	39	26	26	100
Del.	29	32	35	40	115
Md.	32	40	36	34	95
Va.	95	104	104	114	110
W.Va.	49	54	40	43	108
N.C.	215	250	225	236	105
S.C.	14	22	15	22	147
Ga.	50	70	66	69	105
Ky.	100	135	100	95	95
Tenn.	128	159	151	172	114
Ala.	180	230	218	240	110
Miss.	203	274	206	227	110
Ark.	112	179	174	183	105
La.	25	40	44	48	110
Okla.	7	14	16	16	100
Tex.	12	80	32	19	60
U. S.	6,640	5,811	6,139	5,906	96.2

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

PEANUTS 1/

Va.	148	144	154	162	105
N.C.	236	245	240	252	105
Tenn.	11	9	9	8	89
Total	395	398	403	422	105
S.C.	18	15	14	14	100
Ga.	537	642	591	650	110
Fla.	112	130	124	130	105
Ala.	370	415	390	398	102
Miss.	42	34	33	31	95
Total	1,079	1,236	1,152	1,223	106
Ark.	68	54	42	44	105
La.	37	37	31	31	100
Okla.	65	52	23	30	130
Tex.	302	310	294	300	102
Total	472	453	390	405	104
U.S.	1,946	2,087	1,945	2,050	105.4

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1938 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

COWPEAS

State	Acreage Planted 1/ 1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percent of 1937
	Thousand acres				Percent
N.J.	1	2	2	2	100
Pa.	1	1	1	1	100
Ohio	3	2	2	2	100
Ind.	39	13	29	26	90
Ill.	247	181	165	157	95
Mo.	95	65	69	69	100
Kans.	5	5	6	6	100
Del.	2	2	2	2	90
Md.	9	10	11	11	100
Va.	94	85	106	90	85
W.Va.	2	2	2	2	100
N.C.	150	180	210	220	105
S.C.	352	420	420	399	95
Ga.	209	330	346	346	100
Fla.	26	20	22	23	105
Ky.	57	43	75	75	100
Tenn.	148	139	215	200	93
Ala.	154	204	255	255	100
Miss.	137	206	235	247	105
Ark.	290	365	409	442	108
La.	64	96	101	107	106
Okla.	48	90	126	130	103
Tex.	186	710	639	652	102
U. S.	2,319	3,176	3,448	3,464	100.5

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

FLAXSEED

Mich.	10	11	8	8	100
Wis.	6	4	4	4	100
Minn.	705	856	473	492	104
Iowa	21	15	8	10	125
Mo.	5	5	5	5	100
N.Dak.	1,187	1,324	581	372	64
S.Dak.	260	177	90	65	72
Nebr.	4	4	--	--	--
Kans.	61	58	65	75	115
Mont.	93	49	20	40	200
Wyo.	2	1	1	1	100
Calif.	38	44	47	40	85
U. S.	2,392	2,548	1,302	1,112	85.4

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
March 17, 1939.
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1939

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The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1939, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country to the Department on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1939 season.

The acreages shown herein for 1939 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1939 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural conservation program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

UNITED STATES

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES			
	Average, 1929-38	1938	Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Corn, all	101,714	93,257	92,062	98.7
All spring wheat	22,393	23,515	19,505	82.9
Durum	3,668	3,856	3,545	91.9
Other spring	18,726	19,659	15,960	81.2
Oats	39,472	36,615	35,393	96.7
Barley	12,654	11,334	13,219	116.6
Flaxseed	2,503	1,096	2,023	184.6
Rice	925	1,069	1,006	94.1
Grain sorghums, all	8,389	8,582	9,779	113.9
Potatoes	3,361	3,069	3,076	100.2
Sweetpotatoes and yams	860	883	880	99.7
Tobacco	1,675	1,627	1,695	104.2
Beans, dry edible	1,951	1,753	1,727	98.5
Soybeans [1]	4,716	6,858	7,691	112.1
Cowpeas [1]	2,475	3,057	3,028	99.1
Peanuts [1]	1,877	2,183	2,319	106.2
Tame hay [2]	55,746	56,309	57,231	101.6

[1] Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
[2] Acreage harvested.

APPROVED:

Harry L. Brown

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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R. K. Smith, H. W. Henderson,
John A. Hicks, Glenn S. Ray,
J. A. Ewing, S. T. Marsh.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 17, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

March reports from farmers listing the acreages of the principal crops (except cotton) that they intend to grow this year indicate that, in comparison with seedings last year, there will be a heavy reduction of about 4,000,000 acres in the area sown to spring wheat and reductions of around 1,200,000 acres each in the areas to be seeded to corn and oats. On the other hand, there are prospects for an increase of nearly 2,000,000 acres in barley and increases of around a million acres each in land used for flaxseed, grain sorghums, soybeans and tame hay. Other prospective changes, of importance to the growers concerned, include a 4 percent increase in tobacco, a 6 percent increase in peanuts and a 6 percent decrease in rice. Crops for which the intention reports indicate about the same acreage as was planted last year include potatoes, sweetpotatoes, cowpeas and beans.

A rather general reduction in the total acreage of main crops is reported and in the principal wheat and corn states some heavy shifts between crops are planned. These changes are the result of various factors, including efforts to meet the requirements of the Soil Conservation Program, reaction to the drastic decline since a year ago in the prices being received for wheat and some other crops, some increases in spring sown crops in areas affected by the 10,000,000 acre reduction in the area seeded to winter wheat last fall, and adjustments to changing feed requirements as new supplies have accumulated after the period of droughts and shortages.

Although a few minor states show increases in spring wheat intended, the tendency to reduce the total acreage of wheat appears to be nearly universal. Plantings of spring wheat, now indicated as likely to be around 19,500,000 acres, will probably be lower than in any of the last 14 years except 1934. Allowing for the 20 to 25 percent loss of winter wheat seedings which was indicated by the December report, the total acreage of all wheat for harvest seems likely to be nearly a fourth less than was harvested last year and probably slightly less than average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939
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The acreage planted to feed grains seems likely to include the smallest acreage of corn in 40 years, the smallest acreage planted to oats in 30 years, and unusually large but not exceptional acreages of barley and grain sorghums. The total acreage planted to these four grains is expected to be about equal to the area planted last year, but this would be about 7 percent below the average acreage planted during the last 10 years. Allowing for about the usual differences between spring intentions and actual harvest, and for the increase of about 8 percent in the units of grain consuming livestock and poultry now indicated for 1939, it appears that there will be only 1.07 acres of these for feed grains harvested per unit of livestock that will be on the farms next winter, compared with 1.15 acres in 1938 and a 10-year average of 1.17 acres. The acreage per livestock unit indicated for 1939 would be at least 3 percent lower than the acreage in any year since 1923.

This rough comparison leaves out of account weather in 1939 which cannot be forecast, and makes no allowance for other factors which may tend to influence yield per acre. Possible decrease in United States yields, that may accompany a decrease in the proportion of corn acreage that is in high-yielding states, or the effects of low prices on the amount of fertilizer used and on care in cultivation, are not considered. Likewise, possible increased yields as a result of more widespread use of hybrid corn and new higher yielding strains of other grains are given no allowance. Nevertheless, it is evident that a continuation of the present tendency to increase livestock in relation to acreage of feed grain would soon correct the present excess of feed supplies per animal unit.

The acreage in hay in the United States does not ordinarily change much from one year to the next. With exceptionally large acreages of soybeans, lespedeza and other crops which can be utilized for hay,

the tame hay acreage actually cut will depend considerably on how much is needed. The last two seasons have been generally favorable for new seedings and the Soil Conservation program favors the use of additional land for hay or pasture. The March reports indicate many small increases in tame hay acreage and few decreases, with a total increase of about 1.6 percent for the country as a whole. There is, however, little market for surplus hay at present and part of the proposed acreage may be diverted to pasture or other uses.

With the exception of wheat, reports on the prospective plantings of food crops indicate only minor changes in acreage. The slight decrease in the acreage of potatoes planted or to be planted in the South, is expected to be just about offset by a small increase in the North. The acreage of sweet-potatoes, already at a rather high level, is expected to be almost equal to a year ago. The acreage of rice is expected to be about 1,006,000 acres. This would be about 6 percent below last year's large acreage but substantially larger than in most recent years. Indications point to an increase in the acreage of peanuts amounting to 6 percent. Reports on beans show prospects for reduced plantings in California, Michigan, and New York nearly offset by increases elsewhere and the total of 1,727,000 acres indicated for the United States is slightly less than the unusually low plantings of last year. Some decrease has been expected in the acreage of vegetable crops for market because of the low prices received for some crops last year. Acreages reported to date, however, covering mostly the acreages grown for the early market show an increase of approximately 2 percent over last year. Some decreases are expected in late commercial acreage of vegetables.

The March reports on "intentions" appear to provide a fairly accurate picture of the plans of farmers at this time and show the changes that may be expected in areas where plans are not upset by subsequent weather conditions, changes in prices, unexpected loss of winter wheat still covered by snow or other conditions which cannot be foreseen.

In most of the eastern Corn Belt the rather large decrease in winter wheat and substantial decreases in corn and oats will probably be only partially offset by increases in soybeans, barley and hay, leaving a net decrease of about 3 percent in crops, which probably represents about the area that will be diverted to pasture. In the Corn Belt States west of the Mississippi River the decrease in corn shown in most of the States is nearly offset by the 35 percent increase reported in Kansas, but only a small part of the big decrease in wheat is expected to be offset by the million acre increase in barley and the 2,000,000 acre increase in flax, hay, grain sorghum and soybeans combined. The decrease in total crops in that area will probably be somewhere around 8 million acres, depending on how much wheat is abandoned.

In the Northeast and along the South Atlantic coast decreases in wheat are locally important but decreases in corn and oats are mostly small and the increase in barley, soybeans, rye, tobacco and other crops leave little measureable change in the acreage of crops to be grown. In Texas and Oklahoma probably less than half of the large decrease in winter wheat will be offset by the prospective increases in corn, barley and grain sorghums. In the Western States as a group only about a third of the 2 million acre decrease expected in wheat is likely to be offset by increases in oats, barley and flax.

In the country as a whole, considering both the winter grain and hay that farmers expect to harvest and the crops that they expect to plant, the acreage in main crops (except cotton) next summer will be less than it was last summer by about 14 million acres or 5 percent. This would be a smaller acreage than in any of the last 10-years except 1934 and it would be about 5 percent less than the average for the 10-year period.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

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CORN: The prospective acreage of corn to be planted in 1939 of 92,062,000 acres is about 1 percent below the 1938 planted acreage of 93,257,000 acres and about 10 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 101,714,000 acres. This would be the smallest acreage planted to corn in about 40 years.

With the exception of Kansas, all States of the Corn Belt show decreases from last year ranging from 1 to 9 percent. Prospective plantings in Iowa are 3 percent below those of 1938 and 8 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average. In Illinois a decrease of 4 percent from last year and 10 percent from the average is indicated. In Kansas, where recent droughts caused a heavy reduction in corn, the acreage is expected to be 35 percent over last year's very low acreage, but still 42 percent below the 10-year average for the State. Decreases in corn acreage from 1938 are also expected in the South Atlantic and Western groups of States. In the North Atlantic and South Central groups no change from last year is indicated.

During the last 10 years the percentage of corn acreage abandoned has varied from 0.1 percent in 1929 to 7.5 percent in each of the two severe drought years 1934 and 1936. Assuming an abandonment in 1939 of 1.6 percent, which is the same as that of 1938 and about the average for the period 1929-38, excluding the heavy losses in 1934 and 1936, the probable acreage for harvest in 1939 would be about 90,600,000 acres. Such an acreage would be the smallest acreage for harvest since 1898, and would be approached in recent years only by the 1938 acreage.

WHEAT: Seedings of all spring wheat are expected to total 19,505,000 acres in 1939 based on farmers' present seeding plans. Such an acreage would be about 17 percent less than the acreage seeded in 1938 and 13 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average acreage of 22,393,000 acres. A reduction from last year's seedings is indicated for all of the important spring wheat growing States, the indicated decreases ranging from 43 percent in Oregon to 11 percent in North Dakota. East of the Mississippi River, in the less important spring wheat area, the spring wheat acreage is expected to increase slightly although most States show no change from last year. The prospective acreage for 1939 for the country as a whole is the smallest seeded in 14 years, with the exception of 1934.

The total spring wheat acreage indicated for 1939 includes 3,545,000 acres of Durum wheat and 15,960,000 acres of other spring wheat. In those areas where both are grown, the Durum wheat acreage is being reduced somewhat less than other spring wheat acreage. Comparing the prospective acreage for 1939 with last year's seedings, the Durum wheat acreage represents a decrease of 8 percent while other spring wheat shows a reduction of about 19 percent. The prospective Durum wheat acreage is only about 3 percent below the acreage seeded during the 1929 to 1938 period, but the probable seedings of other spring wheat are 15 percent below the average for this period.

The acreage loss through abandonment has varied widely in the past 10 years and this wide variation makes it difficult to forecast probable harvested acreage with great accuracy. However, if the abandonment in 1939 approximates the average of the past 10 years, excluding the heavy losses of 1934 and 1936, the indicated acreage of Durum wheat for harvest in 1939 would be about 3,150,000 acres; other spring wheat about 13,550,000 acres; and all spring wheat 16,700,000 acres.

If the abandonment of winter wheat should be between 20 and 25 percent as indicated in the Board's December 1938 report, and about 16,700,000 acres of spring wheat are harvested, the total wheat acreage for harvest in the United States in 1939 would be about 52,700,000 acres. This compares with 70,221,000 acres harvested in 1938, 64,422,000 acres in 1937, and the previous 10-year (1927-36) average of 55,325,000 acres.

OATS: The prospective seedings of oats in 1939 are estimated at 35,393,000 acres. This is a decrease of 3.3 percent from the 36,615,000 acres seeded in 1938 and would be the smallest planting of oats since 1909.

In the North Central States, which have approximately three-fourths of the Nation's oats acreage, prospective plantings indicate a decrease of 5.0 percent from those in 1938. Iowa, the most important oats State, expects a 10 percent decrease; Minnesota, the next important state, expects no change; Illinois, the third ranking State, looks for a decrease of 9 percent. Indications point to small increases in South Dakota and Kansas. The seven remaining states in the North Central group report prospective decreases of from 1 to 10 percent.

In contrast to the decrease in the North Central group, all other Grand Divisions report some increase. The intended plantings in the North Atlantic States show an increase of 0.6 percent, the South Atlantic States an increase of 4.3 percent, the South Central States an increase of 0.5 percent, and the Western States an increase of 8.8 percent.

Assuming an abandonment of 3.3 percent, the average of the past ten years exclusive of 1934 and 1936, the acreage for harvest would amount to 34,225,000 acres compared with 35,477,000 acres harvested in 1938.

BARLEY: The prospective seedings of barley for 1939 are estimated at 13,219,000 acres. This is a 16.6 percent increase over the 1938 acreage. A marked increase is planned in the winter wheat states from Nebraska to Texas and eastward to the Appalachian Mountains. In the spring wheat states, from the Dakotas to Michigan, more moderate increases are contemplated. In California an increase of 15 percent is expected. Although barley is a relatively unimportant crop in other parts of the country, increases, some very appreciable, are reported for practically all states. Measured in pounds per acre, barley out-yielded oats in nearly all states in 1938.

Abandonment of barley in 1938 was about 7 percent of the planted acreage. This was about an average abandonment exclusive of the years 1933, 1934, and 1936. If an abandonment of 7 percent be assumed for 1939, the area left for harvest would amount to 12,294,000 acres compared with 10,513,000 acres harvested in 1938.

FLAXSEED: The prospective acreage of flax to be planted for seed in 1939 is 2,023,000 acres, an increase of 84.6 percent over the 1,096,000 acres seeded in 1938. Although the indicated acreage to be seeded greatly exceeds that of last year, it is still 19.2 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average seeded acreage.

Expansion of flax acreage has been encouraged by comparatively favorable prices, by favorable provisions under the Agricultural Conservation program and by the reduction in wheat acreage. A sharp increase in flax seedings is expected in all important spring wheat states. The percentage increase in North Dakota is not as great as that in surrounding states, probably because of the fear of

grasshopper prevalence, which is especially harmful to flax. The crop is gaining prominence in California where the expected seeding of 116,000 acres in 1939 is nearly threefold the 40,000 acres seeded in 1938.

With abandonment assumed equal to the average of the years 1929 to 1938, inclusive, but excluding the severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, the flax acreage to be harvested for seed in 1939 would be about 1,600,000 acres.

RICE: The area expected to be seeded to rice this year in the four States for which estimates are made --Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and California -- is 1,006,000 acres, which is 63,000 acres below the acreage planted in 1938 in those States. The prospective decrease in Arkansas is 8,000 acres, 4 percent; in Louisiana, 30,000 acres, 6 percent; in Texas, 18,000 acres, 7 percent; and in California, 7,000 acres, 5 percent. The area expected to be seeded to rice this year is 81,000 acres above the average of 925,000 acres seeded in the preceding ten years.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The prospective acreage to be planted to grain sorghums in 1939 is 9,779,000 acres, which is about 14 percent more than was planted in 1938. The 10-year average acreage planted is 8,389,000 acres. A general increase is expected in the Great Plains area with the largest increases centering in Nebraska, Kansas and adjoining areas. In this area droughts resulted in a shifting of acreage from corn to wheat. With grain sorghums withstanding recent droughts somewhat better than corn, a part of the acreage now going out of wheat is being put into grain sorghums rather than corn.

HAY: Farmers are planning to cut about 57,231,000 acres of tame hay in 1939. If these plans are carried out, the acreage harvested in 1939 will be about 1.6 percent greater than was harvested in 1938 and 2.7 percent greater than the 10-year (1927-36) average.

These plans are necessarily subject to modification if the situation changes before harvest because most hay crops can be diverted to pasture, used for soil improvement or in some cases harvested for seed.

The prospective acreage for harvest in 1939 is generally larger than the 10-year average in the East and South but is smaller in the northern Great Plains and the Far West. However, the 1939 acreage is expected to exceed that of 1938 in all but nine scattered states in which 1 to 3 percent decreases below 1938 are indicated. These prospective acreages cover crops ordinarily cut for hay but exclude wild, salt, Marsh, prairie or range grasses cut for hay.

TOBACCO: Reports from growers as of March 1 indicate a prospective tobacco acreage of 1,694,900 acres, compared with 1,626,700 acres harvested last year, or an increase of about 4 percent. Increases are indicated for flue-cured and cigar types, while decreases are in prospect for fire-cured, dark air-cured and burley. The prospectice acreage of flue-cured is 111 percent of 1938; of cigar filler, 108 percent; of cigar binder, 104 percent; and of cigar wrapper, 101 percent. Prospective plantings of burley are given at 97 percent of 1938 plantings; of dark air-cured at 89 percent; and of fire-cured at 88 percent. No change is shown for Maryland tobacco.

DRY BEANS: Prpspective plantings of dry edible beans in 1939 are 1,727,000 acres or 2.5 percent below the 1,753,000 acres planted in 1938 and 11.5 percent below the 10-year average planted acreage of 1,951,000 acres.

Substantial reductions below 1938 plantings are indicated in California, New York and Michigan. In other eastern states plantings in 1939 are not expected to be much different from a year ago. In the Southwest and in Montana intended plantings are from 3 to 10 percent higher than in 1938.

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SOYBEANS: March 1 reports indicate that the acreage of soybeans grown alone this year will amount to 7,691,000 acres or 12.1 percent above the 1938 acreage of 6,858,000 acres. The 1939 prospective acreage is the largest on record and 63 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average. Much of this prospective acreage is in the leading commercial soybeans states in the North Central region. If present intentions are carried out the acreage in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will exceed last year's acreage of 3,391,000 acres by about 640,000 acres.

COWPEAS: The prospective acreage of cowpeas grown alone is 3,028,000 acres. This is 1 percent below the 3,057,000 acres planted in 1938 and 22 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average. The relatively lower price of soybean seed than cowpea seed is causing some growers to shift from cowpeas to soybeans. Alabama is the only southern State showing an increase over last year.

PEANUTS: Reports from growers indicate a prospective acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes of 2,319,000 acres, which is 6.2 percent above the record acreage planted last year. In the Virginia-Carolina area, the prospective increase is given at 1.2 percent; in the Southeastern area, 6.3 percent; and in the Southwestern area, an increase of 10.6 percent is indicated.

POTATOES: March 1 reports indicate that growers expect to plant 3,076,500 acres of potatoes in 1939. This acreage differs very little from the 3,069,400 acres planted in 1938 but is 8 percent smaller than the 10-year (1929-38) average plantings of 3,361,000 acres. Assuming an abandonment of planted acreage of approximately 1.5 percent, about 3,030,000 acres would remain for harvest, which would be 8 percent less than the average of 3,293,000 acres harvested.

In the 11 Early States, prospective plantings of potatoes, indicated to be 409,000 acres, are 3 percent smaller than the 421,000 acres planted in 1938. March 1 indications point to plantings in the 7 Intermediate States about the same as those of last year -- 293,000 acres this season compared with 292,000 acres in 1938.

In the 30 Late States, which usually have about three-fourths of the United States total potato acreage, a slight increase in plantings is indicated. Should these prospective plantings materialize, the 1939 planted acreage in the 30 Late States will total 2,374,500 acres compared with 2,356,400 acres in 1938. An abundance of seed, together with prices which are relatively favorable when compared with prices received for other field crops, are factors which appear to encourage growers in the Late States to make a small increase in their 1939 plantings.

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospective plantings of sweetpotatoes in 1939 are indicated to be 880,000 acres -- about equal to the 883,000 acres planted in 1938, but 2 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average plantings of 860,000 acres. Some increase in the prospective plantings in North and South Carolina are more than offset by decreases reported in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Average 1929-38: Acreage planted	Average 1929-38: Yield per planted acre	Acreage Planted: 1938	Acreage Planted: Indicated 1939	Acreage Planted: 1939 as percent of 1938
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Me.	12	38.7	11	11	100
N.H.	15	41.2	16	16	100
Vt.	72	39.8	78	74	95
Mass.	39	40.9	40	39	98
R.I.	9	39.4	11	10	90
Conn.	52	38.7	50	50	100
N.Y.	641	34.0	685	706	103
N.J.	190	38.4	197	187	95
Pa.	1,317	39.6	1,368	1,368	100
Ohio	3,608	37.2	3,568	3,425	96
Ind.	4,453	34.0	4,293	4,207	98
Ill.	8,945	34.5	8,430	8,093	96
Mich.	1,498	29.7	1,590	1,542	97
Wis.	2,277	32.0	2,351	2,257	96
Minn.	4,684	29.6	4,501	4,456	99
Iowa	10,907	35.9	10,306	9,997	97
Mo.	5,385	19.8	4,260	4,175	98
N.Dak.	1,267	13.1	1,073	998	93
S.Dak.	4,483	10.6	3,427	3,119	91
Nebr.	9,334	15.6	7,816	7,738	99
Kans.	5,707	11.6	2,456	3,316	135
Del.	142	27.5	143	144	101
Md.	510	31.2	501	491	98
Va.	1,467	22.0	1,391	1,363	98
W.Va.	500	24.7	477	482	101
N.C.	2,330	18.2	2,442	2,418	99
S.C.	1,658	13.5	1,846	1,809	98
Ga.	4,107	10.1	4,623	4,346	94
Fla.	743	9.2	805	805	100
Ky.	2,881	22.3	2,761	2,789	101
Tenn.	2,872	21.5	2,689	2,608	97
Ala.	3,210	12.8	3,550	3,621	102
Miss.	2,571	15.0	3,034	2,913	96
Ark.	2,124	14.3	2,195	2,151	98
La.	1,443	14.5	1,620	1,507	93
Okla.	2,693	12.4	1,826	1,954	107
Tex.	4,984	15.3	4,776	4,919	103
Mont.	170	8.1	174	176	101
Idaho	35	35.1	32	33	103
Wyo.	236	9.2	260	265	102
Colo.	1,688	9.0	1,160	1,044	90
N.Mex.	234	12.0	224	231	103
Ariz.	32	15.4	33	33	100
Utah	19	24.3	20	21	103
Nev.	2	26.7	2	2	100
Wash.	33	34.4	29	33	113
Oreg.	62	30.2	55	58	105
Calif.	73	32.6	62	62	100
U. S.	101,714	22.6	93,257	92,062	98.7

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Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939
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OTHER SPRING WHEAT

State	Average 1929-38		Acreage Planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1938	Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	5	20.4	4	4	100
N.Y.	8	16.8	6	6	100
Pa.	11	17.8	9	10	111
Ohio	10	17.4	5	5	100
Ind.	11	15.4	9	9	100
Ill.	69	16.3	30	30	100
Mich.	19	15.4	17	20	118
Wis.	75	16.3	53	55	104
Minn.	1,450	12.4	2,263	1,584	70
Iowa	37	13.6	25	35	140
Mo.	8	12.4	8	6	75
N.Dak.	7,808	5.8	7,798	6,628	85
S.Dak.	2,689	5.8	2,809	2,331	83
Nebr.	339	7.9	320	218	68
Kans.	23	6.3	12	12	100
Mont.	3,525	7.0	3,786	3,180	84
Idaho	447	25.3	468	374	80
Wyo.	182	8.0	196	165	84
Colo.	384	10.2	378	227	60
N.Mex.	29	12.0	28	25	90
Utah	77	27.7	79	69	87
Nev.	13	24.2	15	14	94
Wash.	1,193	16.4	991	753	76
Oreg.	313	20.1	350	200	57
U. S.	18,726	8.3	19,659	15,960	81.2

DURUM WHEAT

Minn.	121	13.0	95	90	95
N.Dak.	2,674	7.8	2,938	2,879	98
S.Dak.	873	6.2	823	576	70
3 States	3,668	7.6	3,856	3,545	91.9

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OATS

State	Average 1929-38		Acreage Planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1938	Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Me.	117	36.7	114	115	101
N.H.	8	37.4	8	8	100
Vt.	59	31.1	56	57	102
Mass.	5	32.7	6	5	90
R.I.	2	31.8	2	2	100
Conn.	7	29.2	6	5	85
N.Y.	828	27.8	782	805	103
N.J.	46	29.4	48	45	94
Pa.	928	28.2	915	906	99
Ohio	1,516	29.1	1,138	1,127	99
Ind.	1,725	25.2	1,394	1,255	90
Ill.	3,988	29.7	3,618	3,292	91
Mich.	1,358	28.2	1,224	1,212	99
Wis.	2,503	30.4	2,455	2,332	95
Minn.	4,457	29.9	3,900	3,900	100
Iowa	6,067	31.3	5,973	5,376	90
Mo.	1,692	20.8	1,900	1,710	90
N.Dak.	1,965	14.4	1,616	1,551	96
S.Dak.	2,184	17.7	1,744	1,831	105
Nebr.	2,341	20.5	1,949	1,832	94
Kans.	1,587	20.9	1,615	1,680	104
Del.	3	30.2	3	4	133
Md.	48	28.4	41	43	105
Va.	112	19.5	92	97	105
W.Va.	105	19.7	86	80	93
N.C.	220	19.2	253	253	100
S.C.	418	21.3	467	481	103
Ga.	363	18.9	426	469	110
Fla.	8	14.6	9	9	100
Ky.	130	15.3	63	69	110
Tenn.	98	16.0	85	90	106
Ala.	109	19.0	132	125	95
Miss.	44	22.2	59	59	100
Ark.	138	19.0	135	122	90
La.	32	24.4	50	50	100
Okla.	1,280	20.2	1,361	1,388	102
Tex.	1,510	23.0	1,551	1,551	100
Mont.	348	16.6	282	310	110
Idaho	136	35.6	126	141	112
Wyo.	165	16.9	136	144	106
Colo.	198	22.8	175	191	109
N.Mex.	28	20.8	31	31	100
Ariz.	10	26.9	10	10	100
Utah	38	35.2	28	29	104
Nev.	3	35.2	3	3	100
Wash.	162	48.1	158	166	105
Oreg.	276	31.6	269	299	111
Calif.	110	26.8	121	133	110
U. S.	39,472	25.9	36,615	35,393	96.7

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY

State	Average 1929-38: Acreage planted	Average 1929-38: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1938	Acreage planted: Indicated 1939	Acreage planted: 1939 as percent of 1938
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Me.	4	29.3	4	4	100
Vt.	4	27.0	5	5	100
N.Y.	160	24.0	146	150	103
N.J.	1	27.2	2	3	150
Pa.	61	26.0	69	99	144
Ohio	56	22.8	28	49	175
Ind.	33	18.9	25	38	150
Ill.	241	24.2	158	205	130
Mich.	224	21.8	173	190	110
Wis.	793	27.1	771	779	101
Minn.	2,040	21.1	1,960	2,117	108
Iowa	513	23.9	451	541	120
Mo.	48	17.5	102	120	118
N.Dak.	2,329	10.8	1,584	1,632	103
S.Dak.	2,063	12.0	1,547	1,702	110
Nebr.	789	16.2	953	1,144	120
Kans.	555	10.9	452	746	165
Md.	31	29.4	41	60	146
Va.	38	25.0	55	80	145
W.Va.	4	24.6	5	6	120
N.C.	15	18.1	10	12	120
Ky.	18	22.4	39	50	128
Tenn.	27	17.6	44	56	127
Okla.	111	14.2	210	472	225
Tex.	154	15.2	177	278	157
Mont.	191	14.1	143	192	134
Idaho	126	33.6	129	155	120
Wyo.	100	16.0	78	85	109
Colo.	592	14.0	568	625	110
N.Mex.	8	19.4	8	9	112
Ariz.	22	30.4	26	29	112
Utah	46	37.1	62	72	116
Nev.	6	37.2	7	9	129
Wash.	56	31.6	64	75	117
Oreg.	97	29.0	136	163	120
Calif.	1,099	26.7	1,102	1,267	115
U. S.	12,654	17.7	11,334	13,219	116.6

FLAXSEED

Mich.	7	9.0	10	10	100
Wis.	5	10.7	4	4	100
Minn.	676	7.9	458	916	200
Iowa	18	8.4	10	20	200
Mo.	3	4.2	4	4	100
N.Dak.	1,178	2.8	404	574	142
S.Dak.	314	2.8	50	125	250
Nebr.	7	1/4.9	1	2	200
Kans.	52	5.5	55	72	130
Mont.	217	2.1	60	180	300
Wyo.	8	1/1.9	--	--	--
Calif.	1/36	1/16.3	40	116	290
U. S.	2,503	4.6	1,096	2,023	184.6

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Average 1929-38: Acreage harvested	Average 1929-38: Yield per harvested acre	Acreage harvested: 1938	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1939	Acreage harvested: 1939 as percent of 1938
	Thousand acres	Tons	Thousand acres		Percent
Me.	989	0.87	1,004	974	97
N.H.	374	1.02	386	386	100
Vt.	927	1.17	927	927	100
Mass.	365	1.34	391	391	100
R.I.	40	1.24	45	45	100
Conn.	308	1.32	341	338	99
N.Y.	4,059	1.22	4,009	4,009	100
N.J.	222	1.51	216	212	98
Pa.	2,478	1.20	2,418	2,442	101
Ohio	2,611	1.14	2,637	2,690	102
Ind.	1,871	1.14	1,995	1,955	98
Ill.	2,702	1.21	2,753	2,835	103
Mich.	2,585	1.20	2,644	2,697	102
Wis.	3,251	1.41	3,655	3,765	103
Minn.	2,662	1.33	2,882	2,911	101
Iowa	3,118	1.36	3,083	3,299	107
Mo.	2,731	.88	2,214	2,435	110
N.Dak.	1,206	.90	1,046	1,036	99
S.Dak.	1,021	.85	848	848	100
Nebr.	1,532	1.37	1,170	1,205	103
Kans.	1,068	1.35	760	775	102
Del.	62	1.32	64	65	102
Md.	381	1.21	382	386	101
Va.	962	.95	1,052	1,052	100
W.Va.	672	.96	684	691	101
N.C.	850	.80	962	952	99
S.C.	490	.73	551	557	101
Ga.	833	.54	1,085	1,107	102
Fla.	90	.55	99	104	105
Ky.	1,285	1.01	1,319	1,319	100
Tenn.	1,508	.91	1,660	1,677	101
Ala.	676	.73	848	873	103
Miss.	600	1.17	877	859	98
Ark.	749	1.00	942	942	100
La.	256	1.18	299	305	102
Okla.	531	1.26	582	599	103
Tex.	774	.97	1,036	1,036	100
Mont.	1,479	1.17	1,255	1,268	101
Idaho	1,051	2.13	1,028	1,059	103
Wyo.	745	1.20	801	785	98
Colo.	1,138	1.57	1,062	1,062	100
N.Mex.	133	2.00	136	140	103
Ariz.	197	2.59	199	209	105
Utah	526	2.00	494	494	100
Nev.	190	1.91	184	184	100
Wash.	916	1.79	940	968	103
Oreg.	882	1.76	838	872	104
Calif.	1,653	2.59	1,506	1,491	99
U. S.	55,746	1.25	56,309	57,231	101.6

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAIN SORGHUMS, ALL

State	Average 1929-38: Acreage planted	Average 1929-38: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1938	Acreage planted: Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Mo.	201	11.4	250	225	90
S.Dak.	-	-	340	401	118
Nebr.	135	10.2	438	583	133
Kans.	1,657	8.5	1,620	2,106	130
Ark.	69	9.4	60	69	115
Okla.	1,589	8.1	1,321	1,651	125
Tex.	3,788	12.0	3,443	3,615	105
Colo.	404	5.9	508	584	115
N.Mex.	357	9.4	422	401	95
Ariz.	35	27.6	35	35	100
Calif.	110	28.8	145	109	75
U. S.	8,389	10.2	8,582	9,779	113.9

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE

		Pounds			
Me.	8	856	11	12	109
Vt.	3	605	3	3	100
N.Y.	147	723	163	156	96
Mich.	592	691	466	419	90
Wis.	6	373	2	2	100
Minn.	6	299	3	3	100
Nebr.	16	630	22	22	100
Kans.	11	216	1	2	200
Mont.	28	997	17	18	106
Idaho	124	1,250	109	109	100
Wyo.	41	962	52	50	96
Colo.	445	256	359	395	110
N.Mex.	190	286	189	195	103
Ariz.	8	484	11	12	109
Oreg.	2	597	2	2	100
Calif.	325	1,190	343	327	95
U. S.	1,951	675.6	1,753	1,727	98.5

RICE

		Bushels			
Ark.	163	50.5	189	181	96
La.	454	40.3	494	464	94
Tex.	190	51.0	255	237	93
Calif.	117	67.6	131	124	95
U. S.	925	47.8	1,069	1,006	94.1

mbp

POTATOES1/ (Continued)

STATE and GROUP	Average 1929-38 Acreage planted	Average 1929-38 Yield per planted acre	1938 Acreage planted	1939 Indicated Acreage planted	1939 as percent of 1938
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thousand acres		Percent
North Carolina	79	100	79	79	100
South Carolina	20	117	24	25	104
Georgia	16	64	18	17	94
Florida	28	111	34	29	85
Tennessee	42	68	39	40	103
Alabama	34	84	42	44	105
Mississippi	15	71	19	17	90
Arkansas	41	74	40	39	97
Louisiana	40	62	43	43	100
Oklahoma	37	71	33	30	90
Texas	52	65	50	46	92
TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES	404	81.0	421	409	97.1
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,360.9	109.2	3,069.4	3,076.5	100.2

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire acreage, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	Average 1929-38 Acreage planted	Average 1929-38 Yield per planted acre	1938 Acreage planted	1939 Indicated Acreage planted	1939 as percent of 1938
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thousand acres		Percent
New Jersey	15	138	14	15	107
Indiana	4	104	3	4	120
Illinois	6	86	6	5	83
Iowa	3	86	3	3	100
Missouri	12	79	12	12	100
Kansas	5	92	3	4	133
Delaware	7	124	5	5	100
Maryland	8	134	8	8	100
Virginia	37	112	34	33	97
North Carolina	86	96	81	85	105
South Carolina	61	86	66	69	105
Georgia	115	73	123	123	100
Florida	21	69	20	19	95
Kentucky	22	84	24	24	100
Tennessee	57	91	53	48	90
Alabama	93	82	107	107	100
Mississippi	80	91	87	85	98
Arkansas	40	75	43	40	93
Louisiana	96	70	99	99	100
Oklahoma	18	65	21	21	100
Texas	64	72	58	57	98
California	11	105	13	14	108
UNITED STATES	860	84.6	883	880	99.7

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

STATE and GROUP	Average 1929-38 Acreage planted	Average 1929-38 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1938	Acreage planted Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thousand acres		Percent
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:					
Maine	168	269	165	168	102
New York	233	123	220	213	97
Pennsylvania	210	119	193	193	100
3 Eastern	611	161.6	578	574	99.3
Michigan	278	92	250	265	106
Wisconsin	258	86	212	210	99
Minnesota	326	73	234	243	104
North Dakota	142	63	135	157	116
South Dakota	52	48	32	34	106
5 Central	1,056	78.8	863	909	105.3
Nebraska	113	74	86	77	90
Montana	22	84	20	19	95
Idaho	111	218	127	130	102
Wyoming	31	73	30	27	90
Colorado	110	132	105	100	95
Utah	13.8	149	13.7	13.0	95
Nevada	2.7	142	2.1	2.0	95
Washington	51	166	44	44	100
Oregon	44	143	43	45	105
California	47	232	72	70	97
10 Western	545.9	145.3	542.8	527.0	97.1
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	2,212.9	118.0	1,983.8	2,010.0	101.3
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	9.5	154	10.1	10.0	99
Vermont	16.7	136	16.0	15.8	99
Massachusetts	15.4	134	16.7	16.7	100
Rhode Island	3.4	169	4.3	4.1	96
Connecticut	15.7	156	17.0	16.7	98
5 New England	60.6	145.6	64.1	63.3	98.8
West Virginia	37	80	32	32	100
Ohio	128	97	118	118	100
Indiana	62	86	52	51	98
Illinois	47	75	39	35	90
Iowa	77	76	58	56	97
5 Central	351	85.4	299	292	97.7
New Mexico	6.1	66	7.0	7.0	100
Arizona	2.4	82	2.5	2.2	90
2 Southwestern	8.6	71.0	9.5	9.2	96.8
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	420.1	93.8	372.6	364.5	97.8
30 LATE STATES	2,633.0	114.1	2,356.4	2,374.5	100.8
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES					
New Jersey	48	167	54	55	102
Delaware	5.2	87	4.0	4.0	100
Maryland	30	102	26	25	95
Virginia	97	118	79	79	100
Kentucky	49	75	45	47	104
Missouri	56	76	54	53	98
Kansas	39	76	30	30	100
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	324.4	104.9	292.0	293.0	100.3
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,957.4	113.1	2,648.4	2,667.5	100.7

mjd

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 17, 1939 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1929-38 Acreage planted	Average 1929-38 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1938	Acreage planted Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
FLUE-CURED:						
Virginia	11	95,750	684	94,000	103,000	110
North Carolina	11	244,400	738	245,000	267,000	109
Total old belt	11	340,150	723	339,000	370,000	109
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	324,900	800	288,000	328,000	114
North Carolina	13	57,210	864	61,000	68,000	112
South Carolina	13	97,900	818	102,000	112,000	110
Total South Carolina belt	13	155,110	835	163,000	180,000	110
Georgia	14	75,530	844	87,000	94,000	108
Florida	14	7,960	790	16,000	18,400	115
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	83,490	839	103,000	112,400	109
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	903,650	782	893,000	990,400	111
FIRE-CURED:						
Virginia	21	27,510	758	21,600	21,600	100
Kentucky	22	37,950	790	25,000	20,000	80
Tennessee	22	59,500	833	45,000	38,200	85
Total Clarksville & Hopkinsville	22	97,450	817	70,000	58,200	83
Kentucky	23	32,440	771	23,400	21,000	90
Tennessee	23	8,050	819	7,500	7,000	93
Total Paducah	23	40,490	781	30,900	28,000	91
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	5,780	808	2,500	2,200	90
Total Fire-Cured	21-24	171,230	800	125,000	110,000	88
AIR-CURED (light):						
Ohio	31	15,330	817	13,700	14,800	108
Indiana	31	11,320	796	11,300	13,600	120
Missouri	31	5,970	902	6,700	7,400	110
Kansas	31	1/ 329	1/846	500	700	140
Virginia	31	9,240	1,034	12,000	12,000	100
West Virginia	31	4,850	679	4,400	4,400	100
North Carolina	31	7,020	838	9,000	9,000	100
Kentucky	31	292,200	782	306,000	291,000	95
Tennessee	31	60,500	864	71,000	68,000	96
Total Burley	31	406,770	803	434,600	420,900	97
Southern Maryland	32	36,390	718	37,500	37,500	100
Total Air-Cured (light)	31-32	443,160	797	472,100	458,400	97
AIR-CURED (dark):						
Indiana	35	1,690	843	500	600	120
Kentucky	35	19,640	820	20,000	17,000	85
Tennessee	35	3,170	801	3,000	3,000	100
Total One Sucker	35	24,500	820	23,500	20,600	88
Green River (Ky.)	36	25,170	827	18,700	16,500	88
Virginia sun-cured	37	3,750	740	3,000	3,000	100
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	53,420	820	45,200	40,100	89

ces

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C. March 17, 1939 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1929-38 Acreage planted	Average 1929-38 Yield per planted acre	1938 Acreage planted	Acreage planted Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
CIGAR FILLER:						
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	29,390	1,228	24,000	25,700	107
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	21,010	963	13,800	14,800	107
Georgia	45	380	1,015	400	400	100
Florida	45	540	1,042	800	1,100	138
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	920	1,027	1,200	1,500	125
Total Cigar Filler	41-45	51,420	1,119	39,000	42,000	108
CIGAR BINDER:						
Massachusetts	51	230	1,554	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	8,550	1,540	8,400	8,000	95
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	8,780	1,541	8,500	8,100	95
Massachusetts	52	4,680	1,524	4,600	4,700	102
Connecticut	52	3,290	1,519	2,000	2,100	105
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	7,970	1,523	6,600	6,800	103
New York	53	940	1,230	1,200	1,600	133
Pennsylvania	53	280	1,336	200	200	100
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,220	1,257	1,400	1,800	129
Southern Wisconsin	54	14,430	1,352	15,000	15,000	100
Wisconsin	55	9,250	1,313	9,700	11,000	113
Minnesota	55	890	1,125	700	700	100
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	10,140	1,302	10,400	11,700	112
Total Cigar Binder	51-55	42,540	1,416	41,900	43,400	104
CIGAR WRAPPER:						
Massachusetts	61	1,110	1,000	1,200	1,200	100
Connecticut	61	5,170	983	6,100	6,400	105
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	6,280	986	7,300	7,600	104
Georgia	62	490	1,043	800	600	75
Florida	62	2,170	1,009	2,400	2,400	100
Total Georgia & Florida shade-grown	62	2,660	1,014	3,200	3,000	94
Total Cigar Wrapper	61-62	8,960	997	10,500	10,600	101
Total Cigar Types	41-62	102,920	1,222	91,400	96,000	105
UNITED STATES	All	1,674,940	819.2	1,626,700	1,694,900	104.2

1/ Short-time average.

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES

State	Average 1929-38: Acreage planted	Average 1929-38: Yield per planted acre	Acreage Planted: 1938	Acreage Planted: Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
Mass.	6,020	1,420	5,900	6,000	102
Conn.	17,030	1,362	16,500	16,500	100
N.Y.	940	1,230	1,200	1,600	135
Pa.	29,670	1,228	24,200	25,900	107
Ohio	36,760	904	27,500	29,600	108
Ind.	13,110	804	11,800	14,200	120
Wis.	23,680	1,335	24,700	26,000	105
Minn.	890	1,125	700	700	100
Mo.	5,970	902	6,700	7,400	110
Kans.	1/ 329	1/ 846	500	700	140
Md.	36,390	718	37,500	37,500	100
Va.	136,250	725	130,600	139,600	107
W.Va.	4,860	679	4,400	4,400	100
N.C.	633,530	783	603,000	672,000	111
S.C.	97,900	818	102,000	112,000	110
Ga.	76,400	847	88,200	95,000	108
Fla.	10,670	865	19,200	21,900	114
Ky.	413,180	788	395,600	367,700	93
Tenn.	131,320	847	126,500	116,200	92
U. S.	1,674,940	819.2	1,626,700	1,694,900	104.2

1/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage Planted 1/ Average 1929-38	1938	Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938	State	Acreage Planted 1/ Average 1929-38	1938	Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
	Thousand acres			Percent		Thousand acres			Percent
N.Y.	4	6	8	133	Va.	104	102	105	103
N.J.	5	10	11	110	W.Va.	39	43	44	102
Pa.	26	49	59	120	N.C.	228	300	315	105
Ohio	238	445	645	145	S.C.	19	25	30	120
Ind.	620	828	994	120	Ga.	58	89	93	105
Ill.	1,378	2,118	2,393	113	Ky.	116	130	136	105
Mich.	32	77	116	150	Tenn.	162	181	181	100
Wis.	126	189	195	103	Ala.	173	255	250	98
Iowa	510	950	1,045	110	Miss.	173	310	294	95
Mo.	408	320	320	100	Ark.	121	200	210	105
Nebr.	5	7	10	150	La.	35	53	59	112
Kans.	37	39	39	100	Okla.	15	13	18	140
Del.	30	41	43	105	Tex.	2/ 34	38	38	100
Md.	35	40	40	100					
					U.S.	4,716	6,858	7,691	112.1

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Short-time average.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

COWPEAS

State	Acreage Planted 1/ Average 1929-38	1938	Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of 1938
		Thousand acres		
N.J.	1	2	2	100
Pa.	2/ 1	1	1	100
Ohio	3	3	2	70
Ind.	33	19	28	150
Ill.	190	145	174	120
Mo.	90	70	98	140
Kans.	5	6	6	100
Del.	2	2	2	100
Md.	8	10	9	90
Va.	88	74	70	95
W.Va.	2	2	2	100
N.C.	150	178	160	90
S.C.	305	357	357	100
Ga.	233	284	284	100
Fla.	24	25	25	100
Ky.	63	56	50	89
Tenn.	195	159	119	75
Ala.	167	176	220	125
Miss.	153	223	223	100
Ark.	292	380	350	92
La.	66	107	107	100
Okla.	78	107	102	95
Tex.	326	671	637	95
U. S.	2,475	3,057	3,028	99.1

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Short-time average.

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PEANUTS

Va.	143	163	168	103
N.C.	243	250	250	100
Tenn.	12	8	8	100
Total	398	421	426	101
S.C.	16	17	18	105
Ga.	551	691	746	108
Fla.	123	134	145	108
Ala.	344	410	426	104
Miss.	35	38	36	95
Total	1,068	1,290	1,371	106
Ark.	53	48	53	110
La.	31	36	36	100
Okla.	56	38	48	125
Tex.	270	350	385	110
Total	410	472	522	111
U.S.	1,877	2,183	2,319	106.2

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
March 18, 1940,
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1940, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country to the Department on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1940 season.

The acreages shown herein for 1940 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1940 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural conservation program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

UNITED STATES

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES			
	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Corn, all	101,758	91,501	87,770	95.9
All spring wheat	22,344	17,532	19,425	110.8
Durum	3,671	3,220	3,539	109.9
Other spring	18,674	14,312	15,886	111.0
Oats	39,501	35,512	35,818	100.9
Barley	12,655	14,546	14,606	100.4
Flaxseed	2,500	2,470	2,836	114.8
Rice	925	1,039	1,057	101.7
Grain sorghums, all	8,380	9,366	10,309	110.1
Potatoes	3,363	3,069	3,130	102.0
Sweetpotatoes and yams	860	862	845	98.0
Tobacco	1,674	1,942	1,524	78.5
Beans, dry edible	1,949	1,744	1,935	111.0
Soybeans [1]	4,756	9,023	10,610	117.6
Cowpeas [1]	2,476	2,923	2,767	94.7
Peanuts [1]	1,872	2,410	2,296	95.3
Tame hay [2]	55,808	58,347	59,385	101.8

[1] Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
[2] Acreage harvested.

APPROVED:

Henry A Wallace

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:
W. F. Callander, Chairman,
L. H. Wiland, Secretary.
Joseph A. Becker, J. A. Ewing,
John B. Shepard, C. G. Carpenter,
R. K. Smith, C. N. Guellow,
John A. Hicks, Paul H. Kirk,
J. H. Peters, N. I. Nielsen,
J. C. Garrett.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS REPORT - MARCH 1940

March reports from farmers listing the acreages of the principal crops (except cotton) that they intend to grow this year indicate that they are planning some extensive changes in plantings. The most important changes indicated are a shift from corn to soybeans, hay and pasture in the central and eastern Corn Belt to comply with the A.A.A. program; increased, and probably near-record plantings of sorghums in the Southern Plains Area where the drought last fall prevented normal plantings and growth of winter wheat; and increased but not unusually heavy plantings of spring wheat and flaxseed in the northwest, with a particularly large percentage of increase in spring wheat in Washington and Oregon where drought limited seedings of winter wheat last fall. Contemplated changes in plantings of other crops, affecting smaller acreages but of importance to the growers concerned, include increases of 11 percent in beans, 2 percent in rice and potatoes, and 1 percent in oats. Decreases planned include 5 percent reductions in peanuts and cowpeas, a 2 percent decrease in sweetpotatoes and a more than 21 percent decrease in tobacco.

These indications of acreage shifts have been adjusted to allow for the usual differences in each State between March plans and final plantings. Ordinarily they indicate about what farmers may be expected to plant with average weather conditions except that publication of the intended acreages sometimes causes them to modify their plans. However, spring plantings depend in part on the acreage of winter wheat lost and, in some areas, later plantings are dependent on moisture conditions. This year these factors may cause plantings in the Great Plains Area to differ materially from those now planned.

Judging from the plans of farmers as reported this month, the aggregate acreage of all crops (except cotton) planted or grown this year is likely to be not greatly different from the aggregate acreage last year. The small increase in spring planted crops and hay now indicated may be offset by larger losses of winter wheat and rye than farmers allowed for on March 1.

Harvested acreages can be less definitely predicted because they depend not only on plantings, but on weather conditions during the growing period. At this time there seems no reason to expect the total to be materially above or below that harvested last year, for crop losses last year while heavier than in most predrought years were about what must be expected with the subsoil moisture supply still deficient in a large area where it is important. In portions of the Great Plains Area a substantial reduction in the acreage of crops is probable unless the moisture situation improves materially before planting time. In the main corn belt the reduction in the corn quotas can hardly be taken up by hay, and some reduction in the crop total is to be expected. On the other hand, most dry-farming areas west of the Rockies have had good winter rains and farmers there report that they will have larger acreages than they grew last year.

The land planted to feed grains is expected to include a little less than 88 million acres of corn which would be 4 percent less than the acreage planted last year and the smallest acreage in corn in more than 40 years. Acreages seeded to oats and barley are expected to be about the same as they were last year, March reports indicating prospective increases of less than 1 percent with moisture conditions none too favorable in the Dakotas. The area in grain sorghums is expected to be increased to more than 10 million acres, an increase of 10 percent over plantings last year and above plantings in other years except 1935. If wheat abandonment approaches the 15 million acres indicated last fall and adequate rain falls before planting time, a still larger acreage would be probable. Putting these acreages together and allowing for losses of around 7 million acres would indicate a total acreage of feed grains for harvest about equal to the acreage harvested last year.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

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This would indicate that the acreage of feed grains per unit of grain-consuming animals and poultry may also be about the same as in the fall of 1939, for, unless relative prices are changed by crop prospects or other developments, the grain requirements of the increasing numbers of beef and dairy cattle seem likely to be about offset during 1940 by downward adjustments in other livestock and poultry.

While the acreage of crops cut for hay can be adjusted to give the total tonnage of hay required, recent reports indicate that an increase of 1.8 percent in the acreage of tame hay is to be expected. This would result in a record total of more than 59 million acres of tame hay. With normal spring rainfall in the Northwest the acreage of wild hay cut would probably also be increased over the low acreage cut last year and reports from the Southwest indicate that the acreage of sweet sorghum cane grown for hay and forage will be increased about 10 percent if growers are able to carry out their plans to the usual extent. As the number of cattle increased 3 percent during 1939 and may increase even more during 1940, the increases in hay now planned in the various parts of the country do not appear out of balance with changes in feeding requirements.

The increases planned in spring wheat are mostly within quota limitations and are a natural response to the heavy loss of winter wheat acreage expected in Kansas and adjoining States and to the increase in price. If these losses of winter wheat are as heavy as was indicated in December, if the area of spring wheat planned on March 1 is planted, and if the percentage of the acreage abandoned is about the same as the average during the last 10 years, with the extreme drought years 1934 and 1936 omitted, the total acreage of wheat harvested would be only about 46 million acres. This would be more acres than were harvested in 1934 but less than in other years since the World War.

Reports on potatoes and sweetpotatoes show small changes planned. Potato intentions show a 2 percent increase and those for sweetpotatoes a 2 percent decrease. For each crop the indications are for a planted acreage just under the average during the past four seasons and substantially below the acreages planted during the depression years.

Bean growers in California expect to increase their acreages only slightly but in other important producing States substantial increases are in prospect. The total plantings now indicated are 11 percent over the plantings last year but only about equal to the average during the previous ten years.

Another large increase in the acreage of soybeans is in prospect. The area grown alone for all purposes, which did not reach 5 million acres until 1934 seems likely to be between 10 and 11 million acres, nearly 18 percent above the 9 million acres grown last year. Substantial increases in the acreage to be grown alone are reported from nearly all the important producing States except those in the Cotton Belt where the acreage of soybeans interplanted with corn has been increasing rapidly.

Reports on the acreages of cowpeas and peanuts to be grown alone show large total acreages but decreases of about 5 percent as compared with last year. In the case of peanuts, increases of 5 percent are indicated for Virginia and North Carolina, and a 12 percent decrease is expected in Texas; Georgia and Alabama, where there is usually a large interplanted acreage also, show decreases in the acreage grown alone. Plans regarding interplanted acreages of these crops have not yet been reported.

Reports from tobacco growers indicate that the total acreage is likely to be reduced to 1,524,000 as compared with the unusually large total of 1,942,000 acres last year. Nearly all of the decrease will be in flue-cured tobacco in the coastal States from Virginia south.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN: The prospective acreage of corn to be planted in 1940 of 87,770,000 acres is about 4 percent less than the 1939 plantings of 91,501,000 acres and about 14 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 101,758,000 acres. The prospective reduction marks the fourth consecutive year of decline and indicates the smallest acreage to be planted to corn in over 40 years.

In the Corn Belt where the present supply of corn is abundant in most sections and where the acreage allotments of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the commercial area are about 12 percent lower than last year, the prospective plantings for 1940 are about 7 percent below the 1939 planted acreage and 21 percent below the 10-year average. Decreases from last year range from 4 percent in Minnesota to 10 percent in Kansas. Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois, each show reductions of 8 percent. Indiana plans a 7 percent decrease and Ohio a 6 percent decrease. In South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas the reduction has been given added impetus by heavy abandonment and low yields in the recent drought years. In this area a considerable corn acreage has been displaced by the more drought resistant sorghums.

In the Northeastern States 1940 plantings are expected to be about the same as last year and 5 percent above the 10-year average. In the South Atlantic States the prospective acreage is the same as in 1939 and 4 percent above average. In the South Central States the intended acreage is slightly less than in 1939 and about 2 percent below average. In the Western States the 1940 acreage is expected to be about 3 percent below average. Colorado, which is the most important corn State in this group, shows a prospective 1940 planted acreage about 38 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average due to displacement of corn acreage by sorghums.

Since 1929 the percentage of corn acreage abandoned has varied from 0.1 percent in that year to 7.5 percent in each of the years 1934 and 1936. The 10-year (1929-38) average abandonment is 2.7 percent. The abandonment of the 1939 corn acreage was 2.9 percent.

Assuming an abandonment of corn acreage in 1940 of 1.6 percent, which is about average for the 10-year period 1929-38, excluding the heavy losses in the two severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, the probable acreage for harvest in 1940 would be about 86,400,000 acres. Such an acreage would be about 3 percent less than that harvested in 1939 and the smallest for harvest since 1894.

WHEAT: The acreage to be seeded to all spring wheat in 1940, as indicated by the reports received from farmers, is 19,425,000 acres. Such an acreage would be about 11 percent larger than the 17,532,000 acres seeded last spring, but last spring's seedings were the lowest in 15 years. These prospective seedings are still about 13 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average. Increased seedings are indicated for all the important spring wheat States. The principal hard red spring wheat States show an increase of about 9 percent, which represents an absolute acreage increase of about 1 1/3 million acres, the largest acreage increase of any area. In the Pacific Northwest where dry weather prevented intended seedings of winter wheat, present indications point to spring wheat seedings one-third larger than last spring, or an increase of 400,000 acres. In the less important spring wheat States east of the Mississippi River the net change is a decrease of about 2 percent.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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In the total spring wheat acreage indicated for 1940, there are 3,539,000 acres of Durum wheat, and 15,886,000 acres of other spring wheat. The prospective acreage of Durum wheat is 96.4 percent of the 10-year (1929-38) average, while the United States total acreage of other spring wheat is 85.1 percent of average. In the area which grows Durum wheat as well as other spring wheat, the rate of increase indicated is about the same for both, the 1940 acreage for Durum wheat being 109.9 percent and for other spring wheat 108.8 percent of 1939.

If the abandonment of spring wheat in 1940 is approximately the same as the average of the ten years (1929-38), excluding the abnormal years of 1934 and 1936, the acreages for harvest in 1940 would be: Durum wheat 3,132,000 acres, other spring wheat 13,471,000 acres, and all spring wheat 16,603,000 acres.

If the abandonment of winter wheat is about as indicated in the Board's December 1939 report, there would be a total of about 46,000,000 acres of all wheat harvested in 1940. This acreage compares with 53,696,000 acres harvested in 1939; 69,869,000 acres in 1938; 64,422,000 in 1937, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 56,869,000 acres.

OATS: The prospective 1940 acreage of oats indicated by the intention survey at 35,818,000 acres, is about 9 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 39,501,000 acres, and is the second smallest in 31 years. This year's acreage is only 0.9 percent larger than the very low 1939 acreage of 35,512,000 acres. If plantings are as much as indicated the steady downward trend in oats seedings will be checked for the first time in five years.

Prospective acreage increases are the greatest in South Central and South Atlantic States, where there has been a general increase in feed crops and where an acreage of spring oats larger than usual will be sown due in part to frost damage to fall and winter sown grain crops. The increases for these areas are 7.1 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively, and are shared by 11 of the 16 States. Of the leading States in these two areas, material increases are indicated for Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and Tennessee, while moderate increases are shown for North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and Georgia. The same acreage as a year ago is indicated for Oklahoma.

In the 12 North Central States which have over three-fourths of the United States oats acreage, the prospective acreage is practically the same as a year ago. The trend in seeding, however, is not in the same direction in all States. Decreases ranging from 4 to 7 percent are indicated for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, where oats acreage is being displaced by soybeans and barley. North Dakota growers indicate a decrease of 1 percent in seedings. A small expansion in oats acreage is shown in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota where unfavorable weather at seeding time a year ago curtailed seedings. In Nebraska, increases are due mainly to improved surface soil moisture conditions and to a need for early feed. Iowa, the leading oats State, Kansas and Missouri indicate the same acreages as a year ago. The 11 Western States, as a group comprising about 5 percent of the United States oats acreage, show an increase of 3.4 percent, while the North Atlantic States, also with about 5 percent of the United States total, indicate a decrease of 1.6 percent.

BARLEY: The prospective seedings of barley for 1940 are estimated at 14,606,000 acres. This is a slight increase over the 14,546,000 acres seeded in 1939. Of the principal barley States increases are expected in North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado where the crop has gained popularity as a substitute cash crop and as an early feed crop, particularly in years of moisture shortage. Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin report less acreage this year than in 1939 and South Dakota reports indicate no change. In California a decrease of 8 percent is in prospect.

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Although barley is a relatively unimportant crop in other parts of the country, substantial increases are reported in Washington and Oregon and the Ohio Valley States.

The acreage loss through abandonment has varied widely in the past 10 years and this wide variation makes it difficult to forecast probable harvested acreage. However, if the abandonment in 1940 approximates the average for the 10 years, 1929-1938, excluding the heavy losses of 1933, 1934 and 1936, the indicated area for harvest would be about 13,350,000 acres compared with 12,600,000 acres harvested in 1939. The abandonment of barley in 1939 amounted to 13.4 percent of the seeded acreage, and the 10-year average (including 1933, 1934 and 1936) is 15.2 percent.

FLAXSEED: The prospective 1940 acreage of 2,836,000 acres of flax is an increase this year over 1939 of 14.8 percent and is 13.4 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average seeded acreage. The expansion of flax acreage in the older growing areas this year is due to the continuation of the favorable provisions under the Agricultural Conservation Program, good yields last year in the important flax States, and the present favorable flaxseed prices.

All important flax-growing States report increased flax acreages over last year, except Montana where the more important flax-growing section of the State is very deficient in soil moisture. Minnesota, where over 50 percent of the Nation's flax acreage was grown last year, reports an increase of 9 percent over the record 1939 seeded acreage. In North Dakota, where another heavy grasshopper infestation is expected, an increase of only 5 percent is indicated. The prospective increases in other important flax States are: South Dakota, 50 percent; Iowa, 50 percent; Kansas, 29 percent; and California, 23 percent. The flax acreage in Texas has expanded greatly and the acreage planted for 1940 harvest is indicated at 80,000 acres compared with 20,000 acres planted for 1939. Much of the acreage in this State was seeded in the fall and present indications point to a loss of about 25 percent of the planted acreage due to the freeze and cold weather in January. The flax acreage in Arizona is being increased from 5,000 acres in 1939 to 12,000 acres in 1940, while a decreased acreage is indicated for the Pacific Northwest.

With an abandonment by States about equal to the average of the years 1929 to 1938, but excluding the severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, the flax acreage to be harvested for seed in 1940 would be about 2,475,000 acres.

RICE: Reports from growers indicate prospective rice seedings of 1,057,000 acres in the four States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and California. Seedings on such an acreage would be about 2 percent larger than the 1,039,000 acres in 1939 and 14 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average of 925,000. State acreage allotments for 1940 under the Agricultural Adjustment Program have been increased over those of 1939.

The California acreage is expected to be about the same as last year although there may be some reductions in the rice areas where floods have occurred. California irrigation companies report sufficient water for rice acreages under their systems. In Texas, a 3 percent increase in acreages over last year is expected with much of the increase in prospect around the Houston trade area. The 1940 acreage in Arkansas is expected to be about the same as in 1939, while a 2 percent increase is indicated for Louisiana.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
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TAME HAY: Reports from farmers as of about March 1 indicate that approximately 59,385,000 acres of tame hay may be cut in 1940, which would be 1.8 percent more than the acreage cut in 1939 and 6.4 percent more than the 10-year (1929-38) average of 55,808,000 acres.

The tendency toward moderate increases in hay acreage is rather general, though the prospective 1940 acreage is less than that cut in 1939 in a few Northwestern States, and in parts of the Cotton Belt. Small increases are expected elsewhere, except in half a dozen Corn Belt States where reductions in the acreage of corn are reflected in prospective increases in tame hay which range from 6 to 8 percent.

The acreage of crops actually cut for tame hay depends largely upon the need for hay and the most advantageous disposition of such crops as soybeans, small grains, lespedeza, etc., which may be used for either hay or other purposes. There will be a large acreage of crops which might be cut for hay in 1940, but with yields per acre and eventual utilization of most such crops still uncertain, the present report is indicative only of the general tendency toward increased forage production.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The indicated area to be planted to grain sorghums in 1940 is 10,309,000 acres which is the second largest acreage of record and exceeds the 1939 plantings by 10 percent and the 10-year average by 23 percent. The record acreage of 11,232,000 acres was planted in 1935.

A substantially larger acreage than in 1939 is expected in practically the entire Great Plains area, with Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas showing the greatest increases.

Sorghums have increased in favor in recent years in areas having limited rainfall due to their ability to withstand drought better than corn. The development of improved and better adapted varieties also has increased the popularity of this crop.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Bean growers' reported plans indicate a substantial increase in the planted acreage of dry edible beans in 1940 over that planted in 1939. It seems likely that about 1,935,000 acres will be planted this year, which would be 11 percent more than the 1,744,000 acres planted in 1939 but 1 percent less than the 10-year (1929-38) average planted acreage of 1,949,000 acres. In all the important States, except California, the expected increases in acreage to be planted in 1940 over that planted in 1939 range from 7 to 20 percent.

SOYBEANS: Reports from growers as of March 1 indicate that the acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes will be 10,610,000 acres or an 18 percent increase from the 9,023,000 acres planted in 1939, and 123 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average of 4,756,000 acres.

Practically all States outside of the Cotton Belt show prospective acreages larger than last year. The majority of the southern States have a slight decrease in acreage compared with 1939.

In the 4 leading commercial soybean States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio, which have about 70 percent of the total United States acreage, the prospective acreage for 1940 is 21 percent above last year. The increase in this group of States will equal four-fifths of the total change in acreage for the entire country.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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COWPEAS: March 1 reports indicate that growers expect to plant 2,767,000 acres of cowpeas alone in 1940. Such an acreage would be 5 percent below the 1939 plantings of 2,923,000 acres, but still 12 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average of 2,476,000 acres. The majority of States leading in the production of cowpeas indicate a decrease in acreage from last year. Missouri and North Carolina are the only major States in which acreages will be increased.

PEANUTS: Reports from growers as of March 1 indicate prospective plantings 2,296,000 acres of peanuts to be grown alone for all purposes this year. This would be about 5 percent less than the acreage grown alone last year, but 23 percent more than the 10-year (1928-37) average. Indications this year, compared with last year, point to an increase of around 5 percent for the Virginia-Carolina area and decreases of 6.2 percent for the Southeast and 8.5 percent for the Southwest areas.

POTATOES: March 1 reports indicate that growers expect to plant 3,129,900 acres of potatoes in 1940. This would be 2 percent above the 3,068,800 acres planted in 1939 but 7 percent less than the 10-year (1929-38) average of 3,363,000 acres. Assuming that abandonment of planted acreage will be about average, about 3,083,000 acres would remain for harvest, which would be 6 percent less than the average of 3,296,000 acres harvested during the 10-year period 1929-38.

In the 11 Early States, prospective plantings of potatoes, indicated to be 423,000 acres, are 1 percent larger than the 419,000 acres planted in 1939. March 1 indications point to a reduction of about 1 percent in acreage planted in the 7 Intermediate States--287,000 acres this year compared with 291,000 acres in 1939.

In the 30 Late States, which usually have about three-fourths of the United States total potato acreage, an increase of approximately 3 percent in plantings is indicated. Should these prospective plantings materialize, the 1940 planted acreage in the 30 Late States will total 2,419,900 acres compared with 2,358,800 acres planted in 1939.

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospective plantings of sweetpotatoes in 1940 are indicated to be 845,000 acres. This is 2 percent less than the 863,000 acres planted in 1939 and 2 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average planting of 860,000 acres.

In the important group of States producing sweetpotatoes for market, prospects are for increased plantings in Tennessee and Louisiana, while acreage in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky is expected to be the same as last year. Increased plantings of sweetpotatoes also are expected in Missouri, South Carolina, and Oklahoma, but these increases are more than offset by declines in other States.

TOBACCO: The March 1 reports from tobacco producers indicate their apparent intention as of that date to plant 1,524,100 acres of tobacco this spring as compared to 1,942,200 acres harvested last year. This would represent a decrease of about 22 percent from the 1939 total tobacco acreage and a decrease of about 9 percent from the 10-year average of 1,673,870 acres. The reduction from 1939 is largely accounted for by the reported sharp curtailment in acreages of flue-cured and burley tobacco. Increases are indicated for the dark fired types and cigar tobacco while indicated acreages of the dark air-cured types and Maryland tobacco remain practically unchanged from last year. Flue cured tobacco plantings are about 8 percent below the 10-year average, fire-cured 31 percent below, burley 3 percent below, dark air-cured 22 percent below, and Maryland 4 percent above. The prospective acreage of cigar tobacco of all classes is about 3 percent below average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1940

Year	Corn, All		All Spring Wheat		Durum Wheat	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thous. Acres		Thous. Acres		Thous. Acres	
1929	97,898	97,805	22,873	22,138	5,738	5,541
1930	101,813	101,465	22,118	21,545	4,745	4,671
1931	108,469	106,912	20,351	14,233	3,959	2,944
1932	112,061	110,577	22,542	21,785	4,184	3,944
1933	108,527	105,963	24,040	19,166	3,070	2,268
1934	99,806	92,354	18,977	8,762	1,928	854
1935	98,372	95,804	22,143	17,827	2,427	2,231
1936	100,599	93,020	23,959	11,176	3,555	1,538
1937	96,342	93,741	23,416	17,444	3,214	2,786
1938	93,689	92,222	23,026	20,083	3,887	3,569
1939	91,501	88,803	17,532	15,894	3,220	3,066
1940 1/	87,770	----	19,425	----	3,539	----

Year	Other Spring Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thous. Acres		Thous. Acres		Thous. Acres	
1929	17,135	16,597	38,448	38,153	14,027	13,526
1930	17,373	16,874	40,110	39,850	12,829	12,595
1931	16,392	11,289	41,655	40,242	13,033	11,189
1932	18,358	17,839	42,517	41,703	13,707	13,178
1933	20,970	16,898	40,177	36,532	13,394	9,687
1934	17,049	7,908	38,091	29,455	11,375	6,553
1935	19,716	15,596	40,690	39,831	13,140	12,371
1936	20,404	9,638	39,117	33,370	12,121	8,372
1937	20,202	14,658	37,295	35,256	11,579	9,968
1938	19,139	16,514	36,911	35,661	11,345	10,513
1939	14,312	12,828	35,512	33,070	14,546	12,600
1940 1/	15,886	----	35,818	----	14,606	----

Year	Flaxseed		Rice	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thous. Acres		Thous. Acres	
1929	3,363	3,049	860	860
1930	4,466	3,780	966	966
1931	3,724	2,431	965	965
1932	2,691	1,988	874	874
1933	1,812	1,341	798	798
1934	1,588	995	812	812
1935	2,392	2,096	817	817
1936	2,548	1,126	981	981
1937	1,346	934	1,105	1,088
1938	1,067	936	1,076	1,076
1939	2,470	2,284	1,039	1,039
1940 1/	2,836	---	1,057	---

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS 1929-1940

Year	Grain Sorghums, All		Potatoes, Irish		Sweet Potatoes	Tobacco
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Harvested	Harvested
	Thousand acres					
1929	6,467	6,394	3,041	3,019	646	1,980
1930	6,877	6,589	3,143	3,103	669	2,124
1931	7,657	7,483	3,516	3,467	850	1,987
1932	8,498	7,966	3,614	3,549	1,056	1,404
1933	7,927	7,307	3,467	3,411	908	1,738
1934	9,009	6,830	3,760	3,597	958	1,278
1935	11,232	9,354	3,592	3,541	969	1,437
1936	9,153	6,378	3,191	3,063	822	1,438
1937	8,487	7,476	3,227	3,185	840	1,751
1938	8,495	7,680	3,082	3,023	883	1,600
1939	9,336	8,055	3,069	3,032	862	1,942
1940 1/	10,309	---	3,130	---	845	1,524

Year	Beans, Dry Edible		Soybeans Grown Alone	Cowpeas Grown Alone	Peanuts Grown Alone	Tame Hay Harvested
	Planted	Harvested				
			Thousand acres			
1929	1,916	1,840	2,400	1,199	1,627	55,728
1930	2,263	2,159	3,010	1,351	1,433	54,051
1931	2,142	1,947	3,738	2,087	1,773	55,968
1932	1,621	1,431	3,595	3,013	2,042	56,004
1933	1,893	1,729	3,365	2,462	1,717	55,829
1934	1,987	1,460	5,572	2,694	2,015	56,017
1935	2,104	1,885	6,640	2,319	1,959	55,647
1936	1,915	1,594	5,811	3,176	2,067	57,289
1937	1,916	1,700	6,171	3,394	1,932	54,620
1938	1,709	1,627	7,262	3,064	2,160	56,925
1939	1,714	1,554	9,023	2,923	2,410	58,347
1940 1/	1,935	---	10,610	2,767	2,296	59,385

Year	15 Crops 2/		46 Crops 3/	
	Planted or Grown	Harvested	Planted or Grown	Harvested
1929	248,549	246,440	363,076	356,989
1930	255,076	250,543	368,199	361,101
1931	262,310	249,667	372,446	357,374
1932	268,508	263,432	376,054	363,609
1933	262,258	246,157	372,445	331,929
1934	245,913	211,325	339,238	295,936
1935	255,892	244,936	359,758	336,470
1936	257,312	225,308	360,270	315,640
1937	246,210	232,289	364,662	340,605
1938	244,777	237,178	356,052	341,744
1939	244,020	233,572	344,086	325,449
1940 1/	245,986	---	---	---

1/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.

2/ Totals for crops shown, less the acreage of soybeans, cowpeas and peanuts duplicated in the acreage cut for hay. For sweet potatoes, tobacco, annual legumes (soybeans, cowpeas,&peanuts) and tame hay the acreage planted or grown is assumed to have been the same as that "harvested" or "grown alone".

3/ For details see December 1939 report.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Average 1929-38		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1939	Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	12	38.7	14	14	100
N. H.	15	41.2	15	15	100
Vt.	72	39.8	76	76	100
Mass.	39	40.9	38	39	103
R. I.	9	39.4	10	10	100
Conn.	52	38.7	50	51	102
N. Y.	641	34.0	699	699	100
N. J.	190	38.4	189	189	100
Pa.	1,317	39.6	1,368	1,368	100
Ohio	3,608	37.2	3,425	3,220	94
Ind.	4,453	34.0	4,144	3,854	93
Ill.	8,959	34.5	8,051	7,407	92
Mich.	1,498	29.7	1,574	1,543	98
Wis.	2,277	32.0	2,233	2,233	100
Minn.	4,684	29.6	4,501	4,321	96
Iowa	10,918	35.9	9,688	8,913	92
Mo.	5,395	19.8	4,229	3,933	93
N.Dak.	1,267	13.1	1,052	1,094	104
S.Dak.	4,483	10.6	3,050	2,836	93
Nebr.	9,334	15.6	7,425	6,831	92
Kans.	5,707	11.6	3,316	2,984	90
Del.	142	27.5	144	144	100
Md.	510	31.3	506	496	98
Va.	1,467	22.0	1,405	1,405	100
W.Va.	500	24.7	491	476	97
N.C.	2,330	18.2	2,466	2,491	101
S.C.	1,658	13.5	1,754	1,789	102
Ga.	4,107	10.1	4,346	4,303	99
Fla.	743	9.2	805	805	100
Ky.	2,881	22.3	2,816	2,816	100
Tenn.	2,872	21.5	2,635	2,661	101
Ala.	3,210	12.8	3,550	3,444	97
Miss.	2,576	15.0	3,024	3,024	100
Ark.	2,124	14.3	2,151	2,129	99
La.	1,443	14.5	1,588	1,604	101
Okla.	2,693	12.4	1,972	1,952	99
Tex.	4,384	15.3	4,827	4,779	99
Mont.	170	8.1	148	133	90
Idaho	35	35.1	33	31	95
Wyo.	236	9.2	208	204	98
Colo.	1,692	9.0	1,064	1,043	98
N.Mex.	234	12.0	219	208	95
Ariz.	32	15.3	28	27	95
Utah	19	24.3	19	20	105
Nev.	2	26.7	2	2	100
Wash.	33	34.4	32	32	100
Oreg.	62	30.2	61	62	102
Calif.	73	32.6	60	60	100
U. S.	101,758	32.6	91,501	87,770	95.9

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

State	Average 1929-38		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1939	Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	5	20.4	4	4	100
N.Y.	8	16.8	6	6	100
Pa.	11	17.8	10	11	110
Ohio	10	17.4	5	6	120
Ind.	11	15.4	9	9	100
Ill.	69	16.3	36	33	91
Mich.	19	15.4	20	20	100
Wis.	75	16.3	50	48	96
Minn.	1,450	13.4	1,380	1,518	110
Iowa	37	13.6	40	35	87
Mo.	8	12.4	3	2	67
N.Dak.	7,754	5.8	5,734	6,193	108
S.Dak.	2,694	5.8	2,290	2,519	110
Nebr.	339	7.9	154	192	125
Kans.	23	6.3	10	15	150
Mont.	3,514	6.9	2,830	3,028	107
Idaho	448	25.4	306	321	105
Wyo.	182	8.0	135	142	105
Colo.	387	10.2	278	389	140
N.Mex.	29	12.1	26	27	104
Utah	77	27.7	68	64	94
Nev.	13	24.2	17	16	95
Wash.	1,194	16.6	716	1,038	145
Oreg.	315	20.1	185	250	135
U. S.	18,674	8.3	14,312	15,886	111.0

DURUM WHEAT

Minn.	121	13.0	72	78	109
N.Dak.	2,674	7.8	2,644	2,856	108
S.Dak.	876	6.2	504	605	120
3 States	3,671	7.6	3,220	3,539	109.9

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS

State	Average 1929-38		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1939	Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	117	36.7	121	116	96
N.H.	8	37.4	7	8	109
Vt.	59	31.1	57	57	100
Mass.	5	32.7	7	7	100
R.I.	2	31.8	2	2	100
Conn.	7	29.2	7	7	100
N.Y.	828	27.8	782	774	99
N.J.	46	29.4	45	45	100
Pa.	928	28.2	906	888	98
Ohio	1,516	29.1	1,109	1,031	93
Ind.	1,725	25.2	1,282	1,218	95
Ill.	4,001	29.6	3,420	3,283	96
Mich.	1,358	28.2	1,174	1,197	102
Wis.	2,503	30.4	2,185	2,251	103
Minn.	4,457	29.9	3,939	4,018	102
Iowa	6,073	31.4	5,369	5,369	100
Mo.	1,696	20.8	1,870	1,870	100
N.Dak.	1,965	14.4	1,616	1,600	99
S.Dak.	2,187	17.7	1,906	1,982	104
Nebr.	2,341	20.5	1,676	1,710	102
Kans.	1,567	20.9	1,663	1,663	100
Del.	3	30.2	3	4	133
Md.	48	28.4	41	38	93
Va.	112	19.5	80	84	105
W.Va.	105	19.7	73	69	95
N.C.	220	19.2	253	266	105
S.C.	418	21.3	490	505	103
Ga.	363	18.9	426	456	107
Fla.	8	14.6	8	8	100
Ky.	130	15.3	63	63	100
Tenn.	98	16.0	85	93	109
Ala.	109	19.0	132	158	120
Miss.	45	22.3	76	114	150
Ark.	138	19.0	132	152	115
La.	32	24.4	52	54	104
Okla.	1,280	20.2	1,380	1,380	100
Tex.	1,510	23.0	1,488	1,637	110
Mont.	348	16.6	326	319	98
Idaho	136	35.3	169	166	98
Wyo.	165	16.9	126	131	104
Colo.	198	22.3	175	184	105
N.Mex.	28	20.8	30	30	100
Ariz.	10	26.9	10	10	100
Utah	38	35.2	29	33	115
Nev.	3	35.2	7	7	100
Wash.	162	48.1	229	240	105
Oreg.	276	31.6	350	371	106
Calif.	110	26.8	136	150	110
U. S.	39,501	25.9	35,512	35,818	100.9

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY

State	Average 1929-38: Acreage planted	Average 1929-38: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1939	Acreage planted: Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	4	29.3	4	4	100
Vt.	4	27.0	5	5	95
N.Y.	160	24.0	146	149	102
N.J.	1	27.2	5	8	160
Pa.	61	26.0	124	155	125
Ohio	56	22.8	50	60	120
Ind.	33	18.9	43	52	120
Ill.	239	24.2	172	148	86
Mich.	224	21.8	207	186	90
Wis.	793	27.1	779	717	92
Minn.	2,040	21.1	2,136	2,008	94
Iowa	513	24.0	574	425	74
Mo.	48	17.5	163	179	110
N.Dak.	2,329	10.3	1,822	1,895	104
S.Dak.	2,065	12.0	1,882	1,882	100
Nebr.	789	16.2	1,401	1,639	117
Kans.	555	10.9	1,200	1,260	105
Md.	31	29.4	72	77	107
Va.	38	25.0	80	88	110
W.Va.	4	24.6	10	8	80
N.C.	15	18.1	11	14	125
Ky.	18	22.4	51	60	118
Tenn.	27	17.6	55	55	100
Okla.	111	14.2	462	448	97
Tex.	154	15.2	263	263	100
Mont.	191	14.0	230	214	93
Idaho	126	33.8	155	155	100
Wyo.	100	16.0	83	85	102
Colo.	592	14.0	625	662	106
N.Mex.	8	19.4	8	8	100
Ariz.	22	30.4	34	37	108
Utah	46	37.1	65	70	108
Nev.	7	37.2	15	15	100
Wash.	56	31.6	96	130	135
Oreg.	97	29.0	177	211	119
Calif.	1,099	26.7	1,341	1,234	92
U. S.	12,655	17.8	14,546	14,606	100.4

FLAXSEED

Mich.	7	8.8	8	8	100
Wis.	5	10.7	11	13	118
Minn.	676	7.9	1,241	1,353	109
Iowa	18	8.6	92	138	150
Mo.	3	4.2	4	5	125
N.Dak.	1,174	2.8	504	529	105
S.Dak.	314	2.8	178	267	150
Nebr.	7	1/ 4.9	1	2	200
Kans.	52	5.5	101	130	129
Tex.	-	-	20	80	400
Mont.	215	2.1	166	141	85
Idaho	-	-	10	7	70
Ariz.	-	-	5	12	240
Wash.	-	-	9	5	55
Oreg.	-	-	6	6	100
Calif.	1/ 36	1/ 16.3	114	140	123
U. S.	2,500	4.6	2,470	2,836	114.8

1/ Short-time average.

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Average 1929-38: Acreage harvested	Average 1929-38: Yield per harvested acre	Acreage harvested: 1939	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
	Thousand acres	Tons	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	989	0.87	1,005	1,015	101
N.H.	374	1.02	388	388	100
Vt.	927	1.17	933	933	100
Mass.	365	1.34	396	396	100
R.I.	40	1.24	45	45	100
Conn.	308	1.32	343	346	101
N.Y.	4,059	1.22	3,962	4,000	101
N.J.	222	1.51	219	223	102
Pa.	2,478	1.20	2,406	2,430	101
Ohio	2,612	1.14	2,720	2,774	102
Ind.	1,874	1.14	1,969	2,127	108
Ill.	2,714	1.21	2,877	3,050	106
Mich.	2,585	1.20	2,640	2,693	102
Wis.	3,251	1.41	3,980	3,900	98
Minn.	2,662	1.33	3,076	3,138	102
Iowa	3,115	1.36	3,498	3,778	108
Mo.	2,750	.88	2,954	3,161	107
N.Dak.	1,214	.90	1,044	992	95
S.Dak.	1,024	.84	775	705	91
Nebr.	1,528	1.38	909	964	106
Kans.	1,068	1.35	739	798	108
Del.	62	1.31	72	70	97
Md.	383	1.21	413	421	102
Va.	963	.95	1,036	1,057	102
W.Va.	672	.96	708	715	101
N.C.	859	.81	1,107	1,151	104
S.C.	496	.72	655	662	101
Ga.	853	.54	1,111	1,050	95
Fla.	90	.55	100	100	100
Ky.	1,385	1.01	1,367	1,394	102
Tenn.	1,508	.91	1,621	1,528	94
Ala.	675	.73	840	814	97
Miss.	600	1.17	897	897	100
Ark.	749	1.00	991	991	100
La.	257	1.18	321	334	104
Okla.	532	1.26	626	626	100
Tex.	774	.97	1,163	1,128	97
Mont.	1,479	1.17	1,290	1,329	103
Idaho	1,051	2.13	1,040	1,030	99
Wyo.	745	1.20	732	725	99
Colo.	1,140	1.57	1,037	1,058	102
N.Mex.	133	2.00	136	139	102
Ariz.	196	2.59	218	218	100
Utah	526	2.00	507	512	101
Nev.	190	1.91	184	188	102
Wash.	916	1.79	989	1,009	103
Oreg.	882	1.76	824	824	100
Calif.	1,653	2.59	1,484	1,559	105
U. S.	55,808	1.25	58,347	59,385	101.8

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAIN SORGHUMS, ALL

State	Average 1929-38: Acreage planted	Average 1929-38: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1939	Acreage planted: Indicated 1940	Acreage planted: 1940 as percent of 1939
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Mo.	201	11.4	225	202	90
S.Dak.	-	-	598	568	95
Nebr.	127	10.1	607	789	130
Kans.	1,657	8.5	1,669	2,003	120
Ark.	69	9.4	57	56	98
Okla.	1,589	8.1	1,412	1,539	109
Tex.	3,788	12.0	3,850	4,081	106
Colo.	404	5.9	417	521	125
N.Mex.	357	9.4	392	400	102
Ariz.	35	27.6	30	30	100
Calif.	110	28.8	109	120	110
U. S.	8,380	10.2	9,366	10,309	110.1

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE

		Pounds			
Maine	8	856	11	10	91
Vt.	3	605	3	3	100
N.Y.	147	723	142	160	113
Mich.	592	691	461	553	120
Wis.	6	373	2	3	150
Minn.	6	299	2	2	100
Nebr.	16	630	16	18	113
Kans.	11	216	1	1	100
Mont.	28	998	16	18	115
Idaho	124	1,250	111	128	115
Wyo.	41	971	50	55	110
Colo.	442	256	409	446	109
N.Mex.	190	276	178	190	107
Ariz.	8	488	10	9	90
Oreg.	2	597	3	3	100
Calif.	326	1,187	329	336	102
U. S.	1,949	675.5	1,744	1,935	111.0

RICE

		Bushels			
Ark.	163	50.7	171	171	100
La.	454	40.3	479	489	102
Tex.	191	51.0	269	277	103
Calif.	117	67.4	120	120	100
U. S.	925	47.8	1,039	1,057	101.7

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

STATE and GROUP	Average 1929-38 Acreage planted	Average 1929-38 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1939	Acreage planted 1940 Indicated	1940 as percent of 1939
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	168	269	170	178	105
New York	233	123	211	215	102
Pennsylvania	210	119	187	191	102
3 Eastern	611	161.7	568	584	102.8
Michigan	278	92	250	250	100
Wisconsin	258	86	197	203	103
Minnesota	326	73	243	250	103
North Dakota	144	64	168	176	105
South Dakota	52	48	32	32	100
5 Central	1,059	78.9	890	911	102.4
Nebraska	113	74	88	97	110
Montana	22	84	19	19	100
Idaho	111	218	132	136	103
Wyoming	31	73	25	25	100
Colorado	110	132	97	101	104
Utah	13.8	149	12.7	14.5	114
Nevada	2.7	142	2.0	2.3	115
Washington	51	166	42	42	100
Oregon	44	144	45	48	107
California	47	234	74	77	104
10 Western	545.9	145.6	536.7	561.8	104.7
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	2,215.4	118.1	1,994.7	2,056.8	103.1
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	9.5	154	9.3	9.4	101
Vermont	16.7	136	15.0	15.0	100
Massachusetts	15.4	134	17.0	17.8	105
Rhode Island	3.4	169	4.1	4.3	105
Connecticut	15.7	156	17.5	18.6	106
5 New England	60.6	145.6	62.9	65.1	103.5
West Virginia	37	80	32	32	100
Ohio	128	97	120	120	100
Indiana	62	86	48	50	105
Illinois	47	75	37	35	95
Iowa	77	76	56	53	95
5 Central	351	85.4	293	290	99.0
New Mexico	6.1	66	6.0	6.0	100
Arizona	2.4	82	2.2	2.0	90
2 Southwestern	8.6	70.6	8.2	8.0	97.6
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	420.0	93.8	364.1	363.1	99.7
30 LATE STATES	2,635.4	114.2	2,358.8	2,419.9	102.6
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES					
New Jersey	48	167	55	58	105
Delaware	5.2	87	4.0	4.0	100
Maryland	30	102	25	26	104
Virginia	97	118	78	73	94
Kentucky	49	75	46	46	100
Missouri	56	76	53	52	98
Kansas	39	76	30	28	93
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	324.4	105.0	291.0	287.0	98.6
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,959.8	113.2	2,649.8	2,706.9	102.2

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

STATE and GROUP	Average 1929-38: Acreage planted	Average 1929-38: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1939	Acreage planted: 1940 Indicated	Acreage planted: 1940 as percent of 1939
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
North Carolina	79	100	82	83	101
South Carolina	20	117	28	27	96
Georgia	16	65	18	20	111
Florida	28	111	29	28	97
Tennessee	42	68	41	41	100
Alabama	34	84	45	48	107
Mississippi	15	71	20	20	100
Arkansas	41	74	39	41	105
Louisiana	40	62	39	39	100
Oklahoma	37	71	35	33	94
Texas	52	65	43	43	100
TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES	404	81.0	419	423	101.0
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,363.3	109.3	3,068.8	3,129.9	102.0

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire acreage, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	Average 1929-38: Acreage planted	Average 1929-38: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1939	Acreage planted: 1940 Indicated	Acreage planted: 1940 as percent of 1939
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
New Jersey	15	138	15	15	100
Indiana	4	104	3	3	100
Illinois	6	86	6	6	100
Iowa	3	86	3	3	100
Missouri	12	79	13	14	108
Kansas	5	92	3	3	100
Delaware	7	124	5	4	80
Maryland	8	134	9	9	100
Virginia	37	112	32	32	100
North Carolina	86	96	77	75	98
South Carolina	61	86	67	68	102
Georgia	115	73	117	113	97
Florida	21	69	19	19	100
Kentucky	22	84	24	24	100
Tennessee	57	91	47	50	107
Alabama	93	82	110	106	96
Mississippi	80	91	83	81	98
Arkansas	40	75	40	38	95
Louisiana	96	70	95	97	102
Oklahoma	18	65	21	22	105
Texas	64	72	63	54	85
California	11	105	10	9	90
UNITED STATES	860	84.6	862	845	98.0

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1929-38 Acreage planted	Average 1929-38 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1939	Acreage planted Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
FLUE-CURED:						
Virginia	11	97,050	674	131,000	89,000	68
North Carolina	11	244,700	737	308,000	228,000	74
Total old belt	11	341,750	719	439,000	317,000	72
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	326,100	799	405,000	263,000	65
North Carolina	13	57,660	862	95,000	66,000	69
South Carolina	13	98,100	817	140,000	98,000	70
Total South Carolina belt	13	155,760	834	235,000	164,000	70
Georgia	14	75,530	844	126,000	78,000	62
Florida	14	7,990	790	29,000	16,000	55
Alabama	14	---	---	400	400	90
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	83,570	838	155,400	94,400	61
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	907,180	780	1,234,400	838,400	68
FIRE-CURED:						
Virginia	21	27,390	750	22,400	22,400	100
Kentucky	22	37,410	778	20,600	19,600	95
Tennessee	22	59,210	826	44,000	46,200	105
Total Clarksville & Hopkinsville	22	96,620	808	64,600	65,800	102
Kentucky	23	32,260	770	21,200	20,600	97
Tennessee	23	7,920	816	5,600	6,000	107
Total Paducah	23	40,180	779	26,800	26,600	99
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	5,690	808	1,600	1,600	100
Total Fire-Cured	21-24	169,880	793	115,400	116,400	101
AIR-CURED (light):						
Ohio	31	15,330	817	14,800	13,600	92
Indiana	31	11,300	791	12,200	11,000	90
Missouri	31	5,950	892	6,500	6,200	95
Kansas	31	1/ 329	1/ 832	600	600	100
Virginia	31	9,160	1,022	11,200	9,500	85
West Virginia	31	4,770	676	3,000	2,500	83
North Carolina	31	6,940	828	7,800	7,000	90
Kentucky	31	290,200	775	295,000	280,000	95
Tennessee	31	60,100	881	65,000	59,800	92
Alabama	31	---	---	200	200	125
Total Burley	31	404,010	798	416,300	390,400	94
Southern Maryland	32	36,390	715	38,200	37,800	99
Total Air-Cured (light)	31-32	440,400	792	454,500	428,200	94
AIR-CURED (dark):						
Indiana	35	1,690	836	500	500	100
Kentucky	35	19,260	816	17,200	17,000	99
Tennessee	35	3,220	798	3,300	3,000	91
Total One Sucker	35	24,170	816	21,000	20,500	98
Green River (Ky.)	36	25,000	828	18,000	18,000	100
Virginia sun-cured	37	3,730	736	2,800	2,800	100
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	52,900	818	41,800	41,300	99

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Continued)

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1929-38 Acreage planted	Average 1929-38 Yield per planted acre	1939	Acreage planted Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
CIGAR FILLER:						
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	29,390	1,225	26,900	28,800	107
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	20,990	959	16,300	16,300	100
Georgia	45	380	1,016	400	400	100
Florida	45	540	1,042	1,000	1,000	100
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	920	1,027	1,400	1,400	100
Total Cigar Filler	41-45	51,400	1,116	44,600	46,500	104
CIGAR BINDER:						
Massachusetts	51	230	1,549	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	8,490	1,536	8,200	8,500	104
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	8,720	1,536	8,300	8,600	104
Massachusetts	52	4,690	1,522	4,900	5,400	110
Connecticut	52	3,390	1,509	2,600	2,800	107
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	8,080	1,518	7,500	8,200	109
New York	53	940	1,235	1,500	1,800	120
Pennsylvania	53	280	1,346	300	300	116
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,220	1,263	1,800	2,100	117
Southern Wisconsin	54	14,430	1,336	13,000	13,600	105
Wisconsin	55	9,250	1,296	9,300	10,200	110
Minnesota	55	890	1,125	700	800	118
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	10,140	1,286	10,000	11,000	110
Total Cigar Binder	51-55	42,590	1,405	40,600	43,500	107
CIGAR WRAPPER:						
Massachusetts	61	1,110	1,004	1,300	1,200	92
Connecticut	61	5,170	982	6,400	5,400	84
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	6,280	986	7,700	6,600	86
Georgia	62	490	1,043	700	700	100
Florida	62	2,170	1,009	2,500	2,500	100
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	2,660	1,014	3,200	3,200	100
Total Cigar Wrapper	61-62	8,960	997	10,900	9,800	90
Total Cigar Types	41-62	102,950	1,216	96,100	99,800	104
UNITED STATES	All	1,673,870	815.5	1,942,200	1,524,100	78.5

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES

State	Average 1929-38: Acreage planted	Average 1929-38: Yield per planted acre	Acreage Planted: 1939	Acreage Planted: Indicated 1940	Acreage Planted: 1940 as percent of 1939
	Acres	Pounds	Acres		Percent
Mass.	6,030	1,420	6,300	6,700	106
Conn.	17,070	1,358	17,200	16,700	97
N. Y.	940	1,235	1,500	1,800	120
Pa.	29,670	1,226	27,200	29,100	107
Ohio	36,740	902	31,100	29,900	96
Ind.	13,090	799	12,700	11,500	91
Wis.	23,680	1,319	22,300	23,800	107
Minn.	890	1,125	700	800	118
Mo.	5,950	892	6,500	6,200	95
Kans.	1/ 329	1/ 832	600	600	100
Md.	36,390	716	38,200	37,800	99
Va.	137,330	716	167,400	123,700	74
W. Va.	4,770	676	3,000	2,500	83
N. C.	635,400	781	815,800	564,000	69
S. C.	98,100	817	140,000	98,000	70
Ga.	76,400	846	127,100	79,100	62
Fla.	10,700	865	32,500	19,500	60
Ky.	409,820	782	373,600	356,800	96
Tenn.	130,450	843	117,900	115,000	98
Ala.	--	--	600	600	100
U. S.	1,673,870	815.5	1,942,200	1,524,100	78.5

1/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS

State	Average 1929-38	Acreage Planted 1/ 1939	Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939	State	Average 1929-38	Acreage Planted 1/ 1939	Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
	Thousand acres			Percent		Thousand Acres			Percent
N. Y.	4	9	12	133	Va.	104	110	116	105
N. J.	6	30	30	100	W. Va.	39	52	57	110
Pa.	26	69	90	130	N. C.	228	306	318	104
Ohio	241	823	1,111	135	S. C.	19	35	33	95
Ind.	629	1,377	1,652	120	Ga.	58	83	78	94
Ill.	1,394	2,726	3,108	114	Ky.	116	143	172	120
Mich.	32	148	225	152	Tenn.	162	157	157	100
Wis.	126	249	336	135	Ala.	173	230	218	95
Minn.	-	171	205	120	Miss.	173	276	270	98
Iowa	510	1,160	1,496	129	Ark.	121	190	180	95
Mo.	408	390	441	113	La.	36	78	78	100
Nebr.	5	12	21	175	Okla.	15	18	15	85
Kans.	37	50	63	124	Tex.	2/ 34	38	32	85
Del.	30	43	45	105					
Md.	36	50	52	103					
					U. S.	4,756	9,023	10,610	117.6

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

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COWPEAS

State	Acreage Planted 1/ Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940	1940 as percent of 1939
	Thousand acres			
N.J.	1	2	2	100
Pa.	2/ 1	1	1	100
Ohio	3	4	4	100
Ind.	33	40	36	90
Ill.	190	214	193	90
Mo.	90	80	88	110
Kans.	5	11	12	110
Del.	2	2	2	100
Md.	8	9	9	95
Va.	88	70	70	100
W.Va.	2	2	2	110
N.C.	150	142	145	102
S.C.	305	350	350	100
Ga.	233	267	254	95
Fla.	24	22	23	104
Ky.	63	50	50	100
Tenn.	195	111	104	94
Ala.	167	183	174	95
Miss.	153	203	195	96
Ark.	292	331	298	90
La.	66	90	90	100
Okla.	78	102	92	90
Tex.	326	637	573	90
U. S.	2,476	2,923	2,767	94.7

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS 1/

Va.	142	166	174	105
N.C.	246	262	275	105
Tenn.	12	8	8	100
Total	400	436	457	105
S.C.	16	20	23	115
Ga.	551	774	704	91
Fla.	123	150	150	100
Ala.	337	426	405	95
Miss.	35	40	41	102
Total	1,061	1,410	1,323	94
Ark.	53	55	59	107
La.	31	37	35	95
Okla.	57	52	52	100
Tex.	270	420	370	88
Total	412	564	516	91
U.S.	1,872	2,410	2,296	95.3

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
March 18, 1941,
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1941

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1941, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country to the Department on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1941 season.

The acreages shown herein for 1941 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1941 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural conservation program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

UNITED STATES

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES			
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Corn, all	101,081	88,143	87,656	99.4
All spring wheat	21,762	18,547	17,137	92.4
Durum	3,418	3,431	2,925	85.3
Other spring	18,344	15,116	14,212	94.0
Oats	39,196	36,237	37,102	102.4
Barley	12,713	14,759	14,348	97.2
Flaxseed	2,406	3,403	3,341	98.2
Rice	943	1,090	1,154	105.9
Grain sorghums, all	8,674	10,978	9,679	88.2
Potatoes	3,365	3,104	2,988	96.3
Sweetpotatoes	882	772	835	108.2
Tobacco	1,678	1,427	1,404	98.4
Beans, dry edible	1,942	2,009	1,855	92.3
Soybeans [1]	5,467	10,528	9,788	93.0
Cowpeas [1]	2,647	3,120	3,217	103.1
Peanuts [1]	1,951	2,390	2,396	100.3
Tame hay [2]	56,102	61,592	62,398	101.3

[1] Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
[2] Acreage harvested.

APPROVED:

Claude R. Wickard

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:
W. F. Callander, Chairman,
L. H. Wiland, Secretary.
Joseph A. Becker, Miles McPeek,
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS REPORT - MARCH 1941

March reports from farmers showing the acreages of principal crops (except cotton) that they plan to grow this year, indicate widespread further adjustments to the agricultural program, shifts between various cash crops in response to price changes and some rather large reductions in spring crops in portions of the West where much improved moisture conditions last fall permitted the planting of an increased acreage of winter wheat. For the country as a whole the most important decreases in plantings now indicated are spring wheat 1,400,000 acres or 8 percent, grain sorghums 1,300,000 acres or 12 percent, corn 500,000 acres or .6 of 1 percent, barley 400,000 acres or 3 percent, potatoes 100,000 acres or 4 percent, soybeans 700,000 acres or 7 percent, flaxseed 2 percent, beans 8 percent and tobacco less than 2 percent. The principal increases reported include oats 900,000 acres or 2 percent, tame hay 800,000 acres or 1 percent, sweetpotatoes 8 percent, rice 6 percent, and cowpeas 3 percent. Reports on peanuts show prospects for about the same acreage as last year. The net decreases indicated in these crops will probably be about offset by an increase of 3 to 4 million acres of winter wheat and rye, for the acreages sown last fall were close to average, while those sown in the fall of 1939 were low because of severe drought conditions.

After allowing for shifts between similar crops, most of the changes from last year's acreages appear rather small. The intended increase in oats, which gave an excellent yield last year, partially offsets the indicated decreases in barley, corn and grain sorghums, leaving only about a 1 percent decrease in plantings of feed grains now planned. The decrease in spring wheat offsets part of the increase in winter wheat, indicating a total wheat acreage perhaps 2,000,000 acres above that of last year but not far from the average of the last 20 years. The 1.3 percent increase planned in tame hay is not a large enough change to be of much significance this early in the season, but last year's acreage was 2 million acres larger than that in any previous year.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

An another large acreage of sweet sorghums for hay and forage will probably be planted and there is no reason to expect wild hay to be as much reduced by drought as it was last year, farmers appear to be making ample provision for the increasing numbers of cattle and sheep. This further increase in hay acreage is likewise in keeping with the Soil Conservation Program.

The 3.7 percent decrease in potatoes now planned does not indicate a large change, but such a decrease would result in the smallest potato acreage since 1926. The decrease reflects widespread discouragement in the principal north central and northwestern potato growing States where prices have been low because last year's record-smashing yield of 130 bushels per acre resulted in a larger crop than could be marketed except at prices much below average.

The increase in sweetpotatoes is merely a return towards a more normal acreage, for with plantings last year the lowest since 1930, supplies are short and bringing good prices. Plans to further expand the acreage in rice also show the stimulating effect of a price increase, for although the crop was large the price has recently been higher than at the same season in 9 of the last 10 years. Plans for flaxseed and beans and those for soybeans in the north central commercial area show decreases that are probably due to lower prices following record or near-record production last year. The reductions now planned would still leave unusually large acreages of soybeans and flaxseed and a near-average acreage of beans. The increase in cowpeas is part of the trend towards an increased acreage of legumes in the South. In the South where much of the acreage of soybeans is cut for hay the acreage is expected to be increased. The decrease in tobacco is chiefly in fire-cured and air-cured types in Kentucky. and Tennessee.

These March reports show about what farmers may be expected to grow if weather conditions cause no more than the usual local difficulties and price changes prior to planting time are not disturbing. In some years, the publication of farmers' intentions to plant has caused extensive changes in plans. This year the acreages now indicated are probably close to those expected. The more precise information on what farmers elsewhere now expect to do will help many individuals to adjust their plans to the new prospects in their States, and they may encourage some potato growers, but for the country as a whole the principal changes in plans between March 1 and planting time this year are likely to be the usual local adjustments necessitated by unexpected weather conditions and changes resulting from the rapid shifts in relative prices that often occur in time of war.

Considering all crops covered by current surveys, present indications are that the total acreage grown this season will be about the same as in 1940, probably averaging slightly less in most northern areas from Michigan and Illinois westward and perhaps one percent more than last year in the area south of the northern borders of North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and Arizona.

The acreage that will be harvested and the aggregate production that will be secured are more difficult to forecast because largely dependent on future weather conditions. Present moisture conditions appear unusually favorable in the Southern Plains and west of the Rockies but there are areas in the Northern Plains where subsoil moisture reserves are too low to provide much protection against drought. With no more than average weather difficulties crop yields per acre would probably be enough above average to somewhat more than offset the slight prospective reductions from average in the acreage to be grown but there can be no assurance that crop yields will approach the outstanding yields secured in 1940.

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CORN: The prospective acreage of corn to be planted in 1941 is estimated at 87,656,000 acres. This is less than one percent below the 1940 planting of 88,143,000 acres but about 13 percent short of the 10-year (1930-39) average of 101,081,000 acres. While the 1941 prospective acreage is less than one-half million acres below the 1940 planted acreage, it does indicate the fifth consecutive year of decline and the smallest corn acreage in over 40 years.

In the North Central or Corn Belt States the 1941 season opens with abundant supplies of corn in most sections. This is particularly true in the commercial corn area designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This area includes all of the important corn producing counties. The acreage allotment in this area is virtually the same as that of 1940. The prospective planting in the Corn Belt east of the Mississippi River is about the same as that of 1940 and in the Corn Belt States west of the Mississippi there is an indicated reduction of only one-half of one percent. Indicated increases of one percent in Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska are more than offset by a decline of 12 percent in the prospective Kansas planting. The decline in that State is due chiefly to the displacement of corn by the more drought resistant sorghums and to the increased acreage of small grains in prospect. In North Dakota which is outside the commercial corn area and where corn was a good crop last year the prospective acreage this year is 5 percent above the 1940 planting.

Prospective plantings in all other sections of the country show slight decreases from those of 1940. In the North Atlantic States the 1941 planting is expected to be about one-half of one percent below that of last year. The South Atlantic States show a reduction of about 1-1/2 percent, the South Central group about one-half of one percent and the Western States about 2 percent from the acreages planted in 1940.

Since 1929 the percentage of corn acreage abandoned has varied from 0.1 percent in that year to 7.5 percent in each of the years 1934 and 1936. The 10-year (1930-39) average abandonment is 3.03 percent. In 1940, acreage losses amounted to 1.9 percent.

Assuming an abandonment of corn acreage in 1941 about equal to that of 1940 which was about the average for the 10-year period 1929-38, excluding the heavy losses in the two severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, the probable acreage for harvest in 1941 would be about 85,991,000 acres. Such an acreage would be about one-half of one percent less than that harvested in 1940 and the smallest for harvest since 1894.

WHEAT: The indicated acreage of all spring wheat to be seeded in 1941 is 17,137,000 acres. This acreage is 8 percent less than the 18,547,000 acres seeded last year, and 11 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 21,762,000 acres. The seeded acreage in prospect for 1941 is the lowest of any year since 1924, except the slightly smaller acreage seeded in 1939. Prospective 1941 seedings of all spring wheat consist of 2,925,000 acres of durum and 14,212,000 acres of spring wheat other than durum, compared with 3,431,000 acres of durum and 15,116,000 acres of other spring wheat seeded last year. This places the prospective durum wheat acreage at 86 percent of the 10-year average, and other spring wheat acreage at 78 percent of average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Most of the decrease in prospective spring wheat seedings is in the Pacific Northwest and the Northern Rocky Mountain States. Of the decrease of 1,410,000 acres in prospective seedings of spring wheat for the entire county, 1,123,000 acres occurred in the four States, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Colorado. Moisture conditions at seeding time last fall were favorable to encouraging a maximum shift from spring to fall seeding in the parts of those States where such shifts frequently occur, and general observations indicate that the loss of acreage from winter damage up to March 1 is small. A considerable decline in durum acreage is indicated, which may be a reaction to relatively lower returns from this class of wheat.

If the abandonment of spring wheat is about the same as the average of the years 1930 to 1939, excluding the two abnormal years 1934 and 1936, the acreage of spring wheat for harvest in 1941 would be: durum wheat 2,583,000 acres, other spring wheat 11,925,000 acres, and all spring wheat 14,508,000 acres. If the abandonment of winter wheat acreages is about the same as indicated in the Board's December 1940 report, the total wheat acreage for harvest in 1941 would be approximately 55,709,000 acres. The acreage of all wheat harvested in 1940 was 53,503,000 acres, and the 10-year average is 55,884,000 acres.

OATS: The prospective 1941 acreage of oats is indicated at 37,102,000 acres, or 2.4 percent above the relatively low 1940 acreage of 36,237,000, but is 5.3 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 39,196,000 acres.

Prospective acreage increases are greatest in the South Atlantic and East North Central regions. A small decrease in acreage is indicated for the North Atlantic and Western States due to slight reductions in New York, Washington, Oregon and California. Only 4 States, of the 14 major States which grew as much as a million acres in 1940, show intentions of planting a smaller acreage this year than in 1940. The indicated reductions for these 4 States follow: North Dakota 5 percent, Minnesota 1 percent, Michigan and Texas 2 percent each. The prospective oats acreages in the North Central region, which usually represents about 79 percent of the nation's acreage, shows an increase of about 2.5 percent above the acreage grown in 1940, but will be about 8 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average acreage. The East North Central States show a prospective increase of 5 percent, due largely to a shifting from soybeans to oats in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. The West North Central States show a prospective increase of 1.2 percent.

The prospective oats acreage in the South Atlantic group of 1,513,000 acres is about 9 percent more than the acreage grown in 1940 and 16 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,299,000 acres.

The indicated increase of 2 percent in the South Central States would give 3,674,000 acres, or about 8 percent above the 10-year average. Substantial prospective increases are shown for Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Kentucky. Texas is the only State in the South Central group where a reduction is indicated.

BARLEY: Prospective plantings of barley for harvest in 1941 are estimated at 14,348,000 acres, a 3 percent decrease from the 14,759,000 acres planted for harvest in 1940, but still 13 percent above the average plantings of 12,713,000 acres during the 10-year period, 1930-39. These estimates include both winter and spring barley. Winter barley which until a few years ago was confined largely to the southern States has gradually increased in popularity farther north. It is now grown on a larger acreage than spring barley in States as far north as Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

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Of the principal barley States of the East, decreases are expected in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, where barley has been displacing winter wheat in recent years. In the major barley area, the decline in North and South Dakota and in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin is attributed to relatively unprofitable returns in 1940; and the increase in Nebraska and Kansas to the utility of barley as a "patch-up" crop in partially abandoned wheat fields and to its ability to yield early a fair quantity of good feed in a dry season. Increases in the irrigated areas of the Rocky Mountain States are due to good yields obtained and recognition of the value of barley as feed for livestock. The decline in California is due to the low price in the fall of 1940 and to flooded conditions at planting time in the important producing area of the Sacramento Valley.

Abandonment of barley varies widely--from 0.5 percent in 1927 to 42.4 percent in 1934--and has approximated 16 percent for the ten years, 1930 to 1939. In 1940, abandonment was estimated at 9.2 percent. Acreage harvested in the 10-year period averaged 10,707,000 acres, and in 1940 was 13,394,000 acres. With percentage abandonment equal to 1940, harvest in 1941 would approximate 13,000,000 acres.

FLAXSEED: The prospective acreage of flax to be planted for producing flaxseed in 1941 is 3,341,000 acres which represents a reduction of about 2 percent from the 3,403,000 acres planted in 1940. Indicated plantings are 39 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,406,000 acres, however.

Comparatively good prices, favorable provisions under the Agricultural Conservation Program, and reduction of wheat acreage have all been contributing causes that resulted in an expansion of flax acreage during the past two years to the level that maintained during the decade 1920-1930. The slight reduction in indicated acreage in 1941 as compared with 1940 may be due to lower prices and slightly less favorable provisions under the A.A.A. program in some areas.

Expansion of flax acreage in recent years has raised the level in Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas above that of earlier years and also resulted in the crop being grown in new areas, including Oklahoma, Texas, California, and several other States. On the other hand, the present acreage level in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana is substantially below that which maintained 10 to 15 years ago.

With an abandonment by States about equal to the average of the years 1930 to 1939, but excluding the severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, the flax acreage to be harvested for seed in 1941 would be about 2,900,000 acres. A total of 3,228,000 acres were harvested in 1940.

RICE: Increases in the acreage to be sown to rice for the 1941 crop, in comparison with the 1940 planted acreage, are indicated in all four rice-producing States--Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and California. Returns from Louisiana growers indicate an increase in rice acreage compared with last year of 2 percent; from Texas growers, 10 percent; Arkansas, 10 percent; and California, 5 percent. The indicated total 1941 plantings in these four States is 1,154,000 acres, an increase of 64,000 acres, or 6 percent, over the 1940 plantings. The 10-year average acreage (1930-39) is 943,000 acres.

Factors influencing growers to increase their 1941 plantings are the shortage of stocks and the rapidly diminishing supplies of rice, together with the higher prices for rough rice and some increase in the foreign demand, principally from Cuba, for American rice.

Preparation of the soil for planting the new crop has been halted in the Southern Rice Belt from time to time by rains; and in California large acreages of the heavier rice lands are in a soggy and wet condition from temporary flooding by the winter rains and seepage, and several weeks of drying weather may be needed to put these lands in condition to be worked.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The indicated area to be planted to grain sorghums in 1941 is 9,679,000 acres which represents a reduction of 12 percent from the unusually large acreage planted in 1940. Such plantings still would maintain the acreage of grain sorghums at a level about 12 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 8,674,000 acres. The planted acreage in 1940 was 10,978,000 acres.

Grain sorghums have increased in favor in recent years in areas having limited rainfall due to their ability to withstand hot, dry weather much better than corn.

The prospective reduction in acreage this year is apparently due to the fact that abandonment of winter wheat acreage is expected to be much less than in 1940 over the Western Great Plains Area. Ordinarily a large acreage of abandoned winter wheat land is planted to sorghums in this area. Also, more favorable soil moisture supplies in the western edge of the Corn Belt may tend to encourage the planting of corn in 1941 instead of sorghums.

TAME HAY: March 1 reports indicate that farmers were then planning to cut about 62,398,000 acres of tame hay in 1941. Such an acreage would be 1.3 percent larger than the 61,592,000 harvested in 1940 and 11.2 percent larger than the 10-year average of 56,102,000 acres.

There are prospective increases in nearly all States; Ohio, Illinois and Oregon being the only important States in which reductions are expected. Increases of 5 percent or more are indicated in North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

The intentions with respect to hay acreage in 1941 appear to be farmers' reactions to their local situations rather than to a general need for more hay. The decreased acreage of other crops leaves larger acreages which may be used for hay, if such a course is desirable. The acreage eventually harvested will depend very largely on individual farmer's needs and the yields per acre in their individual fields.

SOYBEANS: The indicated area to be planted to soybeans grown alone for all purposes in 1941 is 9,788,000 acres, which is 7 percent less than the 10,528,000 acres planted in 1940. There were only two other years in the last 16 in which the area planted has not been larger than that of the preceding year. Because of the rapidly expanding acreage in recent years, the prospective area to be planted in 1941 is 79 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 5,467,000.

In the leading commercial soybean States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio, which have about 66 percent of the total acreage in the United States, the prospective acreage for 1940 is 10 percent below last year. The decrease is practically offset by a corresponding increase in the acreage of oats. This shift is a natural reaction in a year following one when the oats yield per acre was high and the soybean yield was low.

The majority of the southern States, where the bulk of the soybean acreage is used for hay, have a small increase in acreage compared with a year ago.

COWPEAS: Reports from growers as of March 1 indicate that they expect to plant 3,217,000 acres of cowpeas alone for all purposes in 1941. This acreage is about 3 percent more than the 3,120,000 acres planted a year ago and about 22 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,647,000 acres. Arkansas and Alabama are the only major producing States in which acreage will be decreased from a year ago. In Texas, which alone will plant about 21 percent of the total United States acreage, plantings will be 10 percent greater than a year ago. The acreage for all purposes in recent years has included a considerable acreage to be plowed under for soil improvement.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts to be grown alone for all purposes this year will be about the same as that grown last year. According to returns from growers stating their planting intentions as of March 1, the acreage this year will be 2,396,000 acres, compared with 2,390,000 acres last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,951,000 acres. Indications point to a small decrease in acreage this year in both the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas, which is about offset by a prospective increase in the Southwestern area.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Reports from bean growers on March 1 indicate a reduction in the acreage of beans planted in 1941 to 1,855,000 acres or 92.3 percent of the 2,009,000 acres planted in 1940. Such an acreage would be 95.5 percent of the average plantings of 1,942,000 acres for the 10 years 1930-1939. Prices for the record 1940 crop have been discouragingly low for most important kinds and the intended reduction in plantings appears to reflect the growers' reaction to the situation as of March 1.

Prospective plantings in 1941 are 2 percent above those of 1940 in New Mexico but decreases ranging from 7 to 20 percent are indicated for other important western States. In California, an increase of 5 percent is indicated for Limas, but a reduction of 10 percent is in prospect for "field" beans. A reduction of 5 percent is indicated in Michigan and one of 2 percent in New York.

TOBACCO: Tobacco growers reported intentions as of March 1 indicated the planting of 1,404,500 acres of tobacco this spring as compared with last season's harvested acreage of 1,427,000 acres. The decrease of about 2 percent is entirely due to reductions of about 20 percent in prospective planting of the dark fired and dark air-cured types. For cigar binder no change in acreage from last year is indicated. All other classes of tobacco show increases of 1 to 3 percent. Despite these slight increases the 1941 acreages of the various classes of tobacco will apparently be much below the 10-year averages except for cigar tobacco and type 32 grown in Southern Maryland. The trend in acreage for the latter type has been generally upward the past few years.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Loss of foreign markets because of the War necessitated rather low acreage allotments in 1940 and these are practically unchanged for the coming season. As a consequence the 1941 indicated acreage of flue-cured tobacco is about 18 percent below the 10-year average. The foreign outlets for dark fired tobacco have been declining for a number of years and the situation has been made worse by the present conflict. Only a relatively small percentage of dark air-cured tobacco is exported and the prospective decrease in production of this class of tobacco is due to supplies being in excess of domestic requirements rather than to the export situation.

A.A.A. marketing allotments are in affect on many of the tobacco types and quite severe penalties are provided for exceeding acreage quotas. With acreages rather sharply curtailed from that in previous years, it would seem that growers would plan to raise the full acreage permitted them under the program. Growers of dark tobacco as well as of some of the other types, had not received their 1941 acreage allotments when this report was prepared and there may be further reductions or possibly some increases in acreages when planting actually is done.

POTATOES: Growers expect to plant 2,988,400 acres of potatoes in 1941 according to March 1 reports. This would be 3.7 percent less than the 3,104,100 acres planted in 1940 and 11 percent less than the 10-year average of 3,365,000 acres.

In the 12 early States (which include the early crop only in California), prospective plantings are indicated to be 490,000 acres, or 3.6 percent more than the 473,000 acres planted in 1940. In the intermediate States, a reduction of 1 percent in plantings is indicated. Growers expect to plant 287,500 acres in 1941 compared with 290,500 acres in 1940.

In the 30 late States, which account for the bulk of the nation's potato crop, prospective plantings are 2,210,900 acres, or 5.5 percent less than the 2,340,600 acres planted in 1940.

SWEETPOTATOES: The prospective 1941 sweetpotato planting of 835,000 acres would be an increase of 8.2 percent above the 1940 crop of 772,000 acres, but about 3 percent below the 1939 crop of 862,000 acres and about 5 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 882,000 acres. The heaviest increases are shown in Alabama, 20 percent; Georgia, 15 percent; Mississippi, 10 percent; Louisiana and South Carolina, 8 percent; North Carolina, 7 percent; Texas, Tennessee, and Florida, 6 percent; Oklahoma and Kentucky, 5 percent; Virginia 3 percent. No change in acreage is indicated in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas. Arkansas is the only State where a reduction is anticipated.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1941

Year	Corn, All		All Spring Wheat		Durum Wheat	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres	
1929	97,898	97,805	22,873	22,138	5,738	5,541
1930	101,813	101,465	22,118	21,545	4,745	4,671
1931	108,469	106,912	20,351	14,233	3,959	2,944
1932	112,061	110,577	22,542	21,783	4,184	3,944
1933	108,527	105,963	24,040	19,166	3,070	2,268
1934	99,806	92,354	18,977	8,762	1,928	854
1935	98,372	95,804	22,143	17,827	2,427	2,231
1936	100,599	93,020	23,959	11,176	3,555	1,538
1937	96,342	93,741	23,416	17,444	3,214	2,786
1938	93,689	92,222	23,026	20,083	3,887	3,569
1939	91,128	88,430	17,052	15,404	3,211	3,058
1940	88,143	86,449	18,547	17,356	3,431	3,121
1941 1/	87,656	--	17,137	--	2,925	--

Year	Other Spring Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres	
1929	17,135	16,597	38,448	38,153	14,027	13,526
1930	17,373	16,874	40,110	39,850	12,829	12,595
1931	16,392	11,289	41,655	40,242	13,033	11,189
1932	18,358	17,839	42,517	41,703	13,707	13,178
1933	20,970	16,898	40,177	36,532	13,394	9,687
1934	17,049	7,908	38,091	29,455	11,376	6,553
1935	19,716	15,596	40,690	39,831	13,140	12,371
1936	20,404	9,638	39,117	33,370	12,121	8,372
1937	20,202	14,658	37,295	35,256	11,579	9,968
1938	19,139	16,514	36,911	35,661	11,345	10,513
1939	13,841	12,346	35,399	32,968	14,605	12,644
1940	15,116	14,235	36,237	34,847	14,759	13,394
1941 1/	14,212	--	37,102	--	14,348	--

Year	Flaxseed		Rice	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand Acres		Thousand Acres	
1929	3,363	3,049	860	860
1930	4,466	3,780	966	966
1931	3,724	2,431	965	965
1932	2,691	1,988	874	874
1933	1,812	1,341	798	798
1934	1,588	995	812	812
1935	2,392	2,096	817	817
1936	2,548	1,126	981	981
1937	1,346	934	1,105	1,088
1938	1,067	936	1,076	1,076
1939	2,424	2,250	1,040	1,040
1940	3,403	3,228	1,090	1,051
1941 1/	3,341	--	1,154	--

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS 1929-1941

Year	Grain Sorghums, All: Planted	Grain Sorghums, All: Harvested	Potatoes, Irish: Planted	Potatoes, Irish: Harvested	Sweet Potatoes Harvested	Tobacco Harvested
	Thousand acres					
1929	6,467	6,591	3,041	3,019	646	1,980
1930	6,677	6,589	3,143	3,103	669	2,124
1931	7,657	7,483	3,516	3,467	850	1,987
1932	8,498	7,966	3,314	3,549	1,056	1,404
1933	7,927	7,307	3,467	3,412	908	1,738
1934	9,009	8,850	3,760	3,597	958	1,278
1935	11,232	9,554	3,592	3,511	969	1,437
1936	9,153	8,878	3,191	3,063	892	1,438
1937	8,487	7,476	3,227	3,185	840	1,751
1938	8,495	7,830	3,082	3,023	883	1,599
1939	9,405	8,073	3,056	3,018	862	2,020
1940	10,978	9,956	3,104	3,056	772	1,427
1941 1/	9,679	--	2,988	--	335	1,404

Year	Beans, Dry Edible: Planted	Beans, Dry Edible: Harvested	Soybeans Grown Alone	Cowpeas Grown Alone	Peanuts Grown Alone	Tame Hay Harvested
	Thousand acres					
1929	1,919	1,840	2,400	1,199	1,627	55,723
1930	2,265	2,159	3,010	1,351	1,453	54,051
1931	2,151	1,947	3,738	2,087	1,773	55,968
1932	1,625	1,431	3,595	3,013	2,042	56,004
1933	1,695	1,729	3,365	2,468	1,717	55,829
1934	1,987	1,460	5,572	3,694	2,015	56,017
1935	2,104	1,885	6,640	2,319	1,959	55,647
1936	1,915	1,594	5,811	3,176	2,067	57,289
1937	1,913	1,700	6,171	3,394	1,932	54,620
1938	1,729	1,627	7,262	3,064	2,160	56,925
1939	1,829	1,631	9,506	2,910	2,410	58,670
1940	2,004	1,956	10,528	3,120	2,390	61,592
1941 1/	1,355	--	9,738	3,217	2,396	62,398

Year	15 Crops 2/: Planted or Grown	15 Crops 2/: Harvested	46 Crops 3/: Planted or Grown	46 Crops 3/: Harvested
	Thousand acres			
1929	248,552	246,440	363,077	356,987
1930	253,078	250,548	368,733	361,099
1931	262,519	249,137	371,454	357,373
1932	268,511	255,472	376,055	363,606
1933	262,260	246,158	372,445	331,927
1934	245,913	211,326	339,295	295,933
1935	255,893	244,936	359,756	336,467
1936	257,312	223,308	360,269	315,639
1937	246,310	232,288	364,662	340,605
1938	244,777	237,177	356,050	341,742
1939	243,976	233,404	344,232	325,845
1940	249,338	242,028	348,539	333,825
1941 1/	246,649	--	--	--

1/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.

2/ Totals for crops shown, less the acreage of soybeans, cowpeas, and peanuts duplicated in the acreage cut for hay. For sweet potatoes, tobacco, annual legumes (soybeans, cowpeas, & peanuts), and tame hay the acreage planted or grown is assumed to have been the same as that "harvested" or "grown alone."

3/ For details see December 1940 report.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Me.	12	38.6	13	14	107
N. H.	15	41.2	15	14	95
Vt.	74	40.0	71	67	94
Mass.	39	41.0	38	37	97
R. I.	9	39.4	9	9	100
Conn.	52	38.4	49	49	100
N. Y.	654	34.2	692	692	100
N. J.	192	38.4	189	183	97
Pa.	1,331	40.2	1,341	1,341	100
Ohio	3,603	38.8	3,220	3,252	101
Ind.	4,442	36.1	3,937	3,937	100
Ill.	8,896	36.2	7,551	7,551	100
Mich.	1,537	30.9	1,558	1,574	101
Wis.	2,306	32.4	2,255	2,210	98
Minn.	4,698	30.6	4,366	4,410	101
Iowa	10,764	37.1	9,031	9,031	100
Mo.	5,253	20.5	3,976	3,976	100
N. Dak.	1,272	13.4	1,031	1,083	105
S. Dak.	4,279	9.8	3,080	3,111	101
Nebr.	9,124	14.2	6,831	6,899	101
Kans.	5,374	10.9	3,051	2,685	88
Del.	143	27.7	141	138	98
Md.	510	31.6	501	486	97
Va.	1,462	22.2	1,377	1,349	98
W. Va.	506	24.7	476	452	95
N. C.	2,376	18.3	2,418	2,418	100
S. C.	1,694	13.5	1,736	1,701	98
Ga.	4,198	9.7	4,259	4,174	98
Fla.	759	8.9	821	821	100
Ky.	2,879	22.4	2,816	2,788	99
Tenn.	2,853	21.2	2,767	2,739	99
Ala.	3,302	12.4	3,476	3,406	98
Miss.	2,679	14.4	3,024	2,964	98
Ark.	2,152	14.3	2,043	2,023	99
La.	1,483	14.4	1,540	1,509	98
Okla.	2,583	12.2	1,952	1,972	101
Tex.	5,041	15.2	4,632	4,771	103
Mont.	172	8.3	164	180	110
Idaho	35	35.2	34	34	100
Wyo.	240	8.7	216	190	88
Colo.	1,637	8.4	1,043	991	95
N. Mex.	231	11.5	199	209	105
Ariz.	32	14.9	25	29	116
Utah	20	23.7	22	22	100
Nev.	2	26.7	4	4	100
Wash.	33	34.4	29	28	97
Oreg.	62	30.2	60	66	110
Calif.	71	32.8	64	67	105
U. S.	101,081	22.9	88,143	87,656	99.4

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	5	20.2	4	4	100
N.Y.	8	17.0	5	6	120
Pa.	11	17.9	10	10	100
Ohio	9	17.0	3	2	67
Ind.	10	15.2	6	6	100
Ill.	60	16.1	24	24	100
Mich.	20	15.0	13	15	115
Wis.	75	16.0	46	41	89
Minn.	1,485	12.3	1,366	1,298	95
Iowa	35	13.1	21	22	105
Mo.	8	12.0	1	--	--
N.Dak.	7,634	5.8	6,123	6,490	106
S.Dak.	2,705	5.4	2,322	2,322	100
Nebr.	335	7.1	186	145	78
Kans.	19	5.6	35	35	100
Mont.	3,378	7.3	2,871	2,498	87
Idaho	418	25.5	292	292	100
Wyo.	174	7.6	130	98	75
Colo.	375	9.8	344	230	67
N.Mex.	29	11.3	26	26	100
Utah	76	27.3	67	65	97
Nev.	13	24.2	15	13	85
Wash.	1,147	17.1	959	432	45
Oreg.	317	19.9	247	138	56
U. S.	18,844	8.3	15,116	14,212	94.0

DURUM WHEAT

Minn.	106	12.9	89	84	94
N.Dak.	2,541	7.9	2,733	2,315	85
S.Dak.	771	6.4	610	526	85
3 States	3,418	7.8	3,431	2,925	85.3

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS

State	Average 1930-39: Acreage planted	Average 1930-39: Yield per planted acres	Acreage planted: 1940	Acreage planted: Indicated 1941	Acreage planted: 1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	117	36.8	113	113	100
N.H.	8	37.2	7	7	100
Vt.	60	31.3	55	54	98
Mass.	6	33.0	7	7	100
R.I.	2	31.7	2	2	100
Conn.	7	28.8	7	7	100
N.Y.	826	28.8	821	813	99
N.J.	46	29.6	43	44	103
Pa.	928	28.4	888	888	100
Ohio	1,464	29.2	1,054	1,149	109
Ind.	1,666	24.4	1,154	1,385	120
Ill.	3,932	29.0	3,342	3,509	105
Mich.	1,348	29.0	1,315	1,289	98
Wis.	2,478	30.5	2,251	2,251	100
Minn.	4,428	30.3	4,254	4,211	99
Iowa	6,000	30.8	5,362	5,469	102
Mo.	1,742	21.1	1,800	1,890	105
N.Dak.	1,922	14.8	1,794	1,704	95
S.Dak.	2,133	17.3	2,154	2,240	104
Nebr.	2,260	18.7	1,626	1,675	103
Kans.	1,638	20.0	1,630	1,663	102
Del.	3	30.2	3	3	100
Md.	47	28.4	35	38	109
Va.	107	19.6	84	101	120
W.Va.	99	19.6	68	73	107
N.C.	227	19.6	248	260	105
S.C.	431	21.4	495	520	105
Ga.	377	19.0	443	509	115
Fla.	8	14.7	9	9	100
Ky.	116	15.2	75	85	113
Tenn.	98	16.2	80	104	130
Ala.	112	19.2	150	172	115
Miss.	49	23.5	118	142	120
Ark.	142	19.4	139	145	104
La.	36	25.0	62	75	121
Okla.	1,327	19.6	1,449	1,449	100
Tex.	1,526	22.6	1,533	1,502	98
Mont.	345	17.3	338	355	105
Idaho	139	35.6	150	150	100
Wyo.	156	16.8	131	138	105
Colo.	192	22.6	180	182	101
N.Mex.	27	20.8	30	30	100
Ariz.	11	26.7	11	11	100
Utah	36	34.7	30	29	97
Nev.	4	35.3	7	7	100
Wash.	170	48.2	222	200	90
Oreg.	285	31.3	318	308	97
Calif.	115	27.3	150	135	90
U. S.	39,196	25.6	36,237	37,102	102.4

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941 — AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941, 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY

State	Average 1930-39: Acreage planted	Average 1930-39: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1940	Acreage planted: Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	4	29.2	4	4	100
Vt.	4	27.2	5	5	100
N.Y.	156	24.6	131	124	95
N.J.	2	28.0	7	7	100
Pa.	70	26.3	155	147	95
Ohio	52	23.0	55	60	109
Ind.	33	18.9	50	70	140
Ill.	214	24.0	139	130	115
Mich.	222	22.6	177	188	106
Wis.	800	27.1	654	569	87
Minn.	2,030	21.5	1,944	1,769	91
Iowa	504	23.4	471	367	78
Mo.	65	18.3	178	199	112
N.Dak.	2,205	11.1	2,041	1,898	93
S.Dak.	2,033	11.7	1,995	1,875	94
Nebr.	864	14.9	1,625	1,690	104
Kans.	616	9.9	1,308	1,504	115
Md.	37	29.6	79	83	105
Va.	45	25.3	88	86	98
W.Va.	6	24.8	13	15	115
N.C.	14	18.3	14	18	130
Ky.	22	22.3	73	102	140
Tenn.	31	17.5	66	69	105
Okla.	150	13.9	402	382	95
Tex.	161	14.4	260	270	104
Mont.	185	14.8	223	223	100
Idaho	128	34.2	183	201	110
Wyo.	93	16.0	88	90	102
Colo.	582	13.8	580	621	107
N.Mex.	8	19.3	13	15	112
Ariz.	24	30.9	37	43	116
Utah	49	37.0	77	81	105
Nev.	8	37.3	15	18	120
Wash.	61	31.8	135	140	104
Oreg.	107	28.9	200	172	86
Calif.	1,126	26.2	1,374	1,083	85
U. S.	12,713	17.6	14,759	14,348	97.2

FLAXSEED

Mich.	8	8.7	8	8	100
Wis.	6	10.7	19	21	110
Minn.	748	8.0	1,601	1,505	94
Iowa	27	8.7	190	200	105
Mo.	3	4.4	3	4	133
N.Dak.	1,064	2.8	720	698	97
S.Dak.	256	3.1	320	288	90
Nebr.	5	1/ 4.8	2	5	250
Kans.	59	5.7	157	146	93
Okla.	-	-	19	22	116
Tex.	-	-	46	40	87
Mont.	186	2.1	150	165	110
Idaho	-	-	5	5	100
Ariz.	-	-	13	15	115
Wash.	-	-	5	2	40
Oreg.	-	-	5	4	80
Calif.	1/ 49	1/ 16.1	140	213	152
U. S.	2,406	4.9	3,403	3,341	98.2

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage harvested		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres	Tons	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	990	0.87	1,006	1,006	100
N.H.	377	1.01	388	384	99
Vt.	928	1.16	932	932	100
Mass.	369	1.33	401	401	100
R.I.	41	1.23	44	44	100
Conn.	315	1.31	348	345	99
N.Y.	4,038	1.20	4,000	4,040	101
N.J.	222	1.51	219	228	104
Pa.	2,462	1.18	2,400	2,400	100
Ohio	2,623	1.14	2,923	2,894	99
Ind.	1,880	1.15	2,171	2,171	100
Ill.	2,716	1.23	3,399	3,268	96
Mich.	2,680	1.20	2,694	2,721	101
Wis.	3,301	1.39	4,086	4,168	102
Minn.	2,706	1.34	3,096	3,158	102
Iowa	3,147	1.34	4,381	4,469	102
Mo.	2,699	.89	3,266	3,263	100
N.Dak.	1,211	.91	975	1,034	106
S.Dak.	985	.82	778	825	106
Nebr.	1,466	1.32	1,029	1,050	102
Kans.	1,031	1.32	1,005	1,005	100
Del.	63	1.31	75	78	104
Md.	387	1.20	422	430	102
Va.	975	.94	1,091	1,113	102
W.Va.	671	.96	726	735	101
N.C.	907	.81	1,148	1,171	102
S.C.	554	.74	730	730	100
Ga.	886	.54	1,141	1,175	103
Fla.	91	.54	106	109	103
Ky.	1,294	1.02	1,424	1,495	105
Tenn.	1,539	.91	1,644	1,662	101
Ala.	714	.72	852	852	100
Miss.	656	1.17	959	1,062	111
Ark.	789	1.00	1,050	1,102	105
La.	270	1.18	354	389	110
Okla.	546	1.23	680	721	106
Tex.	836	.96	1,184	1,220	103
Mont.	1,464	1.20	1,239	1,289	104
Idaho	1,048	2.13	995	995	100
Wyo.	747	1.17	746	753	101
Colo.	1,118	1.54	1,032	1,063	103
N.Mex.	131	1.99	146	153	105
Ariz.	202	2.56	218	228	105
Utah	516	1.98	513	513	100
Nev.	186	1.90	187	183	98
Wash.	936	1.80	1,001	1,001	100
Oreg.	877	1.75	823	807	98
Calif.	1,630	2.64	1,565	1,565	100
U. S.	56,102	1.24	61,592	62,398	101.3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAIN SORGHUMS, ALL

State	Average 1930-39: Acreage planted	Average 1930-39: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1940	Acreage planted: Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Mo.	214	11.9	240	214	89
S. Dak.	--	--	520	426	82
Nebr.	186	9.9	819	622	76
Kans.	1,726	7.7	2,554	1,788	70
Ark.	72	9.4	68	60	88
Okla.	1,609	7.6	1,666	1,449	87
Tex.	3,820	11.8	3,927	3,927	100
Colo.	427	5.4	593	563	95
N. Mex.	366	9.2	412	433	105
Ariz.	36	27.6	32	35	110
Calif.	113	29.0	147	162	110
U. S.	8,674	9.9	10,978	9,679	88.2

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE

		Pounds			
Me.	8	872	8	7	88
Vt.	3	611	2	2	100
N. Y.	151	731	155	152	98
Mich.	584	733	616	585	95
Wis.	5	380	3	2	67
Minn.	5	312	4	4	100
Nebr.	18	644	23	20	87
Kans.	8	187	1	1	85
Mont.	25	1,024	20	18	90
Idaho	121	1,270	124	105	85
Wyo.	43	970	58	54	93
Colo.	443	258	391	313	80
N. Mex.	192	247	215	219	102
Ariz.	9	466	14	14	100
Oreg.	2	627	1	1	100
Calif.	325	1,209	374	358	96
U. S.	1,942	689.6	2,009	1,855	92.3

RICE

		Bushels			
Ark.	165	50.5	191	210	110
La.	456	40.7	490	500	102
Texas	204	51.7	291	320	110
Calif.	119	68.8	118	124	105
U. S.	943	48.4	1,090	1,154	105.9

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

STATE and GROUP	Average 1930-39: Acreage planted	Average 1930-39: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1940	Acreage planted: 1941 Indicated	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:					
Maine	168	263	165	163	99
New York	232	126	215	211	98
Pennsylvania	207	120	189	185	98
3 Eastern	607	161.6	569	559	98.2
Michigan	280	95	250	225	90
Wisconsin	256	85	197	177	90
Minnesota	316	74	253	230	91
North Dakota	149	67	176	176	100
South Dakota	50	48	35	32	91
5 Central	1,051	80.1	911	840	92.2
Nebraska	112	76	84	80	95
Montana	22	83	18	17	92
Idaho	115	221	127	114	90
Wyoming	31	71	22	22	100
Colorado	111	131	86	78	91
Utah	13.9	147	12.3	10.2	83
Nevada	2.6	141	2.3	2.0	87
Washington	50	167	45	43	96
Oregon	45	150	46	44	95
California 2/	30.5	238	39.0	39.0	100
10 Western	533.8	144.8	481.6	449.2	93.3
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	2,191.6	118.4	1,961.6	1,848.2	94.2
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	9.6	155	9.9	9.6	97
Vermont	16.7	136	15.3	14.5	95
Massachusetts	16.0	139	19.0	19.2	101
Rhode Island	3.6	176	4.5	4.5	100
Connecticut	16.2	163	18.9	18.5	98
5 New England	62.1	149.3	67.6	66.3	98.1
West Virginia	36	79	33	33	100
Ohio	129	98	119	113	95
Indiana	61	87	52	50	96
Illinois	46	76	39	37	95
Iowa	75	76	60	54	90
5 Central	348	86.0	303	287	94.7
New Mexico	6.2	68	6.0	6.6	110
Arizona	2.5	84	2.4	2.8	117
2 Southwestern	8.7	72.3	8.4	9.4	111.9
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	418.7	95.1	379.0	362.7	95.7
30 LATE STATES	2,610.3	114.6	2,340.6	2,210.9	94.5
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	49	168	58	56	97
Delaware	5.2	87	4.3	4.1	95
Maryland	30	100	23.2	23.4	93
Virginia	94	112	76	77	101
Kentucky	49	74	46	46	100
Missouri	57	77	54	54	100
Kansas	37	74	27	27	100
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	321.6	103.0	290.5	287.5	99.0
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,931.9	113.4	2,631.1	2,498.4	95.0

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

STATE and GROUP	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1940	Acreage planted Indicated 1941	Acreage planted 1941 as percent of 1940
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
North Carolina	81	100	80	78	98
South Carolina	21	115	28	31	112
Georgia	16	66	19	20	105
Florida	28	111	32	29	91
Tennessee	43	67	44	46	104
Alabama	36	87	48	51	106
Mississippi	16	71	20	20	100
Arkansas	42	73	41	42	102
Louisiana	41	61	40	45	112
Oklahoma	37	70	35	36	103
Texas	52	64	50	54	108
California 3/	20.2	250	36.0	38.0	106
TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES	432.9	89.4	473.0	490.0	103.6
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,364.8	110.3	3,104.1	2,988.4	96.3

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.
2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1940	Acreage planted Indicated 1941	Acreage planted 1941 as percent of 1940
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
New Jersey	15	141	15	15	100
Indiana	4	102	3	3	100
Illinois	6	85	6	6	100
Iowa	3	86	3	3	100
Missouri	12	79	13	13	100
Kansas	4	88	3	3	100
Delaware	6	123	5	5	100
Maryland	8	132	9	9	100
Virginia	37	111	31	32	103
North Carolina	87	96	74	79	107
South Carolina	63	85	63	68	108
Georgia	118	72	99	114	115
Florida	21	66	18	19	106
Kentucky	23	83	23	24	105
Tennessee	57	88	51	54	106
Alabama	97	80	82	98	120
Mississippi	82	87	69	76	110
Arkansas	42	73	36	34	94
Louisiana	99	70	86	93	108
Oklahoma	19	61	20	21	105
Texas	66	71	51	54	106
California	11	108	12	12	100
UNITED STATES	882	83.0	772	835	108.2

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 18, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1940	Acreage planted Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
FLUE-CURED:						
Virginia	11	96,950	692	78,000	79,000	101
North Carolina	11	250,500	758	205,000	207,000	101
Total old belt	11	347,450	739	283,000	286,000	101
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	328,600	832	245,000	245,000	100
North Carolina	13	61,930	880	55,000	55,600	101
South Carolina	13	100,700	836	82,000	84,000	102
Total South Carolina belt	13	162,630	853	137,000	139,600	102
Georgia	14	78,370	828	71,000	72,000	101
Florida	14	10,260	786	12,700	13,000	102
Alabama	14	---	---	300	300	100
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	88,720	823	84,000	85,300	102
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	927,400	801	749,000	755,900	101
FIRE-CURED:						
Virginia	21	26,690	765	22,400	17,900	80
Kentucky	22	33,550	773	20,000	16,000	80
Tennessee	22	56,310	828	45,000	33,000	73
Total Clarksville & Hopkinsville	22	89,860	808	65,000	49,000	75
Kentucky	23	29,720	770	22,000	17,600	80
Tennessee	23	7,450	808	5,500	4,200	77
Total Paducah	23	37,170	778	27,500	21,800	79
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	4,670	806	800	500	62
Total Fire-Cured	21-24	158,390	795	115,700	89,200	77
AIR-CURED (light):						
Ohio	31	14,800	819	13,800	13,100	95
Indiana	31	11,110	801	10,900	11,300	104
Missouri	31	6,110	893	6,000	6,200	103
Kansas	31	1/ 362	1/ 834	500	600	120
Virginia	31	9,620	1,027	10,000	10,200	102
West Virginia	31	4,390	677	3,600	3,600	100
North Carolina	31	7,340	850	6,800	6,900	102
Kentucky	31	289,700	786	260,000	260,000	100
Tennessee	31	62,050	867	58,000	62,000	107
Alabama	31	---	---	200	200	100
Total Burley	31	405,460	808	369,800	374,100	101
Southern Maryland	32	37,090	723	38,000	39,100	103
Total Air-Cured (light)	31-32	442,550	802	407,800	413,200	101
AIR-CURED (dark):						
Indiana	35	1,250	836	500	400	80
Kentucky	35	18,660	824	20,400	16,300	80
Tennessee	35	3,260	802	5,000	4,000	80
Total One Sucker	35	23,170	823	25,900	20,700	80
Green River (Ky.)	36	23,850	831	20,000	16,000	80
Virginia sun-cured	37	3,560	752	3,600	3,200	89
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	50,580	824	49,500	39,900	81

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Continued)

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	1940	Acreage planted Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
CIGAR FILLER:						
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	28,380	1,238	33,000	35,000	106
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	19,790	984	16,200	15,400	95
Georgia	45	340	992	400	400	100
Florida	45	560	1,022	1,000	1,000	100
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	900	1,007	1,400	1,400	100
Total Cigar Filler	41-45	49,160	1,135	50,600	51,800	102
CIGAR BINDER:						
Massachusetts	51	200	1,561	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	8,480	1,552	7,600	7,800	103
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	8,680	1,552	7,700	7,900	103
Massachusetts	52	4,530	1,540	5,100	5,200	102
Connecticut	52	3,160	1,524	4,300	4,700	109
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	7,690	1,535	9,400	9,900	105
New York	53	1,000	1,258	1,600	1,600	100
Pennsylvania	53	270	1,392	300	300	100
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,270	1,290	1,900	1,900	100
Southern Wisconsin	54	13,380	1,349	13,600	12,600	93
Wisconsin	55	8,680	1,316	10,900	11,300	104
Minnesota	55	810	1,125	800	700	90
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	9,490	1,304	11,700	12,000	103
Total Cigar Binder	51-55	40,510	1,422	44,300	44,300	100
CIGAR WRAPPER:						
Massachusetts	61	1,090	1,000	900	900	100
Connecticut	61	5,080	979	5,500	5,600	102
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	6,170	982	6,400	6,500	102
Georgia	62	500	1,004	700	700	100
Florida	62	2,110	978	3,000	3,000	100
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	2,610	982	3,700	3,700	100
Total Cigar Wrapper	61-62	8,780	984	10,100	10,200	101
Total Cigar Types	41-62	98,450	1,231	105,000	106,300	101
UNITED STATES	All	1,677,730	830.2	1,487,000	1,404,500	98.4

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES

State	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	Acreage Planted 1940	Acreage Planted Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
Mass.	5,820	1,432	6,100	6,200	102
Conn.	16,720	1,366	17,400	18,100	104
N. Y.	1,000	1,358	1,600	1,600	100
Pa.	28,650	1,239	33,300	35,300	106
Ohio	34,830	915	30,000	28,500	95
Ind.	12,450	806	11,400	11,700	103
Wis.	22,060	1,335	24,500	23,900	98
Minn.	810	1,125	800	700	90
Mo.	6,110	893	6,000	6,200	103
Kans.	1/ 362	1/ 834	500	600	120
Md.	37,090	723	38,000	39,100	103
Va.	136,820	732	114,000	110,300	97
W. Va.	4,390	677	3,600	3,600	100
N. C.	648,370	808	511,800	514,500	101
S. C.	100,700	836	82,000	84,000	102
Ga.	79,210	831	72,100	73,100	101
Fla.	12,930	847	16,700	17,000	102
Ky.	400,150	791	343,200	326,400	95
Tenn.	129,070	848	113,500	103,200	91
Ala.	--	--	500	500	100
U. S.	1,677,730	830.2	1,427,000	1,404,500	98.4

1/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS

State	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940	State	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres			Percent		Thousand acres			Percent
N. Y.	5	16	16	100	Md.	38	50	51	102
N. J.	9	35	35	100	Va.	104	110	110	100
Pa.	32	79	76	96	W. Va.	42	55	50	90
Ohio	318	1,037	964	93	N. C.	242	321	321	100
Ind.	739	1,508	1,357	90	S. C.	22	28	29	104
Ill.	1,635	3,065	2,758	90	Ga.	63	83	87	105
Mich.	46	210	195	93	Ky.	119	172	172	100
Wis.	149	311	280	90	Tenn.	160	160	160	100
Minn.	--	242	242	100	Ala.	185	246	258	105
Iowa	636	1,559	1,356	87	Miss.	193	309	355	115
Mo.	419	480	450	94	Ark.	132	171	176	103
Nebr.	6	20	16	80	La.	40	86	99	115
Kans.	41	78	74	95	Okla.	15	16	16	100
Del.	32	44	44	100	Tex.	2/34	37	41	111
					U. S.	5,467	10,528	9,788	93.0

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

2/ Short-time average.

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COWPEAS

State	Acreage Planted 1/ Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	1941 as percent of 1940
	Thousand acres			
N. J.	1	2	2	100
Pa.	2/ 1	1	1	100
Ohio	3	4	4	100
Ind.	33	40	36	90
Ill.	201	288	288	100
Mo.	91	108	108	100
Kans.	6	18	18	100
Del.	2	2	2	100
Md.	9	9	9	100
Va.	90	80	64	80
W.Va.	2	2	2	100
N.C.	159	178	196	110
S.C.	326	392	400	102
Ga.	248	291	320	110
Fla.	24	23	24	104
Ky.	65	58	58	100
Tenn.	194	128	134	105
Ala.	179	183	179	98
Miss.	168	189	195	103
Ark.	311	318	305	96
La.	72	88	92	105
Okla.	82	94	94	100
Tex.	379	624	686	110
U. S.	2,647	3,120	3,217	103.1

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS 1/

Va.	144	169	167	99
N.C.	248	270	262	97
Tenn.	11	9	9	100
Total	403	448	438	98
S.C.	16	22	22	100
Ga.	587	766	751	98
Fla.	125	158	163	103
Ala.	352	426	417	98
Miss.	37	38	35	92
Total	1,117	1,410	1,388	98
Ark.	55	55	50	90
La.	34	34	32	94
Okla.	52	65	110	170
Tex.	290	378	378	100
Total	430	532	570	107
U.S.	1,951	2,390	2,396	100.3

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Release:-
March 24, 1942,
3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1942

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States, on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1942, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country to the Department on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1942 season.

The acreages shown herein for 1942 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1942 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural conservation program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES			
	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Corn, all	101,081	87,164	91,348	104.8
All spring wheat	21,762	16,741	15,287	91.3
Durum	3,418	2,597	2,201	84.8
Other spring	18,344	14,144	13,086	92.5
Oats	39,196	39,363	40,377	102.6
Barley	12,713	15,080	18,208	120.7
Flaxseed	2,406	3,367	4,037	119.9
Rice	943	1,257	1,454	115.7
All sorghums	12,157	18,169	17,070	94.0
Potatoes	3,365	2,793	2,814	100.7
Sweetpotatoes	882	759	776	102.2
Tobacco	1,676	1,350	1,446	107.1
Beans, dry edible	1,942	2,304	2,412	104.7
Soybeans [1]	5,467	9,996	14,085	140.9
Cowpeas [1]	2,647	3,780	3,898	103.1
Peanuts [1]	1,951	2,498	4,150	166.1
Tame hay [2]	56,102	59,232	60,831	102.7
Sugar beets	883	795	983	123.6

[1] Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
[2] Acreage harvested.

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PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS REPORT - MARCH 1942

There will be unusually large shifts between crops and a 3 to 4 percent increase over last year in the total crop acreage according to the annual March survey by the Crop Reporting Board of farmers' "intentions to plant." Judging from the reports received from 77,000 farmers, outstandingly large acreages will be planted to crops that can be crushed for the vegetable oils which are now urgently needed. Thus, the indications are that the acreage planted to soybeans for all purposes will be increased 41 percent to 14 million acres, that the acreage of peanuts will be increased 66 percent to more than 4 million acres and flaxseed increased 20 percent to 4 million acres.

To provide for the record numbers of livestock and poultry on hand farmers are also planning to increase the total acreage in feed crops. The indicated changes from last year's plantings include a 5 percent increase in corn to 91 million acres, a 3 percent increase in oats, a 21 percent increase in barley, 3 percent more land in tame hay, and 6 percent less land used for sorghums. If these plans are carried out, the total acreage to be planted to feed grains will be increased 6 percent which about balances the 7 percent increase during 1941 in grain consuming livestock, including poultry, and the similar increase expected in 1942. There would be also a record acreage of tame hay and forage. If the usual acreage of wild hay is cut, the total hay and forage acreage would seem to be ample for requirements under ordinary weather conditions.

Other large changes from last year that are now in prospect are a 24 percent increase in the acreage planted to sugar beets to a near record total and a 16 percent increase over last year's large acreage of rice. Smaller, but important increases of 5 and 3 percent are indicated for dry beans and cowpeas which would give record acreages of each. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes show increases of 1 percent and 2 percent and tobacco 7 percent over last year, but even with these increases the acreage of each of these crops would be somewhat smaller than have usually been grown. Tomatoes and peas for canning, onions and early cabbage will be grown on much larger acreages than last year, but current reports on other vegetables do not yet indicate any material changes in their total.

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These increases in acreage will be partially offset by a substantial decrease in the acreage of wheat because of the large supply on hand and the lower wheat acreage allotments set by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The acreage seeded to spring wheat is expected to show a reduction of 9 percent. Taking as winter wheat to be left for harvest a little less than the acreage estimated last December and adding the acreages of other crops now indicated, the total for these crops, excluding vegetables, would be about 310 million acres, which would be about 10 million acres more than the area in these crops last year. If about the same acreage of wild hay is cut and the acreage of cotton is increased to the goal that has been set, the increase in all crops would be 12 million acres, or nearly 4 percent, and the total would be the largest crop acreage grown since 1933.

The tendency to increase plantings this year appears to be quite general except in two groups of States. One is where wheat is important and the decrease in wheat nearly equals increases in other crops. The other region showing only nominal increases is in the Northeast and includes most of the area north of the Potomac River. In this area active industrial employment is pulling workers from the farms, limiting the operations of part-time farmers and causing some consolidation of holdings, particularly in areas within commuting distance of the factories. Similar conditions probably prevail close to booming industrial areas in other States and farmers in many States expressed some uncertainty of plans because of the labor situation.

Although farmers who are able to expand their operations seem to be preparing to put much idle land and unseeded pasture into crops, there are others who are short of help and will be compelled to reduce their crop acreage or at least reduce the acreage of crops which require the most labor. While there is little doubt that the increased acreage can be planted, farmers seem to expect an increasing scarcity of workers as the season progresses. There seems to be a realization that the boys who can keep the tractors tuned to maximum power on the farms have what it takes to run the tanks. When they go, most farmers can carry on after a fashion with the help of their girls and teen-age boys or by themselves keeping the tractor going past the usual quitting time at night, but they will leave less than the usual reserve of man power to meet such emergencies as may arise.

While the problems of labor, equipment and supplies are perplexing and are likely to become increasingly serious as the war progresses, weather conditions have been favorable and there is less tendency to hold back because of lack of subsoil moisture than there has been for years. Prospects for water for irrigation appear favorable, range conditions are good, winter losses of crops and livestock have been light and there are large reserves of feed on hand. Prices and price prospects are also favorable and financially most farmers are in better position than usual to do what they know should be done. Allowing for increased mechanization of the farms, recent increases in efficiency, the upward trend of crop yields and the record numbers of producing livestock, the national output of agricultural products seems likely to move up into new high figures this year if weather conditions permit.

On the whole, the acreages which farmers were planning in early March appear well fitted to prospective needs as they appeared at that time. Some deviation from these plans is to be expected if weather conditions interfere with usual planting dates or if a review of present plans indicate that changes are needed. In fact, changes in plans for potatoes and peanuts have probably already occurred in some areas where the farmers had not been informed regarding the new needs and incentives before their reports were mailed. In general, seedings of early planted crops are likely to be rather close to present prospective plantings as estimated by the Board. Areas harvested will depend more on weather conditions. Plantings of late crops and the acreage of hay cut will also be affected by changes in prices and by labor conditions.

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CORN: The prospective acreage of corn to be planted in 1942 is estimated at 91,348,000 acres, an increase of almost 5 percent over the 87,164,000 acres planted in 1941, but almost 10 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 101,081,000 acres. An increase in corn acreage over the previous year is indicated for the first time in six years, and the intended acreage is the largest since 1938. Prospective increases are general in the United States except for the South Atlantic and a few Western and New England States.

An increase of 10 percent in the corn acreage allotments for the commercial corn area allowed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is an important factor in the expected increase of planted acres. The commercial corn area includes all of the important corn counties. Greater livestock production in 1942 and to some extent, an anticipated larger demand for corn for industrial uses, particularly in surplus producing areas, is encouraging a larger acreage this season, but prospective increases in corn acreage are expected to be restricted to some degree by a shifting of acreage to oil crops.

Supplies of corn are at near record levels in most of the important producing areas at the beginning of the present season. On January 1, stocks on farms were the largest on record for that date.

Prospective plantings in the North Central or Corn Belt States are expected to be 7.5 percent larger than last year. Increases are largest in the Western Corn Belt States where, except for South Dakota, the increases in expected plantings over 1941 range from 7 percent in Iowa to 15 percent in Missouri and 20 percent in Kansas, while Nebraska and Minnesota indicate a 9 percent increase. Decreases in winter wheat acreage and excessively wet soil condition prior to planting small grains are encouraging a larger corn acreage in Kansas and Missouri, Nebraska farmers are shifting from grain sorghums to corn. In South Dakota, intentions indicate farmers are favoring barley over corn to meet 1942 feed needs. In Iowa and Minnesota and the Eastern Corn Belt States, increased acreage allotments and greater feed needs for 1942 have encouraged larger plantings, but large increases in soybeans have tended to limit the increase in corn acreage. For the Eastern Corn Belt States, prospective increases over last year range from 2 percent in Ohio to 6 percent in Wisconsin with Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan each showing an increase of 5 percent.

In the North Atlantic States expected plantings show an increase of 3 percent over last year. The South Atlantic States show a decrease of 2 percent compared with last year with Georgia, the leading corn State of this group, indicating a drop of 7 percent. The indicated corn acreage decrease is mostly a result of an expected shift to peanuts. The South Central States indicate an increase of almost two and a half percent with Texas, Oklahoma, and Kentucky showing sizeable increases to offset the drop in planted acreage caused by the expected shift to oil crops in Alabama and Mississippi. While most Western States indicate a smaller acreage than last year, the prospective increase in Colorado is enough to offset the decrease in other States, and this section as a whole is expected to plant about 4 percent more than last year.

Abandonment of corn acreage has varied from .1 percent in 1929 to 7.5 percent in each of the years 1934 and 1936 over the period 1929 to 1941, inclusive. The 10-year (1930-39) average is 3.03 percent. The loss of acreage amounted to 1.2 percent in 1941.

Assuming an abandonment of corn acreage in 1942 about equal to the 10-year average excluding the severe drought years of 1934 and 1936 or about 1.9 percent, the probable acreage for harvest would be about 89,612,000 acres. An acreage this size would be 4 percent larger than that harvested in 1941 and a larger acreage than was harvested in any of the past three years.

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WHEAT: The prospective acreage of spring wheat to be seeded in 1942 is 15,287,000 acres, which is a decrease of 8.7 percent from the 16,741,000 acres seeded in 1941. This is 30 percent less than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 21,762,000 acres and the lowest since the beginning of seeded spring wheat acreage estimates in 1919. The spring wheat acreage appears to be restricted by the fact that the full intended acreage of winter wheat was seeded last fall in most areas where both are grown, by the decrease compared with 1941 in wheat acreage allotments under the farm program, and by the competition of feed grains and other goal crops for use of the acreage.

According to March intentions, the acreage of both Durum and other spring wheat will be smaller than last year. The greater decline is in Durum, with prospective acreage at 2,201,000, a 15 percent drop from last year's 2,597,000 acres, and the lowest since 1934. The indicated 13,086,000 acres of other spring is 7.5 percent under last year's 14,144,000 seeded acres, and the lowest year in the record beginning in 1926. There is a relatively greater decline in Durum than in other spring wheat acreage in States that grow both.

In spite of somewhat adverse weather conditions for winter wheat seeding last fall, it now appears that in most of the States the intended acreage was finally seeded, minimizing the occasion to add to spring wheat acreage from that cause. In Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, however, wet weather prevented completion of seeding some of the intended winter wheat acreage. Normally, there is very little spring wheat grown in this area, and there appears to be no shift to spring wheat to offset the heavy reduction in winter wheat, since other crops needed in the war program are expected to take up that acreage. Adjusting the winter wheat seeded acreage as published last December downward by about a half million acres to allow for failure to seed up to intended acreage in these three States and adding to it the intended spring wheat seedings gives a total of 54,100,000 acreage seeded for the 1942 crop. This does not allow for such volunteer wheat as may be harvested as a result of the recent ruling of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration affecting volunteer wheat. The amount of such acreage may not be fully known until shortly before harvest.

If the abandonment of spring wheat is about the same as the average of the ten years, 1930 to 1939, excluding the two abnormal years, 1934 and 1936, the acreage of spring wheat for harvest this year would be about 12,918,000 acres. If the abandonment of winter wheat is about the same as indicated in the Board's December 1941 report, the total wheat acreage for harvest in 1942 would be approximately 49,200,000 acres. The acreage of all wheat harvested in 1941 was 55,831,000 acres, and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 55,884,000 acres.

OATS: Prospective plantings of oats in 1942 are indicated to be 40,377,000 acres, a 2.6 percent increase over the 39,363,000 acres planted in 1941, and 3.0 percent above the average plantings of 39,196,000 acres during the 10 year period from 1930 to 1939.

Compared with last year, increased plantings are indicated for all groups of States, though the increase is very slight in the West North Central group, and only 0.6 percent for the North Central States as a whole, which have roughly three-fourths of the oats acreage in the country. Oats plantings in the Corn Belt this year, as now estimated will total 30,045,000 acres.

Indicated oats acreage in the North Atlantic States is 1,979,000 acres, 1.7 percent above last year; in the South Atlantic States, 1,717,000 acres, up 11.5 percent; in the South Central States 4,793,000 acres, an increase of 9.3 percent; and in the Western States, 1,843,000 acres, 13.3 percent more than in 1941.

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In only three States, Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa, are plantings expected to be less than in 1941. In this area, oats yields were relatively low last year and increased acreages of flaxseed or soybeans are urged this year.

Factors tending to increase oats acreage are the need for feed for the increased numbers of livestock and the relatively low labor requirements to produce the crop. Other incentives are the high yields secured the last two years in some States, especially in Ohio and Indiana, the development of improved varieties, and the need for a small grain nurse crop other than wheat for new seedings of clovers and grasses. Furthermore, supply of moisture is relatively good for an early crop like oats, although planting has been retarded somewhat in the southern Corn Belt.

BARLEY: Total plantings of winter and spring barley for harvest in 1942 will amount to 18,208,000 acres according to indicated intentions. If present plans are realized, this year's planted acreage will be the largest of record, will be 21 percent larger than last year, and 43 percent above the 10-year 1930-39 average. All sections of the country are sharing in the increase, with only the States of Iowa and Wisconsin reporting reductions. The North Central States, which produce two thirds of the Nation's crop, are expected to have a sown acreage 16 percent larger than in 1941.

South Dakota is expected to have the largest seeded acreage for any one State, with present plans calling for 2,321,000 acres compared with 1,857,000 acres a year ago. In 1941, Nebraska occupied first place in point of planted acreage, with a total of 2,090,000 acres reported for that year--present indications point to an increase of 4 percent or a 1942 sown acreage of 2,174,000 acres.

Restrictions on wheat acreage and an expanded livestock industry make it necessary to increase either corn, or some other feed grain, or both. Barley yielded exceptionally well last year in all important areas, and, as a feed grain, is almost the equivalent, bushel for bushel, with corn. It requires much less labor than corn and is better suited for harvesting with combines than oats--important considerations in view of the anticipated restricted labor supply. It has become increasingly popular as a fall sown grain in those States to which adapted, particularly Missouri and the Corn Belt States to the east where it furnishes an excellent source of fall pasture, somewhat earlier than can be obtained with wheat. It is natural, then, that barley should be substituted, where it is impracticable to completely satisfy expected needs with corn or wheat.

Abandonment of barley has varied from a low of less than 1 percent in 1927 to a high of 42 percent in 1934, and last year 7 percent was not harvested. Prospective abandonment this year would appear to be lighter than that experienced a year ago since the past winter was generally less severe and both fall and spring sown portions of the 1942 crop apparently have been or will be sown under circumstances more fortunate than those of a year previous. If, however, abandonment should prove to be the same as last year, a total of about 16,933,000 acres will be harvested this summer. In 1941, 14,049,000 acres were cut for grain and during the 10-year period 1930-39 an average of 10,707,000 acres were harvested.

RICE: A substantial increase in the acreage to be sown to rice for the 1942 crop, compared with the 1941 planted acreage, is indicated for each of the four rice-producing States. Reports from rice farmers indicate that a total of 1,454,000 acres will be sown to rice for the 1942 crop—about 16

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percent more than the 1,257,000 acres seeded for the 1941 crop. The 10-year (1930-39) average acreage is 945,000. An acreage such as now indicated for 1942 would be an all time high planting record for rice in the United States, the previous high acreage being 1,299,000 acres in 1920.

Louisiana growers indicate a 15 percent increase in the rice acreage compared with that of 1941; Texas growers, a 12 percent increase; Arkansas, 20 percent; and California, 20 percent. Preparation of fields in the Southern rice area has been held up from time to time by rains in Louisiana and Texas and rain and snow in Arkansas but a large number of fields have been seeded or prepared for seeding and recent weather has been more favorable for farm work. Fields generally are in excellent condition. In California, water supplies are expected to be adequate to support an increased acreage particularly in the Sacramento Valley. Active interest in this crop is also in evidence by growers in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys.

Factors influencing the substantial increase in 1942 plantings are the low stocks of rough rice and the high prices at which rice is selling; together with some increase in foreign demand for American rice. Money returns from the 1941 crop were good and not a few growers are in position to finance larger crops in 1942. Another factor is the adjustment in the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration covering rice payments which discourages planting less than the allotment on individual farms.

FLAXSEED: The prospective acreage of flax to be seeded for flaxseed production in 1942 is 4,037,000 acres which represents an increase of about 20 percent from the 3,367,000 acres seeded in 1941. The 10-year (1930-39) average acreage is 2,406,000 acres. The 1942 seedings now indicated would be the second largest of record in this country, being exceeded only by the 4,466,000 acres seeded in 1930.

The major portion of the increase compared with 1941 will be in the Northern Great Plains Area and in Kansas and Oklahoma. The reduction in wheat acreage, comparatively favorable prices and favorable provisions under the agricultural conservation program have been contributing factors to the increased acreage of flaxseed in recent years. Another factor this year is the Government program to increase production of oil crops in 1942, including a guaranteed minimum price. The relatively low yields of flax in 1941 in North and South Dakota compared with yields of other less hazardous crops appear to be limiting the prospective increase in those States. Decreases are indicated in California where the crop was largely planted prior to the issuance of the new goals in January 1942 and in Iowa and areas to the East where soybean production appears to offer more favorable opportunities.

With an abandonment by States about equal to the average of the past three years, the flax acreage to be harvested for seed in 1942 would be about 3,775,000 acres. A total of 3,202,000 acres was harvested in 1941. Some acreage in Texas has already been plowed up due to poor stands caused by wet weather and abandonment in this State is expected to be large.

TOBACCO: Growers expect to plant a 1942 tobacco crop of 1,446,200 acres, or an increase of approximately 7 percent above the 1,350,500 acres harvested last year. If present plans materialize, this year's acreage will be 14 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,676,220 acres. An indicated increase of 12 percent in flue-cured acreage is mainly responsible for the higher 1942 acreage of total tobacco. The acreage of fire-cured is expected to be increased 4 percent above 1941, while growers of air-cured types intend to plant a 1942 acreage 3 percent above last year. All cigar classes show a decrease in the 1942 prospective acreage.

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A.A.A. marketing allotments, which continue in effect on many of the tobacco types, are practically unchanged from 1941 except for an increase of approximately 10 percent for flue-cured types. This year growers of flue-cured, fire-cured and air-cured types expect to plant an acreage nearer their allotments. Prices received by farmers for most of these types last year were considerably higher than a year earlier.

The 1942 total cigar tobacco acreage is expected to be approximately 8 percent below 1941. Growers of cigar tobacco are still somewhat uncertain as to their 1942 acreage, since available labor and materials are expected to be influencing factors.

TAME HAY: March 1 reports indicate that farmers are intending to use almost 61 million acres of crops for hay in 1942 compared with 59 million acres so used in 1941. The 61 million acres indicated for hay this year include the acreage of crops reported as now definitely intended for hay and a moderate allowance for the uncertain acreage of small grains, soybeans, peanuts, etc., from which hay will eventually be made.

The expected hay acreage is larger than in 1941 in all but seven States, of which four are in the Far West. Large increases over 1941 are indicated in several Southern States where unusual acreages of peanuts for oil will provide great quantities of vines which can be used for hay.

Only a small part of the total hay crop is grown for sale and most hay crops can be diverted to pasture or other use. In many areas, the acreage actually cut for hay is more often determined by the need for hay than by availability of acreage. Therefore, March 1 intentions must be regarded as a measure of available acreage rather than as an estimate of final harvesting.

SORGHUMS: Reduced plantings of all sorghums (for grain, forage, sirup) are in prospect for 1942. Farmers' present plans are for 17,070,000 acres or 6 percent less than the 18,159,000 acres planted in 1941. If these plans are carried out the 1942 acreage would still be 40 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 12,157,000 acres. Farmers are planning to plant about 2 percent more grain sorghums than in 1941 but this is more than offset by a prospective reduction of nearly 15 percent in the acreage of sweet sorghums.

Sorghum acreage expanded rapidly from 1930 to 1940 in the Great Plains area where its ability to produce abundantly in dry seasons resulted in sorghum replacing substantial acreages of corn. Sorghum also is often planted on abandoned winter wheat land in this area. Now, however, with the Plains States receiving more moisture with relatively light abandonment of winter wheat in prospect, and with considerable of the large 1941 sorghum crop still on hand, growers plan to reduce their sorghum acreage throughout the area.

Sorghum acreage is expected to increase substantially in the Southeastern States where more sweet sorghums likely will be utilized for sirup than in 1941.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Bean growers' reported intentions as of March 1 indicate about 2,412,000 acres of this important food crop will be planted this year. The prospective 1942 planted acreage is nearly 5 percent more than the 2,304,000 acres planted in 1941 and 16 percent more than the 2,075,000 acres planted in 1940.

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A 5 percent increase above the acreage planted in 1941 is indicated for both limas and "field beans" in California. Indicated 1942 plantings are 15 percent above last year in Idaho, 12 percent above in Colorado, 5 percent above in New Mexico, 3 percent above in New York, but are down 5 percent in Michigan.

In most States farmers appeared to be more uncertain on March 1 than usual about their bean acreage, because of the possible better use of their land for other competing crops. It is quite possible that in some western States a larger percentage of the bean acreage will be on non-irrigated land with a resultant decrease in yields per acre.

SOYBEANS: The intentions of farmers on March 1 indicated the planting of 14,085,000 acres of soybeans alone for all purposes. This is 40.9 percent more than the 9,996,000 acres planted in 1941 and 34.0 percent greater than the 1940 planting of 10,513,000 acres.

In the North Central group of States, which accounts for almost 78 percent of the 1942 acreage, the indicated increase is 47.5 percent. In Illinois, the leading soybean State, the indicated increase is 35 percent over 1941. Iowa, with the second largest soybean acreage expects an increase of 70 percent. The intentions for Indiana show an increase of 45 percent, for Ohio a 52 percent increase, and for Missouri a 40 percent increase.

In the Southern States, where the bulk of the acreage in the past has been used for hay, an increase of around 22 percent is indicated. North Carolina and Mississippi, the Southern States having the largest soybean acreages, show increases of 28 and 27 percent, respectively.

Much of the increase in soybean acreage this season is to be attributed to the Government program for an increased production of soybeans for processing. Definite indications are not available at this time, however, as to what proportion of the total planted acreage will be harvested for beans.

COWPEAS: Indications on March 1 point to a planting of 3,898,000 acres of cowpeas alone for all purposes. This is 3 percent larger than the 3,780,000 acres planted in 1941 and 47 percent larger than the 10-year 1930-39 average plantings of 2,647,000 acres. Increases are expected to be general throughout most of the important cowpea-producing States. In some of the more important States, the indicated increases are: 4 percent for Texas, 8 percent for Georgia, and 20 percent for South Carolina. In Mississippi, Arkansas, and Illinois, however, some decrease in plantings is expected. In recent years a considerable proportion of the acres of cowpeas planted for all purposes has been grazed or plowed under for soil improvement.

PEANUTS: Prospects point to a record high acreage of peanuts this year, with many farmers growing the crop commercially for the first time. According to reports from growers stating their planting intentions as of March 1, the acreage to be grown alone for all purposes will be 4,150,000 acres, or an increase of 66 percent over the acreage grown last year. Such an acreage would be 61 percent above the previous record of 2,580,000 acres in 1940 and more than double the 10-year (1930-39) average acreage.

The acreage increase this year is contributed to by all States usually growing peanuts and is the result of favorable returns to growers for the 1941 crop and the assurance of heavy demand for peanut oil. The extent of the increase in acreage varies considerably by areas. Indications are for an increase in acreage over last year of 93 percent in the southwestern area, 67 percent in the southeastern area, and 25 percent in the Virginia-Carolina area.

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POTATOES: Growers expect to plant 2,813,800 acres of potatoes for the 1942 season, according to March 1 returns on intentions to plant. Prospective plantings are about 1 percent larger than the 2,793,400 acres planted in 1941. These planting intentions are based on growers' plans prior to the announcement of the Government's price-supporting plan for certain areas. The effect of this program on planting plans is still uncertain; but it seems likely that the announcement of the Government Program will induce some growers in the affected areas to plant more potatoes than indicated in this report.

In the 12 early States (including the early crop only in California) the indicated acreage planted, and to be planted, is 516,600 acres compared with 498,500 acres planted last season--an increase of nearly 4 percent. Increases are indicated in all States of this group except Florida, Alabama, and California. In the intermediate States growers intend to plant 269,000 acres--about 2 percent more than the 264,900 acres planted in 1941.

In the 30 late States, which account for the bulk of the nation's potato crop, prospective plantings are 2,028,200 acres, which is practically the same as the 2,030,000 acres planted in 1941. Decreases from last season in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, and Wyoming are just about offset by prospective increases reported by growers in most other States in the "late" group. Potato growers in South Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Indiana, New Mexico, and the late areas of California indicate no change from last season's plantings.

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospective plantings of sweetpotatoes are 2 percent larger than the acreage planted in 1941. Intended acreage totals 776,000 acres, compared with 759,000 acres planted in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 882,000 acres. Increases above 1941 are indicated in Virginia and South Carolina and from Florida and Alabama westward through Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Decreases of 15 percent and 5 percent are indicated in Tennessee and Texas, respectively. In other States, sweetpotato acreage is expected to be about the same as last year.

SUGAR BEETS: With sugar rationing soon to become effective and with no acreage restrictions under the Agricultural Adjustment Program in effect this year, it is evident that growers will increase sugar beet acreage in all producing States. The main factors limiting acreage are factory capacity and probable labor supply for tending and harvesting the crop. According to reports from growers stating their planting intentions as of March 1, the acreage to be planted this year will be 983,000 acres. Such an acreage would exceed that planted last year by nearly one-fourth, nearly equal the acreage of 990,000 acreage planted both in 1938 and 1939, and approach very closely the record high acreage of 1,036,000 acres planted in 1933. Should growers March 1 reported intentions reflect actual plantings and average abandonment prevail the harvested acreage of sugar beets will be about 907,000 acres this year, compared with 757,000 acres harvested last year. The July estimate of acreage planted will as usual be based upon reports from factory operators. No inquiry was made of them in March concerning the acreage contracted.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

This report has been regularly issued by the Agricultural Statistics Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, which Division has been transferred to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Executive Order No. 9069 of February 23, 1942.

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UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS 1929-1942

Year	Corn, All: Planted	Corn, All: Harvested	All Spring Wheat: Planted	All Spring Wheat: Harvested	Durum Wheat: Planted	Durum Wheat: Harvested
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres	
1929	97,898	97,805	22,873	22,138	5,738	5,541
1930	101,813	101,465	22,118	21,545	4,745	4,671
1931	108,469	106,912	20,351	14,233	3,959	2,944
1932	112,061	110,577	22,542	21,783	4,184	3,944
1933	108,527	105,963	24,040	19,166	3,070	2,268
1934	99,806	92,354	18,977	8,762	1,928	854
1935	98,372	95,804	22,143	17,827	2,427	2,231
1936	100,599	93,020	23,959	11,176	3,555	1,538
1937	96,342	93,741	23,416	17,444	3,214	2,786
1938	93,689	92,222	23,026	20,083	3,887	3,569
1939	91,128	88,430	17,052	15,404	3,211	3,058
1940	88,563	86,738	18,248	17,191	3,370	3,029
1941	87,164	86,089	16,741	16,284	2,597	2,546
1942[1]	91,348	--	15,287	--	2,201	--

Year	Other Spring Wheat: Planted	Other Spring Wheat: Harvested	Oats: Planted	Oats: Harvested	Barley: Planted	Barley: Harvested
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres	
1929	17,135	16,597	38,448	38,153	14,027	13,526
1930	17,373	16,874	40,110	39,850	12,829	12,595
1931	16,392	11,289	41,655	40,242	13,033	11,189
1932	18,358	17,839	42,517	41,703	13,707	13,178
1933	20,970	16,898	40,177	36,532	13,394	9,687
1934	17,049	7,908	38,091	29,455	11,376	6,553
1935	19,716	15,596	40,690	39,831	13,140	12,371
1936	20,404	9,638	39,117	33,370	12,121	8,372
1937	20,202	14,658	37,295	35,256	11,579	9,968
1938	19,139	16,514	36,911	35,661	11,345	10,513
1939	13,841	12,346	35,399	32,968	14,605	12,644
1940	14,878	14,162	37,002	35,393	15,057	13,496
1941	14,144	13,738	39,363	37,972	15,080	14,049
1942[1]	13,086	--	40,377	--	18,208	--

Year	Flaxseed: Planted	Flaxseed: Harvested	Rice: Planted	Rice: Harvested	Sugar Beets: Planted	Sugar Beets: Harvested
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres	
1929	3,363	3,049	860	860	772	688
1930	4,466	3,780	966	966	821	776
1931	3,724	2,431	965	965	760	713
1932	2,691	1,988	874	874	812	764
1933	1,812	1,341	798	798	1,036	983
1934	1,588	995	812	812	945	770
1935	2,392	2,096	817	817	809	763
1936	2,548	1,126	981	981	855	776
1937	1,346	934	1,105	1,088	816	755
1938	1,067	936	1,076	1,076	990	930
1939	2,424	2,250	1,040	1,040	990	917
1940	3,339	3,180	1,090	1,069	975	916
1941	3,367	3,202	1,257	1,245	795	757
1942[1]	4,037	--	1,454	--	983	--

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UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS 1929-1942

Year	All Sorghums		Potatoes, Irish		Sweet Potatoes	Tobacco Harvested
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Harvested	
	Thousand acres					
1929	8,206	8,133	3,041	3,019	646	1,980
1930	8,649	8,361	3,143	3,103	669	2,124
1931	10,093	9,919	3,516	3,467	850	1,987
1932	11,164	10,632	3,614	3,549	1,056	1,404
1933	11,401	10,781	3,467	3,412	908	1,738
1934	12,546	10,367	3,760	3,597	958	1,278
1935	14,961	13,083	3,592	3,541	969	1,437
1936	11,913	9,638	3,191	3,063	822	1,438
1937	11,688	10,677	3,227	3,185	840	1,751
1938	13,667	12,852	3,082	3,023	883	1,599
1939	15,488	14,163	3,056	3,018	862	2,005
1940	20,260	19,254	2,919	2,865	664	1,408
1941	18,169	17,675	2,793	2,733	759	1,350
1942[1]	17,070	--	2,814	--	776	1,446

Year	Beans, Dry Edible		Soybeans Grown Alone	Cowpeas Grown Alone	Peanuts Grown Alone	Tame Hay Harvested
	Planted	Harvested				
	Thousand acres					
1929	1,919	1,840	2,400	1,199	1,627	55,728
1930	2,265	2,159	3,010	1,351	1,433	54,051
1931	2,151	1,947	3,738	2,087	1,773	55,968
1932	1,625	1,431	3,595	3,013	2,042	56,004
1933	1,895	1,729	3,365	2,462	1,717	55,829
1934	1,987	1,460	5,572	2,694	2,015	56,017
1935	2,104	1,885	6,640	2,319	1,959	55,647
1936	1,915	1,594	5,811	3,176	2,067	57,289
1937	1,916	1,700	6,171	3,394	1,932	54,620
1938	1,729	1,627	7,262	3,064	2,160	56,925
1939	1,829	1,631	9,506	2,910	2,410	58,670
1940	2,075	1,904	10,513	3,372	2,580	60,172
1941	2,304	2,085	9,996	3,780	2,498	59,232
1942[1]	2,412	--	14,085	3,898	4,150	60,831

Year	16 Crops[2]		45 Crops[3]	
	Planted or Grown	Harvested	Planted or Grown	Harvested
	Thousand acres			
1929	251,063	248,867	363,077	356,987
1930	255,672	253,091	368,199	361,099
1931	265,515	252,816	372,454	357,373
1932	271,989	266,862	376,055	363,606
1933	266,770	250,615	372,445	331,927
1934	250,395	215,632	339,295	295,933
1935	260,431	249,428	359,756	336,467
1936	260,927	226,844	360,269	315,639
1937	250,227	236,244	364,662	340,605
1938	250,939	243,279	356,050	341,742
1939	250,938	240,391	344,276	325,830
1940	259,345	251,823	349,249	334,371
1941	257,165	252,223	349,164	337,798
1942[1]	270,471	--	--	--

1/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.

2/ Totals for crops shown, less the acreage of soybeans, cowpeas, and peanuts duplicated in the acreage cut for hay. For sweetpotatoes, tobacco, annual legumes (soybeans, cowpeas, & peanuts), and tame hay the acreage planted or grown is assumed to have been the same as that "harvested" or "grown alone."

3/ For details see December 1941 report.

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CORN, ALL

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1941	Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Me.	12	38.6	17	17	100
N.H.	15	41.2	15	15	100
Vt.	74	40.0	69	72	105
Mass.	39	41.0	41	42	102
R.I.	9	39.4	8	10	125
Conn.	52	38.4	47	46	98
N.Y.	654	34.2	676	690	102
N.J.	192	38.4	181	186	103
Pa.	1,331	40.2	1,282	1,320	103
Ohio	3,603	38.8	3,252	3,317	102
Ind.	4,442	36.1	3,934	4,131	105
Ill.	8,896	36.2	7,645	8,027	105
Mich.	1,537	30.9	1,509	1,584	105
Wis.	2,306	32.4	2,250	2,385	106
Minn.	4,698	30.6	4,410	4,807	109
Iowa	10,764	37.1	9,114	9,752	107
Mo.	5,253	20.5	3,904	4,490	115
N.Dak.	1,272	13.4	1,123	1,202	107
S.Dak.	4,279	9.8	3,018	3,048	101
Nebr.	9,124	14.2	6,822	7,436	109
Kans.	5,374	10.9	2,624	3,149	120
Del.	143	27.7	133	137	103
Md.	510	31.6	446	455	102
Va.	1,462	22.2	1,267	1,330	105
W.Va.	506	24.7	397	417	105
N.C.	2,376	18.3	2,368	2,344	99
S.C.	1,694	13.5	1,653	1,620	98
Ga.	4,198	9.7	4,000	3,720	93
Fla.	759	8.9	732	761	104
Ky.	2,879	22.4	2,610	2,740	105
Tenn.	2,853	21.2	2,730	2,812	103
Ala.	3,302	12.4	3,305	3,140	95
Miss.	2,679	14.4	3,093	3,000	97
Ark.	2,152	14.3	2,148	2,169	101
La.	1,483	14.4	1,548	1,517	98
Okla.	2,583	12.2	1,850	2,035	110
Tex.	5,041	15.2	5,079	5,485	108
Mont.	172	8.3	182	209	115
Idaho	35	35.2	53	48	90
Wyo.	240	8.7	160	155	97
Colo.	1,637	8.4	1,008	1,068	106
N.Mex.	231	11.5	215	226	105
Ariz.	32	14.9	41	39	95
Utah	20	23.7	28	26	93
Nev.	2	26.7	4	4	100
Wash.	33	34.4	35	40	115
Oreg.	62	30.2	59	54	92
Calif.	71	32.8	79	71	90
U.S.	101,081	22.9	87,164	91,348	104.8

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OTHER SPRING WHEAT

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1941	Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	5	20.2	2	2	100
N.Y.	8	17.0	4	4	100
Pa.	11	17.9	10	11	110
Ohio	9	17.0	1	1	100
Ind.	10	15.2	6	6	100
Ill.	60	16.1	11	10	90
Mich.	20	15.0	12	12	100
Wis.	73	16.0	41	41	100
Minn.	1,485	12.3	1,257	1,156	92
Iowa	35	13.1	39	21	55
Mo.	8	12.0	--	--	--
N.Dak.	7,634	5.8	6,360	6,233	98
S.Dak.	2,705	5.4	2,382	2,311	97
Nebr.	335	7.1	144	120	83
Kans.	19	5.6	27	21	78
Mont.	3,378	7.3	2,440	2,025	83
Idaho	418	25.5	338	257	76
Wyo.	174	7.6	100	80	80
Colo.	375	9.8	224	195	87
N.Mex.	29	11.3	23	23	100
Utah	76	27.3	70	72	103
Nev.	13	24.2	13	15	116
Wash.	1,147	17.1	487	317	65
Oreg.	317	19.9	153	153	100
U.S.	18,344	8.3	14,144	13,086	92.5

DURUM WHEAT

Minn.	106	12.9	77	60	78
N.Dak.	2,541	7.9	2,050	1,784	87
S.Dak.	771	6.4	470	357	76
3 States	3,418	7.8	2,597	2,201	84.8

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OATS

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1941	Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	117	36.8	108	104	96
N.H.	8	37.2	6	6	100
Vt.	60	31.3	47	49	105
Mass.	6	33.0	6	7	110
R.I.	2	31.7	1	1	100
Conn.	7	28.8	4	4	100
N.Y.	826	28.8	855	881	103
N.J.	46	29.6	42	42	100
Pa.	928	28.4	876	885	101
Ohio	1,464	29.2	1,218	1,279	105
Ind.	1,666	24.4	1,346	1,373	102
Ill.	3,932	29.0	3,720	3,571	96
Mich.	1,348	29.0	1,350	1,458	108
Wis.	2,478	30.5	2,293	2,408	105
Minn.	4,428	30.3	4,339	4,252	98
Iowa	6,000	30.8	5,728	5,212	91
Mo.	1,742	21.1	2,096	2,201	105
N.Dak.	1,922	14.8	1,830	2,086	114
S.Dak.	2,133	17.3	2,248	2,293	102
Nebr.	2,260	18.7	1,972	2,011	102
Kans.	1,638	20.0	1,728	1,901	110
Del.	3	30.2	3	3	100
Md.	47	28.4	32	35	109
Va.	107	19.6	105	123	117
W.Va.	99	19.6	74	80	108
N.C.	227	19.6	252	265	105
S.C.	431	21.4	550	594	108
Ga.	377	19.0	513	605	118
Fla.	8	14.7	11	12	110
Ky.	116	15.2	95	105	111
Tenn.	98	16.2	108	135	125
Ala.	112	19.2	176	250	142
Miss.	49	23.5	282	350	124
Ark.	142	19.4	260	338	130
La.	36	25.0	91	100	110
Okla.	1,327	19.6	1,512	1,618	107
Tex.	1,526	22.6	1,860	1,897	102
Mont.	345	17.3	425	489	115
Idaho	139	35.6	180	189	105
Wyo.	156	16.8	131	157	120
Colo.	192	22.6	186	205	110
N.Mex.	27	20.8	35	35	100
Ariz.	11	26.7	8	9	112
Utah	36	34.7	44	46	105
Nev.	4	35.3	5	6	120
Wash.	170	48.2	169	228	135
Oreg.	285	31.3	306	315	103
Calif.	115	27.3	137	164	120
U.S.	39,196	25.6	39,363	40,377	102.6

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BARLEY

State	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	1941	Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Me.	4	29.2	5	6	120
Vt.	4	27.2	5	5	100
N.Y.	156	24.6	117	119	102
N.J.	2	28.0	8	9	112
Pa.	70	26.8	139	147	106
Ohio	52	23.0	40	62	155
Ind.	33	18.9	70	110	157
Ill.	214	24.0	144	200	139
Mich.	222	22.6	210	220	105
Wis.	800	27.1	544	511	94
Minn.	2,030	21.5	1,672	1,856	111
Iowa	504	23.4	262	210	80
Mo.	65	18.3	215	258	120
N.Dak.	2,205	11.1	1,820	2,184	120
S.Dak.	2,035	11.7	1,857	2,321	125
Nebr.	864	14.9	2,090	2,174	104
Kans.	616	9.9	1,452	1,888	130
Del.	--	--	6	7	117
Md.	37	29.6	78	92	118
Va.	45	25.3	75	83	111
W.Va.	6	24.8	11	14	127
N.C.	14	18.3	24	36	150
Ky.	22	22.3	90	126	140
Tenn.	31	17.5	80	103	129
Ark.	--	--	11	12	109
Okla.	150	13.9	605	786	130
Tex.	161	14.4	381	419	110
Mont.	185	14.8	214	321	150
Idaho	128	34.2	300	390	130
Wyo.	93	16.0	93	116	125
Colo.	582	13.8	692	865	125
N.Mex.	8	19.3	22	26	120
Ariz.	24	30.9	44	60	136
Utah	49	37.0	120	160	133
Nev.	8	37.3	17	19	112
Wash.	61	31.8	146	314	215
Oreg.	107	28.9	196	335	166
Calif.	1,126	26.2	1,225	1,654	135
U.S.	12,713	17.6	15,080	18,208	120.7

RICE

State	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	1941	Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Thousand acres		Percent
Ark.	165	50.5	214	257	120
La.	456	40.7	543	624	115
Tex.	204	51.7	347	389	112
Calif.	119	68.8	153	184	120
U.S.	943	48.4	1,257	1,454	115.7

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TAME HAY

State	Average 1930-39 Acreage harvested	Average 1930-39 Yield per harvested acre	Acreage harvested 1941	Acreage harvested Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres	Tons	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	990	0.87	835	827	99
N.H.	377	1.01	353	360	102
Vt.	928	1.16	898	898	100
Mass.	369	1.33	333	333	100
R.I.	41	1.23	33	33	100
Conn.	315	1.31	266	266	100
N.Y.	4,038	1.20	3,852	3,852	100
N.J.	232	1.51	226	226	100
Pa.	2,462	1.18	2,325	2,335	100
Ohio	2,623	1.14	2,427	2,455	101
Ind.	1,880	1.15	1,876	1,932	103
Ill.	2,716	1.23	2,698	2,750	102
Mich.	2,580	1.20	2,605	2,605	100
Wis.	3,301	1.39	3,884	3,806	98
Minn.	2,706	1.34	3,225	3,257	101
Iowa	3,147	1.34	3,670	3,674	100
Mo.	2,599	.89	3,193	3,260	102
N.Dak.	1,211	.91	1,050	1,029	98
S.Dak.	985	.82	682	689	101
Nebr.	1,466	1.32	985	1,074	109
Kans.	1,031	1.32	837	921	110
Del.	63	1.31	69	70	101
Md.	387	1.20	419	423	101
Va.	975	.94	1,234	1,234	100
W.Va.	671	.96	709	723	102
N.C.	907	.81	1,155	1,264	109
S.C.	534	.74	635	730	115
Ga.	886	.54	1,337	1,705	128
Fla.	91	.54	123	152	124
Ky.	1,294	1.02	1,501	1,546	103
Tenn.	1,539	.91	1,934	1,973	102
Ala.	714	.72	999	1,137	114
Miss.	656	1.17	978	1,016	104
Ark.	789	1.00	1,351	1,383	102
La.	270	1.18	346	360	104
Okla.	546	1.23	820	905	110
Tex.	836	.96	1,145	1,372	120
Mont.	1,464	1.20	1,106	1,128	102
Idaho	1,048	2.13	995	985	99
Wyo.	747	1.17	557	568	102
Colo.	1,118	1.54	1,041	1,080	104
N.Mex.	131	1.99	200	200	100
Ariz.	202	2.56	249	261	105
Utah	516	1.98	506	501	99
Nev.	186	1.90	187	187	100
Wash.	936	1.80	907	916	101
Oreg.	877	1.75	831	823	99
Calif.	1,630	2.64	1,645	1,617	98
U.S.	56,102	1.24	59,232	60,831	102.7

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BEANS, DRY EDIBLE

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1941	Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	8	872	9	10	111
Vt.	3	611	2	2	100
N.Y.	151	731	170	175	103
Mich.	584	733	821	780	95
Wis.	5	380	5	6	120
Minn.	5	312	4	5	125
Nebr.	18	644	29	35	120
Kans.	8	187	1	1	100
Mont.	25	1,024	20	23	115
Idaho	121	1,270	136	156	115
Wyo.	43	970	63	91	145
Colo.	443	258	340	381	112
N.Mex.	192	247	270	284	105
Ariz.	9	466	15	15	100
Utah	--	--	.7	14	200
Wash.	--	--	.5	6	120
Oreg.	2	627	.1	2	200
Calif.	325	1,209	406	426	105
U.S.	1,942	689.6	2,304	2,412	104.7

FLAXSEED

State	Average 1930-39		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1941	Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Ill.	--	--	15	10	67
Mich.	8	8.7	6	6	100
Wis.	6	10.7	13	10	83
Minn.	748	8.0	1,441	1,585	110
Iowa	27	8.7	275	242	88
Mo.	3	4.4	5	6	120
N.Dak.	1,064	2.8	767	1,051	137
S.Dak.	256	3.1	237	284	120
Nebr.	5	1/ 4.8	5	5	100
Kans.	59	5.7	152	240	158
Okla.	--	--	22	27	123
Tex.	--	--	34	28	82
Mont.	186	2.1	161	320	199
Idaho	--	--	4	4	100
Ariz.	--	---	14	15	107
Wash.	--	--	2	2	100
Oreg.	--	--	2	2	100
Calif.	1/ 49	1/ 16.1	213	200	94
U.S.	2,406	4.9	3,367	4,037	119.9

1/ Short-time average.

POTATOES 1/

STATE and GROUP	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	1941 Acreage planted	1942 Acreage planted Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES	Thous.acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Maine	168	263	157	159	101
New York	232	126	187	189	101
Pennsylvania	207	120	160	157	98
3 Eastern	607	161.6	504	505	100.2
Michigan	280	95	190	194	102
Wisconsin	256	85	158	166	105
Minnesota	316	74	233	219	94
North Dakota	149	67	165	152	92
South Dakota	50	48	31	31	100
5 Central	1,051	80.1	777	762	98.1
Nebraska	112	76	76	78	103
Montana	22	83	15	16	107
Idaho	115	221	124	120	97
Wyoming	31	71	16	14	88
Colorado	111	131	69	69	100
Utah	13.9	147	11.2	11.2	100
Nevada	2.6	141	1.8	2.5	139
Washington	50	167	40	41	103
Oregon	45	150	35	37	106
California 2/	30.5	238	35	35	100
10 Western	533.8	144.3	423.0	423.7	100.2
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	3,191.6	118.4	1,704.0	1,690.7	99.2
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	9.6	155	6.6	6.9	105
Vermont	16.7	136	12.0	12.8	107
Massachusetts	16.0	139	17.8	18.9	106
Rhode Island	3.6	176	4.6	5.1	111
Connecticut	16.2	163	15.9	16.2	102
5 New England	62.1	149.3	56.9	59.9	105.3
West Virginia	36	79	33	35	106
Ohio	129	93	87	90	103
Indiana	61	87	51	51	100
Illinois	46	76	36	37	103
Iowa	75	76	56	58	103
5 Central	348	86.0	263	271	103.0
New Mexico	6.2	68	4.0	4.0	100
Arizona	2.5	84	2.1	2.6	124
2 Southwestern	8.7	72.3	6.1	6.6	108.2
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	418.7	95.1	326.0	337.5	103.5
30 LATE STATES	2,610.3	114.6	2,030.0	2,028.2	99.9
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	49	163	56	56	100
Delaware	5.2	87	3.9	4.0	103
Maryland	30	100	20.0	20	100
Virginia	94	112	76	75	99
Kentucky	49	74	46	48	105
Missouri	57	77	39	40	103
Kansas	37	74	24	26	108
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	321.6	103.0	264.9	269.0	101.5
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,931.9	113.4	2,294.9	2,297.2	100.1

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POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

STATE and GROUP	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	1941 Acreage planted	1942 Indicated Acreage planted	1942 as percent of 1941
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
North Carolina	81	100	79.2	83.2	105
South Carolina	21	115	26	28	107
Georgia	16	66	25	27	108
Florida	28	111	31.3	30.4	97
Tennessee	43	67	42	43	102
Alabama	36	87	56	55	98
Mississippi	16	71	23	27	117
Arkansas	42	73	42	45	107
Louisiana	41	61	43	45	104
Oklahoma	37	70	30	33	110
Texas	52	64	62	63	102
California 3/	20.2	250	39	37	95
TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES	432.9	89.4	498.5	516.6	103.6
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,364.8	110.3	2,793.4	2,813.8	100.7

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.
2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	1941 Acreage planted	1942 Indicated Acreage planted	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
New Jersey	15	141	15	15	100
Indiana	4	102	3	3	100
Illinois	6	85	3	3	100
Iowa	3	86	2	2	100
Missouri	12	79	8	8	100
Kansas	4	88	3	3	100
Delaware	6	123	3	3	100
Maryland	8	132	8	8	100
Virginia	37	111	33	34	103
North Carolina	87	96	80	80	100
South Carolina	63	85	55	63	115
Georgia	118	72	105	105	100
Florida	21	66	18	19	106
Kentucky	23	83	16	16	100
Tennessee	57	88	53	45	85
Alabama	97	80	94	97	103
Mississippi	82	87	68	75	110
Arkansas	42	73	23	25	109
Louisiana	99	70	85	90	106
Oklahoma	19	61	12	13	110
Texas	66	71	60	57	95
California	11	108	12	12	100
UNITED STATES	882	83.0	759	776	102.2

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1942 — U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C. — March 24, 1942 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1930-39: Acreage planted	Average 1930-39: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1941	Acreage planted: Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
FLUE-CURED:						
Virginia	11	96,950	692	77,000	86,000	112
North Carolina	11	249,100	762	197,000	221,000	112
Total old belt	11	346,050	741	274,000	307,000	112
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	328,400	834	245,000	270,000	110
North Carolina	13	62,330	822	56,000	62,000	110
South Carolina	13	100,700	836	80,000	92,000	115
Total South Carolina belt	13	163,030	853	136,000	154,000	113
Georgia	14	78,370	828	65,000	74,000	114
Florida	14	10,260	786	11,600	14,000	121
Alabama	14	---	---	300	300	100
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	88,720	823	76,900	88,300	115
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	926,200	803	731,900	819,300	112
FIRE-CURED:						
Virginia	21	26,690	765	16,100	17,700	110
Kentucky	22	33,600	775	16,000	16,500	103
Tennessee	22	56,310	828	29,700	30,000	101
Total Hopkinsville and Clarksville	22	89,910	809	45,700	46,500	102
Kentucky	23	29,860	769	18,100	19,000	105
Tennessee	23	7,450	808	3,500	3,500	100
Total Paducah	23	37,310	778	21,600	22,500	104
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	4,660	808	400	400	100
Total Fire-Cured	21-24	158,570	796	83,800	87,100	104
AIR-CURED (light):						
Ohio	31	14,800	819	11,600	11,700	101
Indiana	31	11,110	801	9,000	10,400	115
Missouri	31	6,110	893	5,400	5,700	106
Kansas	31	1/ 362	1/ 834	300	500	167
Virginia	31	9,620	1,027	9,500	10,300	108
West Virginia	31	4,390	677	3,000	3,200	107
North Carolina	31	7,240	862	7,400	7,400	100
Kentucky	31	289,200	788	255,000	263,000	103
Tennessee	31	62,050	867	56,000	57,000	102
Alabama	31	---	---	200	200	100
Total Burley	31	404,860	810	357,400	369,400	103
Southern Maryland	32	37,090	783	40,300	40,300	100
Total Air-Cured (light)	31-32	441,950	803	397,700	409,700	103
AIR-CURED (dark):						
Indiana	35	1,250	836	400	400	100
Kentucky	35	18,660	824	14,000	14,000	100
Tennessee	35	3,260	802	4,400	4,400	100
Total One Sucker	35	23,170	823	18,800	18,800	100
Green River (Ky.)	36	23,850	831	14,000	15,000	107
Virginia Sun-cured	37	3,560	752	3,000	3,000	100
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	50,580	824	35,800	36,800	103

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Continued)

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1930-39 Acreage planted	Average 1930-39 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1941	Acreage planted Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
CIGAR FILLER:						
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	28,530	1,240	35,400	34,300	97
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	19,790	984	13,300	11,300	85
Georgia	45	340	992	400	300	75
Florida	45	560	1,022	600	500	83
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	900	1,007	1,000	800	80
Total Cigar Filler	41-45	49,310	1,137	49,700	46,400	93
CIGAR BINDER:						
Massachusetts	51	200	1,561	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	8,480	1,552	8,200	7,500	91
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	8,680	1,552	8,300	7,600	92
Massachusetts	52	4,530	1,540	5,100	5,000	98
Connecticut	52	3,160	1,524	3,000	2,900	97
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	7,690	1,535	8,100	7,900	98
New York	53	970	1,258	1,200	1,200	100
Pennsylvania	53	270	1,392	300	300	100
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,240	1,291	1,500	1,500	100
Southern Wisconsin	54	13,380	1,353	11,000	9,400	85
Wisconsin	55	8,680	1,320	11,200	9,500	85
Minnesota	55	800	1,125	700	800	114
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	9,480	1,309	11,900	10,300	87
Total Cigar Binder	51-55	40,470	1,425	40,800	36,700	90
CIGAR WRAPPER:						
Massachusetts	61	1,090	1,000	900	800	90
Connecticut	61	5,080	979	5,900	5,800	98
Total Conn. Valley shade-grown	61	6,170	982	6,800	6,600	97
Georgia	62	500	1,004	700	600	86
Florida	62	2,110	978	3,300	3,000	91
Total Georgia and Fla. shade-grown	62	2,610	982	4,000	3,600	90
Total Cigar Wrapper	61-62	8,780	984	10,800	10,200	94
Total Cigar Types	41-62	98,560	1,232	101,300	93,300	92
UNITED STATES	All	1,676,220	832	1,350,500	1,446,200	107.1

1/ Short-time average.

hfw

TOBACCO BY STATES

State	Average 1930-39: Acreage planted	Average 1930-39: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1941	Acreage planted: Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
Mass.	5,820	1,432	6,100	5,900	97
Conn.	16,720	1,366	17,100	16,200	95
N.Y.	970	1,258	1,200	1,200	100
Pa.	28,800	1,241	35,700	34,600	97
Ohio	34,830	915	24,900	23,000	92
Ind.	12,450	806	9,400	10,800	115
Wis.	22,060	1,339	22,200	18,900	85
Minn.	800	1,125	700	800	114
Mo.	6,110	893	5,400	5,700	106
Kans.	1/ 362	1/ 834	300	500	167
Md.	37,090	723	40,300	40,300	100
Va.	136,820	732	105,600	117,000	111
W.Va.	4,390	677	3,000	3,200	107
N.C.	647,070	811	505,400	560,400	111
S.C.	100,700	836	80,000	92,000	115
Ga.	79,210	831	66,100	74,900	113
Fla.	12,930	847	15,500	17,500	113
Ky.	399,830	792	317,500	327,900	103
Tenn.	129,070	848	93,600	94,900	101
Ala.	--	--	500	500	100
U.S.	1,676,220	832	1,350,500	1,446,200	107.1

1/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS

State	Average 1930-39: Acreage planted 1/	1941: Acreage planted 1/	Indicated 1942: Acreage planted 1/	1942 as percent of 1941	State	Average 1930-39: Acreage planted 1/	1941: Acreage planted 1/	Indicated 1942: Acreage planted 1/	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres			Percent		Thousand acres			Percent
N.Y.	5	17	20	120	Md.	38	71	92	130
N.J.	9	37	46	124	Va.	104	140	182	130
Pa.	32	77	96	125	W.Va.	42	57	58	102
Ohio	318	923	1,403	152	N.C.	242	355	454	128
Ind.	739	1,205	1,747	145	S.C.	22	48	65	135
Ill.	1,635	2,743	3,703	135	Ga.	63	131	121	92
Mich.	46	145	225	155	Ky.	119	198	257	130
Wis.	149	168	202	120	Tenn.	160	175	228	130
Minn.	--	270	405	150	Ala.	185	350	332	95
Iowa	636	1,318	2,241	170	Miss.	193	455	578	127
Mo.	419	530	742	140	Ark.	132	236	319	135
Nebr.	6	29	64	220	La.	40	149	179	120
Kans.	41	83	200	241	Okla.	15	16	32	200
Del.	32	53	64	121	Tex.	2/ 34	17	30	176
					U.S.	5,467	9,996	14,085	140.9

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Short-time average.

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COWPEAS

State	Acreage planted 1/ Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
		Thousand acres		Percent
N.J.	1	2	2	100
Pa.	2/ 1	1	1	100
Ind.	33	34	31	90
Ill.	201	231	201	87
Mo.	91	115	104	90
Kans.	6	18	20	110
Del.	2	1	1	100
Md.	9	8	8	100
Va.	90	50	50	100
W.Va.	2	1	1	100
N.C.	159	210	214	102
S.C.	326	480	576	120
Ga.	248	504	544	108
Fla.	24	33	34	104
Ky.	65	51	51	100
Tenn.	194	135	135	100
Ala.	179	235	258	110
Miss.	168	340	326	96
Ark.	311	390	351	90
La.	72	147	147	100
Okla.	82	152	175	115
Tex.	379	642	668	104
U.S.	2,647	3,780	3,898	103.1

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS 1/

Va.	144	144	166	115
N.C.	248	250	325	130
Tenn.	11	7	9	129
Total	403	401	500	125
S. C.	16	24	62	258
Ga.	587	791	1,345	170
Fla.	125	202	301	149
Ala.	352	469	774	165
Miss.	37	35	58	165
Total	1,117	1,521	2,540	167
Ark.	55	49	88	180
La.	34	30	48	160
Okla.	52	99	198	200
Tex.	290	398	776	195
Total	430	576	1,110	193
U.S.	1,951	2,498	4,150	166.1

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

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ALL SORGHUMS

State	Acreage 1930-39 average	Acreage 1941	Acreage indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres			Percent
Ind.	3	3	3	100
Ill.	--	28	28	100
Iowa	57	105	89	85
Mo.	320	324	400	123
N.Dak.	--	164	153	93
S.Dak.	--	1,311	1,270	97
Nebr.	528	1,462	1,121	77
Kans.	2,514	3,456	3,275	95
Va.	7	6	8	133
N.C.	44	24	36	150
S.C.	31	24	30	125
Ga.	71	55	69	125
Ky.	64	48	58	120
Tenn.	80	62	67	108
Ala.	82	74	78	105
Miss.	58	62	60	97
Ark.	153	113	113	100
La.	11	12	14	120
Okla.	1,974	2,006	1,895	94
Tex.	4,622	7,092	6,665	94
Colo.	594	959	854	89
N.Mex.	408	525	507	97
Ariz.	36	59	63	107
Calif.	113	195	214	110
U.S.	12,157	18,169	17,070	94.0

SUGAR BEETS

State	Average 1930-39 acreage planted	Average 1930-39 yield per planted acre	Acreage 1941	Acreage indicated 1942	1942 as percent of 1941
	Thousand acres	Short tons	Thousand acres		Percent
Ohio	39	7.5	41	49	120
Mich.	116	7.5	100	125	125
Nebr.	74	11.8	63	79	125
Mont.	66	11.4	67	77	115
Idaho	59	10.7	61	73	120
Wyo.	50	11.2	40	47	118
Colo.	188	11.4	135	169	125
Utah	53	11.6	42	50	119
Calif.	126	12.8	137	178	130
Other States	111	8.3	109	136	125
U.S.	883	10.5	795	983	123.6

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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:- March 20, 1944 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1944

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States, on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1944, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1944 season.

The acreages for 1944 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1944 may turn out to be larger or smaller than indicated, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES			
	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Corn, all	96,276	97,136	99,583	102.5
All spring wheat	20,083	17,275	19,805	114.6
Durum	2,924	2,189	2,256	103.1
Other spring	17,159	15,086	17,549	116.3
Oats	41,059	42,858	46,170	107.7
Barley	14,401	17,329	15,074	87.0
Flaxseed	2,469	6,320	4,351	68.8
Rice	1,048	1,531	1,522	99.4
Sorghums for all purposes	15,942	17,496	18,070	103.3
Potatoes	3,136	3,430	3,180	92.7
Sweetpotatoes	801	898	902	100.4
Tobacco 1/	1,534	1,462	1,716	117.4
Beans, dry edible	1,991	2,734	2,528	92.5
Peas, dry field	321	832	771	92.7
Soybeans 2/	8,016	14,762	14,619	99.0
Cowpeas 2/	3,162	2,266	1,835	81.0
Peanuts 2/	2,402	5,202	4,704	90.4
Tame hay 1/	57,049	61,016	59,910	98.2
Sugar beets	926	619	615	99.4

1/ Acreage harvested.
2/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

APPROVED:

Grover B. Hill

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS, MARCH 1944

Farmers in all parts of the country are pushing production close to the limits of their resources, and the total acreage of crops is likely to be several percent greater than was grown last year and close to the record crop acreage of 1932. If farmers carry out present plans, nearly all of the increases over plantings last year will be in grains, tobacco, and certain vegetables. No prospective planting report is made for cotton. Decreases are in prospect for most other crops according to the plans of 68,000 farmers who reported to the United States Department of Agriculture early in March.

The acreage which farmers intend to plant to feed grains and sorghums shows an increase of 4 million acres, -- 2.3 percent over the acreage planted last year. The chief items are increases of 2.5 percent for corn, 3 percent for sorghums, and 8 percent for oats, which are partially offset by a 13 percent decrease in barley. The total acreage which farmers expect to devote to these four crops is nearly 7 percent over the 10-year average and higher than plantings in any past years except 1932 and 1933, but it would not be a large acreage in relation to the number of livestock now on the farms.

The nearly 25 percent increase in seedings of winter wheat reported last fall is now expected to be followed by a nearly 15 percent increase in the acreage seeded to spring wheat, indicating a return to about an average acreage seeded to all wheat. The increase in tobacco seems likely to be about 17 percent, an acreage about 12 percent above the 10-year average but still far below the acreage grown in some earlier years. The most important acreage decreases now indicated are: flaxseed, 31 percent; peanuts, 10 percent; beans, peas, and potatoes, 7 to 8 percent; and tame

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hay, 2 percent. Plans for soybeans to be grown alone show a decrease of 1 percent and those for cowpeas show a decrease of 19 percent, but much of the reduction in these crops and in peanuts is likely to be in the portion cut for hay, or left to be consumed by livestock. With about usual weather and plantings as now indicated, the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed may be about equal to the large acreage threshed last year and the acreage of soybeans to be threshed may be expected to show a small increase of perhspa 2 or 3 percent. Reports on rice, sugar beets and sweet potatoes indicate that farmers are planning to plant about the same acreages as were planted last year, the changes indicated being less than 1 percent. Reports regarding the acreages of vegetables planned have not yet been received from growers in some areas, but reports received to date indicate that the plantings of vegetables for canning and processing are likely to be increased about 2 percent and the acreage of truck crops harvested for the fresh market may finally show an increase of almost 20 percent.

The reports received indicate that a great many farmers in all parts of the country realize they individually are faced both by a shortage of feed for the numbers of livestock and poultry on their farms and by a tight labor situation that will not be extensively relieved by the new machinery that will be available in time for this season's crops. There seems to be a general fear that there will be an inadequate supply of the labor needed during short periods for harvesting certain crops which are dependent on seasonal labor. In consequence, farmers' plans show that while they are doing what they can to produce needed crops, they are compelled to give primary attention to what they as individuals will be able to do. Their plans show that, although they will exert themselves to the limit to secure an adequate supply of grain for their livestock, they are shifting to crops for which they have adequate machinery and equipment and which will require a minimum dependence upon labor other than what their families can provide. Many who have power equipment or can secure additional help from their families are preparing to plant larger acreages than they have ever grown before, but many of those who are advanced in years and have been dependent on hired labor are selling their farms, renting fields, or reducing their operations to what they can handle. Perhaps because of the uncertainty of future market conditions, farmers' plans seem to be influenced even more than usual by prices and profits during the past year. This appears to be particularly true of vegetable producers for the predicted shortages of rail transportation have not developed and instead of the tightening of belts and the shift to cheaper foods normally expected during war there has been an exceptionally strong demand for food luxuries.

The aggregate acreage of crops now planned represents a big undertaking for the manpower now on the farms. Allowing for duplications and for wild hay and various crops not yet fully surveyed, and assuming the same acreage of cotton as was planted last year, the total area of principal crops planted or grown seems likely to be about 374,000,000 acres compared with 361,000,000 acres last year, an average of 354,000,000 during the previous 10 years and the peak of 375,000,000 in 1932. If the cotton acreage is as large as last year and the weather is not too unfavorable for the planting, growth, and harvesting of other crops, the aggregate acreage of the principal crops finally harvested this season may top previous records, except perhaps 1932.

Plans at this season may be modified by changes in prices or other incentives prior to planting time or may be upset by unusual weather. Some current reports on plans for cash crops indicate that they are subject to revision on the basis of price changes.

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In part of the winter wheat area, particularly in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado plantings this spring still depend considerably on how much of the wheat survives the dry fall. From the eastern borders of Montana, Wyoming, and northern Colorado westward, the fall and winter were dry. In this area, the total acreage and, to some extent, the kind of crops finally planted, will depend on spring rains and on improvement in the prospective supply of water for irrigation. In some parts of the South, spring work has been considerably delayed by frequent rains. Many individual farmers in all States are disturbed by draft uncertainties. On the other hand, fewer farmers than usual are restricted by finances, by fear of low prices, or by lack of moisture for spring crops; and the indications are that little daylight will be wasted anywhere on the farms this season.

In each part of the country the plans of farmers are considerably influenced by local conditions. All areas are affected by the draft and by the movement of workers to war jobs but where the farms are large, productive, and mechanized, many farmers are in a position to pay wages high enough to compete with industry. Tobacco and cotton where grown on a small scale and where most of the work can be done by family labor appear less affected by labor conditions than peanuts and sugar beets which are grown on an extensive scale with the help of hired labor. Lengthening the hours of labor is more effective where mechanical power is available than where horses are used. At present prices many farmers find that they can advantageously grow larger acreages by hiring combines, corn pickers, pickup bailers, and trucks on a custom basis.

The extent to which farmers are able to increase the acreage of crops by such adjustments varies considerably between regions. In New England, parts of New York, the eastern third of Ohio, on the rougher lands of the Appalachian Area, and in some of the cheaper land areas of the South, westward into Arkansas and parts of Missouri, the increases in acreage reported by present farmers may be offset to an unknown extent by a decrease in the number of farms operated. Similar conditions seem to prevail near expanding industrial areas elsewhere, particularly where limited housing facilities compel industries to draw the maximum number of workers from the farms that are within commuting distance. As the smaller or less productive farms or those that have been operated on a part-time basis are usually the ones first affected, the net change is difficult to calculate.

In the whole area from Minnesota and Iowa eastward to New York and New Jersey, farmers appear to be planning to increase the acreage of grain crops, chiefly by shifts from hay, pasture and idle land, and in most of these States oats will be substituted for part of the barley.

CORN: Farmers' expressed intentions as of March 1 indicate that they will plant 99,583,000 acres of corn in 1944. Such an acreage would be the largest since 1936, about 2⅔ percent above that planted in 1943 and about 3½ percent above the 1933-42 average. Substantial acreage increases indicated in the Corn Belt, Northeastern and East Central States more than offset reductions in most Southern, Southwestern and some Mountain States. Little change is expected in most Western States.

Important factors in the shifting pattern of corn acreage are the absence of restrictions in the commercial corn area setup under farm programs in previous years, the heavy demand for feed for the expanded livestock numbers on farms, the relatively favorable market prices and income per acre of corn compared with competing crops such as soybeans in the Corn Belt, and sorghum for grain in the Southwest. Corn appears to be giving way to winter wheat in the southern part of the Great Plains. Further significant shifts from rotation pasture, summer fallow and idle land are expected to provide increasing acreage for corn in northern sections.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

In the North Central States prospective plantings reach 62,036,000 acres, nearly equalling the 1936 figure and exceeding that of any subsequent year. Intended changes range from a decline in Kansas, and no change in Missouri, to increases of 1 percent in Nebraska, 7 percent in Iowa and Illinois, 11 percent in Minnesota, and 14 percent in Michigan. Favorable yields in 1942 and 1943, and the demand for feed grain tonnage to produce meat and livestock products at current prices encourage expansion of corn acreage. In some areas, corn is replacing soybeans because of the currently higher acre-income. In other positions, corn is replacing flax and barley In Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska winter wheat was sown last fall on some acreage which ordinarily would have been used for corn, and expansion is curtailed in those States.

Expected plantings in North Atlantic States are 5 percent above last year, with no State showing a decrease. The most significant increases were 4 percent in Pennsylvania and 9 percent in New York. Of the South Atlantic States, only Georgia showed a small decrease (1 percent) while all other States showed increases from 1 percent in Florida and South Carolina to 5 percent in Virginia and West Virginia and 8 percent in Maryland. All South Central States, except Kentucky with its increase of 7 percent, showed intentions of decreasing acreages from 2 percent in Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana to as much as 10 percent in Oklahoma. In Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah scarcity of soil moisture and short prospective supplies of irrigation water were factors in reducing acreages of corn, but most other Western States showed little change.

Abandonment of corn acreage has averaged near 4 percent over the 1933-42 period, and has ranged from 1.3 percent in 1929 to 8.6 percent in 1936 over the longer 1929-43 period. Acreage losses were from 1.6 to 2.4 percent in the 3 years 1941 to 1943. Assuming that abandonment in 1944 might equal the average of these past 3 years, the acreage for harvest from the intended acreage would be about 97,691,000 acres. This would exceed the harvested acreage in any year since 1933, and would be 3 percent more than in 1943.

No indications are available at this time as to the acreage which will be planted with hybrid seed in 1944, but favorable experience with yields from hybrid seed in recent years will tend toward its further popularization. In the heart of the Corn Belt nearly the entire acreage is planted to hybrids, but in bordering areas for which adapted varieties are available, further increases are to be expected. Supplies of such seed appear to be adequate. With nearly 52 percent of the 1943 acreage planted to hybrid varieties an expectation of at least 55 percent in 1944 would not appear unreasonable.

While the (1939-42) 4-year average yield probably would be a minimum indication of the influence of hybrids on corn yields in 1944, the period represents better than average growing conditions. Should the combination of all factors in 1944 result in State yields equal to the 1939-42 average, probable production of corn for all purposes (grain silage, fodder, hogging off, grazing, etc.) would amount to 3,126,000,000 bushels. This would nearly equal the record 1942 crop.

WHEAT: The prospective planted acreage of spring wheat of 19,805,000 acres is 15 percent above the 17,275,000 acres planted last year, and is nearly equal to the 10-year (1933-42) average of 20,083,000 acres. With wheat acreage restrictions removed, and with more than usual emphasis on wheat as a feed grain, the winter wheat seedings for 1944 harvest as estimated in the December 1943 Report and the intended acreage of spring wheat total 66,932,000 acres, 21 percent above last year' seeded acreage and the largest since 1938.

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The prospective increase in all spring wheat acreage is largely in spring wheat other than durum. The prospective acreage of durum wheat is more than last year by only 67,000 acres or 3 percent while the acreage of other spring wheat is greater by nearly 2,500,000 acres or 16 percent. The expansion in spring wheat acreage is centered in the intensive hard red spring wheat States -- Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Colorado. North Dakota leads, with intentions to expand spring wheat acreage nearly one-fifth this year. Except for a moderate increase in Idaho, the spring wheat acreage is not expected to increase in the Pacific Northwest where winter wheat acreage was substantially increased and where winter losses have been light so far. The increase in spring wheat acreage was encouraged by two successive years of good yields. An increased proportion of the acreage will be planted to better adapted and higher yeilding varieties.

Winter wheat was seeded last fall in the central and southern Great Plains States under unfavorble moisture conditions, which prevented seeding all the intended acreage. In this area much of the acreage was seeded in dry ground, and seeding was continued later than usual. Fall and early winter rains occurred too late to aid completion of seeding the full intended acreage. However, winter precipitation materially improved yield prospects, and acreage losses are now less than were expected last December. Subsoil moisture reserves in the Central Plains area, however, are insufficient to insure a good crop unless more than usual precipitation occurs between now and harvest time.

Wheat yields, both winter and spring, are dependent on subsequent weather conditions However, assuming spring wheat yields per planted acre equal to those of the post-drought years 1937-41, by States, and including the estimate made last December for 1944 winter wheat production, the indicated 1944 all wheat production would be approximately 750 million bushels.

OATS: Prospective plantings of 46,170,000 acres of oats in 1944 are above plantings in any other year in two decades. Such an acreage would be 8 percent above the 42,858,000 acres planted in 1943 and 12 percent above the 1933-42 average. Increased plantings are expected in all but 6 States, and these are mostly minor producing States. In recent years rust damage has been material in many areas and the acreage has been curtailed. However, the comparatively recent introduction of rust resistant and higher yielding strains has added a new impetus to growing this crop. A need for more feed, the smaller requirements of labor and specialized equipment per unit of production, and relatively favorable prices in 1943 are major reasons for acreage increases this year.

In the North Atlantic group of States prospective plantings are 18 percent greater than last year. In the East North Central States an acreage increase of 6 percent is indicated. In oats production this group of States is second only to the West North Central group, where an increase of 9 percent is indicated for 1944.

In the South Atlantic States plantings increased about 2 percent. Unfavorable weather at seeding time last fall prevailed in parts of this group of States. Of the South Central group of States, Oklahoma had very dry soil at seeding time last fall and wet weather has delayed seeding this spring. The overall increase for the group is estimated to be 8 percent, with only one State, Alabama, reporting less acreage than a year ago. An increase of 14 percent is reported for Texas. In the Western States an increase of 2 percent is indicated, with Montana showing 10 percent less than a year ago, while California expects a 12 percent increase.

If 5-year (1937-41) average State yields per planted acre are attained, the production in 1944 would be about 1,300,000,000 bushels -- 13 percent above a year ago and about 25 percent above the 1933-42 average production.

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BARLEY: March 1 reports indicate the 1944 prospective planted acreage of barley to be considerably smaller than last year. Present prospects are that the 1944 acreage of winter and spring planted barley will be 15,074,000 acres, 13 percent below a year ago but about 5 percent above the 1933-42 average of 14,401,000 planted acres. This is the second consecutive year that the barley acreage has decreased, after having reached a peak in 1942. Although the present acreage is the lowest since 1938, it is still considerably above the 1929-38 level.

The prospective 1944 acreage shows decreases in all main producing States except California. Material decreases are shown for Minnesota and Kansas, and the Dakotas are down 7 percent. For Minnesota and the Plains States as a whole from North Dakota southward through Texas, the acreage this year is expected to be 15 percent below a year ago.

Acreage decreases this year appear to be a result of shifts toward larger wheat acreages which in turn reflect comparatively unfavorable experiences with barley during the past five years in many States. Winter killing of fall sown barley has been heavy and yields have been low because of the prevalence of scab and other diseases. The increasing importance of improved varieties of oats, especially in the northern Plain's States, also has caused a considerable shift from barley to oats. On the other hand, acreage increases are shown this year in a few States, mostly in the West.

If growing conditions in 1944 result in State yields per planted acre about equal to the post-drought 5-year (1937-41) average, production of barley would amount to about 280,000,000 bushels -- the smallest crop since 1939 and 13 percent below last year, but still considerably above the 10-year (1933-42) average.

RICE: Growers intentions as of March 1 indicate that 1,522,000 acres of rice will be planted this season, only slightly less than the record of 1,531,000 acres planted in 1943. This acreage is 45 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1,048,000 acres. Good prices received for the 1942 and 1943 crops apparently have encouraged growers in most producing areas to plant a near record acreage again this year.

Louisiana was the only rice producing State to show a decline from the 1943 planted acreage. Growers in Louisiana indicate that in 1944 they plan to plant 44,000 acres less than were planted in 1943. This decline more than offsets planned increases of 3,000 acres in Arkansas, 8,000 acres in Texas and 24,000 acres in California.

The preparation of rice land in the southern rice area has been retarded generally by heavy early spring rains. In California, however, weather conditions have been very favorable, allowing growers to make rapid progress in the preparation of land for seeding. A production of about 75 million bushels may be expected in 1944 if State yields per planted acre should be equal to the 1937-41 average.

FLAXSEED: Prospective planting of flax in 1944 is estimated at 4,351,000 acres, a 31 percent decrease from the record acreage of 6,320,000 planted in the spring of 1943, but still 76 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 2,469,000 acres. Indicated decreases in the North Central area, where over 80 percent of the total flax was grown in 1943, range from 58 percent in Iowa to 8 percent in Kansas, with Minnesota and North Dakota showing decreases of 30 and 31 percent respectively. South Dakota and Montana, two other important flax producing States, both show decreases of 30 percent.

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In the Southwestern and Western States, the Texas acreage shows a reduction of 8 percent, Arizona 9 percent, and California 45 percent. Michigan is the only producing State showing an increase in acreage, and prospective plantings in Oklahoma and Washington are unchanged.

The reduction in flax acreage apparently reflects in part the smaller income per acre received from flax as compared to wheat and the feed crops, which are alternatives in the major flax producing area. Farmers also are conscious of the greater risk in growing flax than in growing wheat or oats, and are aware of the physical difficulties in harvesting, storing, and marketing the flax crop.

In 1943 a record crop of 52,008,000 bushels was produced. If State yields per acre this year equal the recent 5-year (1937-41) average per planted acreage, a production of approximately 31,000,000 bushels would be realized in 1944.

TAME HAY: March 1 reports from farmers indicate that they expect to harvest tame hay from about 60 million acres in 1944. This acreage would be 1 million less than was cut in 1943, but 3 millions more than the 10-year (1933-42) average, and also more than in any year prior to 1940.

In the Great Lakes Region, farmers are planning 1944 tame hay acreages, several percent below those cut in 1943 because they feel the need of feed grains is more urgent. Reduced 1944 acreages also are expected in most of the Cotton Belt, especially in Oklahoma and Texas. In most of the lespedeza-tobacco belt (i.e. between the Deep South and the Great Lakes States) farmers indicate that they will cut more acres of tame hay in 1944 than in 1943. The prospective acreage of tame hay in 1944 is larger than last year in the northern Great Plains and also in the Western States with the exception of Montana.

On the other hand, in the more northern States from the Rocky Mountains to New England, the prospective 1944 tame hay acreage is below the 10-year average except in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, and New Jersey. In the South, Southwest, and West, prospective acreages of tame hay are generally above the 10-year average.

If the 10-year (1932-41) State average yields of tame hay per acre are obtained on the prospective 1944 acreage, the crop will be about 77 million tons or approximately 3 million tons more than the 10-year average. Adding the 10-year average production of 10 million tons of wild hay to the 77 million tons of tame hay makes a total of 87 million tons of all hay. This would be relatively low, compared with the large number of hay-consuming livestock on farms.

ALL SORGHUMS: A larger acreage than last year of sorghums planted for all purposes (for grain, silage, forage and sirup) is in prospect. Farmers' present plans are interpreted at 18,070,000 acres, about 3 percent more than the 17,496,000 acres planted in 1943 and 13 percent above the 1933-42 average. Increased acreages of both grain and sweet sorghums are planned in Texas, the major producing State, in which the acreage devoted to all sorghums will exceed that of any other crop, even of cotton at the level of recent years. Increases are also in order in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, important producers of sorghums for grain. No changes in all sorghum acreage are anticipated in Nebraska, Oklahoma and California. Decreases in acreage for all purposes in favor of wheat or corn are in prospect in Kansas, Missouri and most of the States northward. This reflects chiefly an effort to build up roughage supplies by a shift away from varieties grown for grain. Increases in forage varieties however, have been insufficient to offset the reduction in acreage for grain. Increased acreages of forage likewise are planned in the 1943 drought area involving parts of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma, with decreases elsewhere in the South.

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On the basis of the usual proportion of the total acreage which is harvested for grain, modified by the current trend, production of about 114,000,000 bushels of sorghums for grain may be expected in 1944, if yields should equal the 1940-42 average. This would exceed production in any previous year, even the record set in 1941.

SOYBEANS: A decrease of 1 percent from last year is in prospect for the 1944 acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes. Growers' intentions indicate 14,619,000 acres to be planted this year compared with 14,762,000 acres in 1943.

Farmers in the North Central States, where about 78 percent of the total acreage is grown, expect to plant 11,391,000 acres, an increase of less than 1 percent over 1943. In Illinois, the largest producing State, farmers' plans indicate a decrease of 3 percent from the acreage planted last year. Among the other major producing States, Iowa plans an increase of about 10 percent over last year, Indiana 1 percent, and Ohio 4 percent.

In the South Atlantic States, a decrease of about 8 percent is expected, with West Virginia the only State indicating an increase. The South Central States as a group expect a decrease of 6 percent from last year. Tennessee and Arkansas indicate some increase, while all the other States in this group expect either no change or less acreage than last year. In the States on the western fringe of the soybean area, from North Dakota southward through Texas, where the soybean area has expanded and acreage has increased rapidly in the past few years, a sharp decrease is indicated for 1944. The crop has proven rather disappointing to many growers in some of these States because some land was planted to soybeans which was not suitable for the crop and also because of serious damage from early frost. In other States of this group, the crop has not been able to withstand drought and hot weather as well as some of the other crops usually grown in the area.

The prospective acreage to be harvested for beans in 1944 is about 11,096,000 acres. In calculating the percentage to be harvested for beans, the same figure is taken as in 1943, except in the Southern States, where drought resulted in an unusually large proportion harvested for hay, and where the 1942 percentage is taken. Such a 1944 acreage would be 2.6 percent more than the 10,820,000 acres harvested in 1943. In calculating total planted acreage for this year, the 1944 interplanted acreage is assumed to be the same as last year.

If the 1939-42 average State yields of soybeans for beans are obtained this year, the indicated acreage for beans would produce a crop of about 200,000,000 bushels, 2 percent more than the record crop of 1943.

COWPEAS: Reports from growers as of March 1 indicate that 1,835,000 acres of cowpeas will be planted alone for all purposes in 1944. This acreage is 19 percent below the 2,266,000 acres planted in 1943, and about 42 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 3,162,000 acres. Present prospects are that all major producing States will reduce the acreage planted to cowpeas by 10 percent or more, with Georgia, Tennessee, and Arkansas showing acreage reductions of 25 percent or more. South Carolina, the most important cowpea producing State, shows a 15 percent reduction in acreage to be planted this year. The continued decline in the acreage planted to cowpeas is due chiefly to the relatively high prices of seed and to the fact that greater emphasis is being placed on other crops which are more important to the war effort.

PEANUTS: The prospective acreage of peanuts planted alone, is about 10 percent lower than the record acreage planted in 1943. Very moderate increases in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas are more than offset by the sharp decrease

planned in the Southwestern area where the 1943 crop was disappointing because of the unfavorable growing season. Estimates of acreage for picking and threshing will not be made until August, but assuming that the acreage planted alone to be utilized by "hogging" is the same as in 1942, the acreage remaining for picking and threshing would be 3,955,000 acres, or slightly more than were picked and threshed in 1943.

Using such a projected acreage and applying the 5-year (1938-42) average yields by States, the production of peanuts from picked and threshed acreage would approximate 2,728,000,000 pounds, a record crop, or about 7 percent above the crop of 1943.

DRY BEANS: Growers intentions as of March 1 indicate that 2,528,000 acres of dry beans will be planted in 1944. The prospective acreage is 7.5 percent less than the record large plantings of 2,734,000 acres in 1943, but larger than in any other year.

Increased acreages are indicated for New York (6 percent) and Michigan (5 percent) with either no change or decreases indicated for all other States. The prospective acreage in the North Atlantic and North Central States totals 990,000 acres compared with 989,000 acres planted in 1943. Decreased acreages are indicated for the Western States with a total of 1,532,000 acres compared with 1,731,000 acres in 1943. Much of the prospective reduction in the Great Plains and Western States results from disappointing returns in areas not well adapted to bean production, into which there was material expansion in 1943. The prospective acreage reduction in the States growing the Great Northern type averages 13 percent compared with an indicated reduction of about 14 percent in the Pinto area. In California, a prospective decrease in Large Limas is offset by an increase in Baby Limas, while other varieties show a 10 percent decrease.

In a number of bean producing States, the crop is in competition with sugar beets and potatoes. Should the acreage of these two crops be increased above that intended March 1, it seems probable that the dry bean acreage would be decreased further.

If the 1944 prospective acreage is planted and State yields per planted acre approximate the 5-year (1938-42) average, the production would be about 22 million bags of 100 pounds each (uncleaned). This would be about the same as the record crop of 21,799,000 bags in 1943, but 14 percent larger than the 1942 crop and about 52 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 14,325,000 bags.

DRY PEAS: March 1 reports from farmers indicate prospective plantings of 771,000 acres of edible kinds of peas to be harvested dry (ripe) in 1944 in the nine States now growing this crop. This prospective acreage is 93 percent of the 832,000 acres planted for harvesting dry in 1943. Because of war needs the acreage of dry peas planted in 1943 was two and one-half times the 10 year (1933-42) average and the 1942 plantings were more than one and one-half times that acreage. These figures include seed peas but do not include cowpeas nor Austrian winter peas.

In Washington and Idaho, which together have nearly four-fifths of the U. S. acreage, the prospective plantings in 1944 are 603,000 acres compared with 648,000 acres planted in 1943. Farmers in the important Palouse area, where there have been very heavy plantings of dry peas for the past two years, are shifting some pea acreage back into small grains or fallow. Prospective plantings in Southern Idaho also are less than in 1943. In the San Luis Valley of Colorado, where dry peas are grown for both feed and food, the prospective supply of irrigation water seems to be sufficient for about the usual acreage.

If the 5-year (1938-42) average yield is produced in each State on the 1944 prospective plantings, this year's crop would be nearly 8 million bags (uncleaned). If the 1944 yield per planted acre should be the same as in 1943 the crop would be 10 million bags.

POTATOES: Potato growers' present plans point to a planted acreage in 1944 which will be 7.3 percent smaller than the acreage planted in 1943. According to March 1 reports, the prospective acreage for the United States in 1944 is 3,180,000 acres, compared with 3,429,700 acres planted in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 3,135,800 acres. Although smaller than the acreage of 1943, the prospective 1944 acreage would be 14 percent larger than the 2,788,800 acres planted in 1942.

Comtemplated decreases are rather general among the late and intermediate producing areas, with 33 of the 37 States showing smaller acreages for 1944 than in 1943. Of these 37 States, only California, Nevada, New Jersey, and Maryland show the probability of larger plantings than in 1943. For the 18 surplus late States as a group, growers' reports point to a 9.3 percent decrease; for the 12 other late States, an 8 percent decrease; and for the 7 intermediate States, a 4.7 percent decrease. The early potato States (California and 11 Southern States) appear to be maintaining their 1944 acreage near the level of 1943, with a decrease of only 1.6 percent indicated for the group. However, States in this early group show variations in prospective acreages ranging from a 25 percent decrease in Oklahoma to a 30 percent increase in California.

Decreased plantings in the late States reflect difficulties in harvesting and marketting the bumper 1943 crop and uncertainty of obtaining sufficient labor in 1944.

If a yield per acre about in line with the 5-year (1937-41) average is assumed for 1944, the prospective acreage would produce a crop of about 410,000,000 bushels. In 1943, when growing conditions were somewhat better than average, 464,656,000 bushels were harvested from the unusually large acreage. In 1942, production was 370,489,000 bushels; the 5-year (1937-41) average production was 361,218,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospective plantings of 901,500 acres of sweetpotatoes for 1944 are indicated by growers' March 1 intentions-to-plant reports. This prospective acreage is a fraction of 1 percent greater than the acreage planted in 1943, but is about 13 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average of 800,700 planted acres.

Relatively good prices received for the 1943 crop have encouraged growers to maintain or increase acreage this year. On the other hand, uncertainty regarding labor and the scarcity and high price of disease-free seed has brought about an indicated reduction from the acreage planted last year in some areas.

Present indications are that acreage will be reduced by about 2 percent in the important South Central States group. Reductions in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Oklahoma are only partially offset by increases in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. In the South Atlantic States, a 4 percent increase is indicated, with increases of 10 percent in North Carolina, South Carolina and Maryland. Florida shows a reduction, while Georgia, Virginia and Delaware remain unchanged from last year. Other sections show relatively unimportant changes. In New Jersey, California and Indiana the same acreages as were planted in 1943 are indicated for 1944. A reduction of 20 percent is shown for Missouri and an increase of 10 percent for Illinois.

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Should average growing conditions prevail this year, and yields approximate the 5-year (1937-41) averages in each State, a total crop of 75,365,000 bushels would be produced on the prospective acreage. The 1943 crop totaled 72,572,000, and the 1942 crop 65,508,000 bushels.

SUGAR BEETS: Growers reporting their intentions as of March 1 indicated a slight reduction from the unusually small acreage of sugar beets planted in 1943. The intended acreage is 615,000 compared with 619,000 planted in 1943. Planted acreage in 1942 was 1,048,000, and the 10-year (1933-42) average was 926,000 acres. Farmers' plans for the production of sugar beets may undergo some changes as the announcements of new contracts at an increased price per ton were made after their intentions reports had been mailed.

The principal factors tending to hold down the prospective acreage in 1944 are; disappointing yields in some States in 1943 and apprehension concerning labor for thinning and harvesting. Some growers also have doubts about the availability of a sufficient number of trucks at harvest time.

If the indicated 615,000 acres of sugar beets are planted and State yields per planted acre approximate their 5-year (1938-42) average, production would be about 7,400,000 tons compared with 6,516,000 tons harvested in 1943. In 1942, 11,674,000 tons were harvested, and the 10-year(1932-41) average is 9,834,000 tons.

TOBACCO: The largest tobacco acreage since 1939 is in prospect this year, according to reports of farmers expressing their planting intentions as of March 1. Prospective acreage is indicated at 1,715,600 acres, compared with 1,461,800 acres harvested last year - an increase of 17.4 percent. The 1939 acreage totaled 1,999,900 acres. Should the prospective acreage materialize, and yields equaling the 5-year (1938-42) average by States and types prevail, this year's tobacco production would exceed that of last year by nearly 18 percent.

Growers plan to increase flue-cured tobacco acreage 18 percent from 846,400 acres harvested last year to 996,300 to be planted this year. Such an acreage, with a yield equaling the 5-year (1938-42) average, would produce a crop of 946,000,000 pounds which would be second only to the record crop of 1939 and about 20 percent above the crop of last year.

Among the dark classes of tobacco, indications point to acreage increases from last year of 4 percent for the dark fired types and 32 percent for the dark air-cured types.

Prospective acreage of burley tobacco is indicated at 478,000 acres, an increase of 21 percent over that harvested last year. This acreage, with the 5-year (1938-42) average yield, would produce 456,000,000 pounds and thus establish a record high burley crop. The record crop so far was the 1931 production of 424,751,000 pounds. Maryland growers plan an acreage increase of 15 percent this year.

An increase of 3 percent in the total cigar tobacco acreage is indicated this year. However, among the classes of cigar tobacco, fillers show a decrease of 3 percent, binders an increase of 8 percent, and wrappers an increase of 12 percent.

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1944

Year	Corn, all: Planted	Corn, all: Harvested	All Spring Wheat: Planted 1/	All Spring Wheat: Harvested	Oats: Planted 1/	Oats: Harvested	Barley: Planted 1/	Barley: Harvested	Tobacco: Harvested
	Thousand acres								
1929	99,130	97,805	23,032	22,151	40,534	38,153	14,703	13,564	1,980
1930	103,915	101,465	22,311	21,526	42,608	39,847	13,581	12,629	2,124
1931	109,364	106,866	20,548	14,216	44,483	40,193	13,820	11,181	1,988
1932	113,024	110,577	22,653	21,750	45,549	41,700	14,555	13,206	1,405
1933	109,830	105,918	24,207	19,076	43,774	36,528	14,200	9,641	1,739
1934	100,563	92,193	19,228	8,664	40,467	29,455	12,024	6,577	1,273
1935	99,974	95,974	22,175	17,703	43,599	40,109	13,956	12,436	1,439
1936	101,959	93,154	23,984	11,181	41,934	33,654	12,837	8,329	1,441
1937	97,174	93,930	22,969	17,094	39,827	35,542	12,346	9,969	1,753
1938	94,473	92,160	22,517	19,630	39,390	36,042	12,171	10,610	1,601
1939	91,696	88,279	16,648	14,988	38,182	33,460	15,512	12,738	2,000
1940	88,913	86,738	18,285	17,179	39,224	35,334	15,627	13,476	1,411
1941	87,631	86,186	16,661	16,157	41,598	37,965	15,797	14,220	1,306
1942	90,552	89,021	14,155	13,764	42,595	37,878	19,536	16,850	1,377
1943	97,136	94,790	17,275	16,602	42,858	38,449	17,329	14,702	1,462
1944 2/	99,583	--	19,805	--	46,170	--	15,074	--	1,716

Year	Flaxseed: Planted	Flaxseed: Harvested	Rice: Planted	Rice: Harvested	Sorghums: Planted all purposes	Sorghums: Harv. for grain	Sorghums: Harv. for forage	Sorghums: Harv. for silage	Sorghums: Harv. for sirup
	Thousand acres								
1929	3,386	3,049	860	860	8,830	3,523	4,609	103	143
1930	4,481	3,780	966	966	9,447	3,477	5,089	106	190
1931	3,773	2,431	965	965	10,685	4,443	5,392	133	313
1932	2,720	1,988	874	874	12,070	4,400	6,172	232	354
1933	1,837	1,341	798	798	12,602	4,354	6,697	377	360
1934	1,609	1,002	812	812	14,612	2,396	8,182	816	330
1935	2,419	2,126	817	817	16,492	4,597	9,072	666	285
1936	2,572	1,125	981	981	13,355	2,793	6,975	749	245
1937	1,330	927	1,116	1,099	13,001	4,915	6,036	580	210
1938	1,032	905	1,076	1,076	15,561	4,699	8,636	740	197
1939	2,339	2,171	1,045	1,045	17,863	4,759	9,827	904	189
1940	3,364	3,182	1,090	1,069	21,206	6,183	11,761	1,238	186
1941	3,470	3,275	1,263	1,214	18,682	5,982	10,276	1,358	176
1942	4,715	4,424	1,483	1,450	16,048	5,871	7,863	1,015	222
1943	6,320	5,867	1,531	1,500	17,496	6,637	8,414	954	205
1944 2/	4,351	--	1,522	--	18,070	--	--	--	--

Year	Potatoes: Planted	Potatoes: Harvested	Sweetpotatoes: Planted	Sweetpotatoes: Harvested	Sugar Beets: Planted	Sugar Beets: Harvested	Beans dry edible: Planted	Beans dry edible: Harvested	Peas dry field: Planted	Peas dry field: Harvested
	Thousand acres									
1929	3,068	3,030	647	647	772	688	1,924	1,845	250	192
1930	3,190	3,139	670	670	821	776	2,266	2,160	295	229
1931	3,550	3,490	854	854	760	713	2,145	1,947	312	241
1932	3,639	3,568	1,059	1,059	812	764	1,625	1,431	257	219
1933	3,496	3,423	907	907	1,036	983	1,895	1,729	294	258
1934	3,789	3,599	968	959	945	770	1,985	1,461	330	277
1935	3,558	3,469	944	944	809	763	2,087	1,865	370	320
1936	3,127	2,960	774	769	855	776	1,950	1,626	296	236
1937	3,119	3,055	770	768	816	755	1,911	1,695	276	227
1938	2,944	2,870	795	793	990	930	1,759	1,643	225	165
1939	2,867	2,813	735	728	990	917	1,878	1,681	238	168
1940	2,900	2,845	658	654	975	916	2,080	1,904	303	236
1941	2,768	2,711	746	746	794	754	2,255	2,023	359	276
1942	2,789	2,706	710	709	1,048	954	2,106	1,929	519	494
1943	3,430	3,322	898	889	619	552	2,734	2,465	832	795
1944 2/	3,180	--	902	--	615	--	2,528	--	771	--

See page 15 for footnotes

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT: as of March 1, 1944 | BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS: CROP REPORTING BOARD | Washington, D. C. March 20, 1944 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1944

Year	Soybeans 3/		Cowpeas 3/		Peanuts 3/		Tame Hay		
	Grown alone	Harv. for beans	Grown alone	Harv. for peas	Grown alone	Picked and threshed	All harvested	Annual legume hay 3/	Grain hay 1/
	Thousand acres								
1929	2,429	708	1,214	586	1,627	1,262	55,741	3,979	3,208
1930	3,072	1,074	1,357	674	1,433	1,073	53,996	4,198	3,933
1931	3,835	1,141	2,095	1,139	1,773	1,440	56,103	5,758	5,976
1932	3,704	1,001	3,023	1,190	2,042	1,501	56,119	6,698	5,018
1933	3,537	1,044	2,487	1,086	1,717	1,217	55,810	5,739	5,559
1934	5,764	1,556	2,713	1,190	2,015	1,514	56,361	8,076	6,793
1935	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,057	1,972	1,497	55,614	7,529	4,621
1936	6,127	2,359	3,373	1,366	2,127	1,660	56,618	6,739	5,629
1937	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,472	1,967	1,538	53,943	7,210	4,541
1938	7,318	3,035	3,296	1,386	2,236	1,692	55,631	7,303	3,702
1939	9,565	4,315	3,168	1,381	2,561	1,906	57,046	8,345	3,913
1940	10,529	4,786	3,379	1,445	2,580	2,040	60,035	8,854	3,977
1941	10,146	5,881	3,778	1,476	2,461	1,914	59,317	7,455	3,718
1942	13,879	10,008	3,438	1,310	4,388	3,439	60,117	7,554	2,797
1943	14,762	10,820	2,266	947	5,202	3,949	61,016	8,822	3,011
1944 2/	14,619	11,096	1,835	--	4,704	3,955	59,910	--	--

Year	17 Crops 4/		Winter Wheat		Rye		Cotton	
	Planted or grown	Harvested	Planted in preceding fall 1/	Harvested	Harvested	Planted 5/		Harvested
	Thousand acres							
1929	252,940	249,387	44,145	41,241	3,138	44,448		43,232
1930	258,402	253,945	45,248	41,111	3,646	43,329		42,444
1931	265,319	253,774	45,915	43,488	3,159	39,110		38,704
1932	273,414	268,001	43,628	36,101	3,350	36,494		35,891
1933	268,869	252,044	44,802	30,348	2,405	40,248		29,383
1934	250,589	217,859	44,836	34,683	1,921	27,860		26,866
1935	263,383	252,158	47,436	33,602	4,066	28,063		27,509
1936	261,942	227,380	49,986	37,944	2,694	30,627		29,755
1937	250,547	236,592	57,845	47,075	3,825	34,090		33,623
1938	252,010	242,777	56,464	49,567	4,087	25,018		24,248
1939	252,076	239,456	46,153	37,680	3,822	24,683		23,805
1940	259,729	250,668	43,325	35,809	3,194	24,871		23,861
1941	257,858	251,391	45,671	39,485	3,570	23,130		22,236
1942	269,104	258,383	38,072	35,436	3,860	23,302		22,602
1943	281,332	270,329	37,834	33,952	2,777	22,151		21,874
1944 2/	284,302	--	47,127	--	--	--		--

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See footnotes next page

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1944

Year	Sugarcane, harvested		Wild hay	21 vegetables, harvested		52 Crops 8/	
	For sugar and seed	For sirup	Harvested	11 for processing 6/	19 for market 7/	Planted or grown	Harvested
	Thousand acres						
1929	205.0	109	13,790	1,181	1,343	363,028	355,295
1930	203.5	111	13,951	1,375	1,489	369,550	359,896
1931	199.4	111	12,057	1,117	1,526	370,589	355,818
1932	241.9	124	14,293	779	1,578	375,471	361,794
1933	233.8	142	12,629	894	1,492	373,124	330,850
1934	262.6	151	9,026	1,153	1,677	338,965	294,736
1935	275.4	152	12,948	1,454	1,646	361,901	336,062
1936	264.2	138	11,125	1,365	1,744	360,250	313,856
1937	307.2	143	12,072	1,562	1,664	363,037	338,468
1938	312.9	134	12,563	1,394	1,704	354,290	338,469
1939	276.9	142	12,051	1,139	1,713	342,524	321,729
1940	269.7	102	11,884	1,377	1,658	346,559	330,253
1941	288.7	116	12,459	1,641	1,632	346,211	334,126
1942	316.9	119	12,528	1,968	1,603	349,750	338,077
1943	322.0	129	13,401	1,902	1,500	360,984	347,498
1944 2/	--	--	--	--	--	374,445	--

1/ Part of the acreage shown as planted to wheat, oats, and barley is included in "grain hay."

2/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.

3/ The acreage "grown alone" excludes acreage interplanted with other crops. Part of the acreage of soybeans and cowpeas not harvested for beans or peas is included under "annual legume hay."

4/ The "planted or grown" acreage is the sum of the "planted" and "grown alone" acreages listed plus tobacco and tame hay harvested, but exclude "annual legume hay" and "grain hay" which are largely duplicated. The total harvested acreage shown is the sum of the harvested items listed less the acreage of peanut vine hay harvested, most of which is duplicated under peanuts picked and threshed.

5/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.

6/ Asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes.

7/ Artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups (including honeydews, honeyballs, and miscellaneous melons), carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons grown commercially for market. Excludes farm gardens and most market gardens.

8/ Includes the crops listed, also buckwheat, 6 seed crops, and broomcorn. Excludes peanuts not picked and threshed; also soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as hay or for the beans or peas. Prospective acreage of cotton is not reported, so the 1943 acreage in cultivation on July 1 is used in computing the 52 crop total planted acreage. Interpolations of acreage planted have been made for buckwheat, acreage harvested for rye, broomcorn, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, wild hay, cowpeas for peas, sugarcane, and the 21 vegetable crops. The total acreages include some crops harvested in succession from the same land.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Average 1933 - 42		1943	Acreage planted	
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
Me.	14	39.5	16	16	100
N.H.	16	41.0	15	16	106
Vt.	73	37.8	64	67	105
Mass.	40	40.9	41	43	105
R.I.	9	37.5	8	8	100
Conn.	50	39.0	48	50	104
N.Y.	685	34.6	654	713	109
N.J.	191	38.5	181	186	103
Pa.	1,338	40.9	1,298	1,350	104
Ohio	3,516	42.0	3,544	3,828	108
Ind.	4,244	39.0	4,338	4,598	106
Ill.	8,367	40.0	8,621	9,224	107
Mich.	1,585	33.2	1,562	1,781	114
Wis.	2,370	34.8	2,529	2,681	106
Minn.	4,637	33.8	5,356	5,945	111
Iowa	10,066	42.3	10,937	11,703	107
Mo.	4,704	22.6	4,931	4,931	100
N.Dak.	1,256	15.6	1,188	1,247	105
S.Dak.	3,616	12.8	3,834	3,987	104
Nebr.	8,162	14.7	8,502	8,587	101
Kans.	4,134	12.5	3,872	3,524	91
Del.	142	28.2	130	139	107
Md.	499	33.5	457	494	108
Va.	1,415	24.5	1,345	1,412	105
W.Va.	471	27.6	417	438	105
N.C.	2,425	19.3	2,335	2,382	102
S.C.	1,720	13.5	1,561	1,577	101
Ga.	4,301	10.0	3,804	3,766	99
Fla.	749	9.4	747	754	101
Ky.	2,754	24.0	2,753	2,946	107
Tenn.	2,820	23.2	2,883	2,825	98
Ala.	3,498	12.7	3,257	3,192	98
Miss.	2,998	14.7	2,880	2,765	96
Ark.	2,305	15.1	2,108	2,066	98
La.	1,602	14.4	1,431	1,402	98
Okla.	2,099	13.4	2,097	1,887	90
Tex.	5,164	14.8	5,610	5,330	95
Mont.	192	11.0	198	198	100
Idaho	44	40.3	36	36	100
Wyo.	202	9.6	124	117	94
Colo.	1,338	9.2	987	938	95
N.Mex.	221	11.8	210	210	100
Ariz.	37	11.8	37	38	103
Utah	26	23.3	29	26	90
Nev.	3	30.0	4	4	100
Wash.	35	34.3	31	32	102
Oreg.	64	30.3	52	50	96
Calif.	76	32.0	74	74	100
U. S.	96,276	24.9	97,136	99,583	102.5

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Average 1933-42		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	4	19.4	2	2	100
N.Y.	6	17.8	3	3	100
Pa.	11	17.8	9	9	100
Ohio	4	19.0	1	1	100
Ind.	7	15.0	6	6	100
Ill.	31	15.8	8	8	100
Mich.	17	15.9	9	14	155
Wis.	67	15.8	40	39	98
Minn.	1,521	12.9	973	1,138	117
Iowa	30	13.5	5	5	100
N.Dak.	7,075	8.3	6,653	8,183	123
S.Dak.	2,650	6.1	2,667	3,067	115
Nebr.	328	6.6	87	87	100
Kans.	18	4.7	6	8	133
Mont.	3,028	9.6	2,557	2,864	112
Idaho	401	26.1	336	390	116
Wyo.	145	9.4	89	93	105
Colo.	356	10.7	153	176	115
N.Mex.	23	11.6	23	23	100
Utah	75	27.9	69	79	115
Nev.	13	24.7	15	17	115
Wash.	1,030	19.2	1,101	1,112	101
Oreg.	317	18.6	274	225	82
U.S.	17,159	10.1	15,086	17,549	116.3

DURUM WHEAT

State	Average 1933-42		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous.acres	Bushels	Thous.acres	Thous.acres	Percent
Minn.	84	13.5	49	55	112
N.Dak.	2,264	10.1	1,847	1,902	103
S.Dak.	575	7.5	293	299	102
3 States	2,924	9.7	2,189	2,256	103.1

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

OATS 1/

State	Average 1933-42		1943	Acreage planted	
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thousand acres	Bushels		Thousand acres	Percent
Me.	118	34.6	99	106	107
N.H.	15	18.6	12	14	120
Vt.	84	20.4	70	72	103
Mass.	15	12.6	12	14	117
R.I.	4	12.7	3	3	100
Conn.	14	10.2	11	12	109
N.Y.	880	27.7	673	929	138
N.J.	52	26.3	51	52	102
Pa.	913	28.5	849	891	105
Ohio	1,286	32.0	1,326	1,353	102
Ind.	1,484	26.9	1,612	1,628	101
Ill.	3,729	31.2	3,536	3,642	103
Mich.	1,383	31.3	1,280	1,574	123
Wis.	2,541	30.4	2,666	2,879	108
Minn.	4,399	31.0	4,450	5,028	113
Iowa	5,841	30.7	5,069	5,272	104
Mo.	2,020	19.8	2,670	2,804	105
N.Dak.	1,999	17.7	2,228	2,362	106
S.Dak.	2,113	19.0	2,478	2,899	117
Nebr.	2,134	18.0	2,291	2,589	113
Kans.	1,712	21.0	2,147	2,254	105
Del.	4	17.9	6	6	100
Md.	41	25.9	48	53	110
Va.	131	17.0	170	160	94
W.Va.	102	16.9	103	100	97
N.C.	296	18.1	361	372	103
S.C.	567	18.5	741	778	105
Ga.	544	15.0	701	701	100
Fla.	18	7.6	24	24	100
Ky.	117	12.2	134	138	103
Tenn.	146	11.7	230	242	105
Ala.	168	14.3	264	259	98
Miss.	144	24.8	347	399	115
Ark.	296	16.3	388	427	110
La.	68	24.3	151	189	125
Okla.	1,498	17.9	1,553	1,569	101
Tex.	1,846	18.1	1,593	1,816	114
Mont.	442	20.2	522	470	90
Idaho	208	28.8	237	242	102
Wyo.	159	19.1	147	154	105
Colo.	194	22.6	209	222	106
N.Mex.	35	17.8	41	43	105
Ariz.	22	10.0	27	28	104
Utah	44	31.1	53	52	98
Nev.	7	21.9	12	10	83
Wash.	294	26.9	318	321	101
Oreg.	483	18.5	446	459	103
Calif.	447	9.1	499	559	112
U. S.	41,059	25.1	42,858	46,170	107.7

1/ Includes winter oats in States where grown.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY 1/

State	Average 1933-42		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 acres		Percent
Me.	4	27.6	4	4	100
Vt.	5	27.3	5	5	100
N.Y.	152	23.2	116	126	109
N. J.	4	25.3	8	8	100
Pa.	96	27.9	131	94	72
Ohio	33	22.7	45	18	40
Ind.	45	19.6	69	45	65
Ill.	158	22.9	119	63	53
Mich.	210	25.2	175	175	100
Wis.	763	27.2	358	233	65
Minn.	2,007	22.4	1,348	998	74
Iowa	431	23.0	51	15	29
Mo.	153	15.4	165	140	85
N.Dak.	2,103	13.4	2,826	2,741	97
S.Dak.	2,019	12.4	2,321	2,042	88
Nebr.	1,242	13.4	1,779	1,654	93
Kans.	913	9.0	1,538	1,200	78
Del.	2/ 3	2/ 30.0	10	10	100
Md.	54	28.2	79	67	85
Va.	61	24.2	82	70	85
W. Va.	8	24.7	11	9	82
N. C.	19	18.7	60	54	90
S. C.	6	16.3	13	13	100
Ga.	2/ 6	2/ 17.6	11	11	100
Ky.	58	19.1	189	149	79
Tenn.	56	16.9	140	134	96
Ark.	2/ 8	2/ 15.0	12	13	110
Okla.	342	12.6	724	326	45
Tex.	254	11.9	450	374	83
Mont.	212	17.4	522	527	101
Idaho	213	30.6	392	314	80
Wyo.	93	19.0	129	139	108
Colo.	610	15.6	894	849	95
N.Mex.	15	19.0	35	40	114
Ariz.	67	15.7	99	112	113
Utah	86	38.5	163	150	92
Nev.	12	35.5	25	24	96
Wash.	147	23.5	337	236	70
Oreg.	199	23.3	292	210	72
Calif.	1,536	20.5	1,602	1,682	105
U. S.	14,401	17.4	17,329	15,074	87.0

1/ Includes winter barley in States where grown.
2/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Average 1933-42		Acreage harvested		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres		Percent
Me.	909	0.88	857	866	101
N.H.	351	1.08	335	335	100
Vt.	894	1.17	865	874	101
Mass.	350	1.40	346	353	102
R.I.	36	1.32	34	34	100
Conn.	287	1.41	280	283	101
N.Y.	3,930	1.28	3,953	3,874	98
N.J.	225	1.56	245	235	96
Pa.	2,340	1.29	2,242	2,197	98
Ohio	2,504	1.31	2,429	2,308	95
Ind.	1,940	1.25	2,060	1,978	96
Ill.	2,767	1.28	2,607	2,477	95
Mich.	2,592	1.29	2,692	2,530	94
Wis.	3,487	1.56	3,875	3,798	98
Minn.	2,849	1.46	3,016	2,986	99
Iowa	3,362	1.44	3,037	2,885	95
Mo.	2,801	1.00	3,132	3,163	101
N.Dak.	1,130	1.03	816	816	100
S.Dak.	838	.94	595	613	103
Nebr.	1,228	1.30	969	969	100
Kans.	892	1.43	946	908	96
Del.	65	1.32	82	75	91
Md.	396	1.28	441	432	98
Va.	1,116	1.06	1,377	1,349	98
W.Va.	682	1.08	788	788	100
N.C.	1,030	.91	1,355	1,382	102
S.C.	584	.71	708	651	92
Ga.	1,094	.55	1,662	1,645	99
Fla.	102	.54	143	146	102
Ky.	1,414	1.13	1,770	1,841	104
Tenn.	1,824	1.05	2,106	2,169	103
Ala.	878	.74	1,326	1,366	103
Miss.	762	1.18	935	888	95
Ark.	998	1.04	1,184	1,220	103
La.	293	1,18	329	322	98
Okla.	725	1.23	1,145	939	82
Tex.	1,034	.98	1,742	1,533	88
Mont.	1,249	1.28	1,212	1,151	95
Idaho	1,020	2.14	1,027	1,027	100
Wyo.	589	1.33	531	531	100
Colo.	1,030	1.60	1,021	1,031	101
N.Mex.	160	2.10	189	200	106
Ariz..	219	2.38	278	297	107
Utah	492	2.01	496	506	102
Nev.	182	2.01	188	190	101
Wash.	908	1.86	990	1,000	101
Oreg.	874	1.82	854	854	100
Calif.	1,619	2.79	1,805	1,895	105
U. S.	57,049	1.32	61,016	59,910	98.2

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Average 1933-42		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	9	1,002	9	8	89
Vt.	3	619	2	2	100
N.Y.	157	779	132	140	106
Mich.	583	772	715	751	105
Wis.	4	484	7	4	60
Minn.	5	421	8	7	88
N.Dak.	--	--	4	4	100
S.Dak.	--	--	6	1	17
Nebr.	23	971	100	70	70
Kans.	6	2/221	6	3	50
Tex.	--	--	14	6	43
Mont.	22	1,125	66	46	70
Idaho	116	1,387	171	159	93
Wyo.	55	1,124	124	113	91
Colo.	420	354	595	476	80
N.Mex.	220	270	300	291	97
Ariz.	12	437	15	15	100
Utah	2/ 4	2/639	11	10	91
Wash.	2	2/1,045	4	4	100
Oreg.	2	714	3	2	67
Calif.	350	1,272	442	416	94
U.S.	1,991	760.0	2,734	2,528	92.5

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

State	Average 1933-42		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Ill.	--	--	9	3	33
Mich.	9	8.6	5	6	115
Wis.	7	10.8	13	11	85
Minn.	1,001	8.2	1,758	1,231	70
Iowa	100	9.4	354	149	42
Mo.	6	5.3	20	11	55
N.Dak.	808	3.7	2,168	1,496	69
S.Dak.	187	5.0	630	441	70
Nebr.	3	1/ 6.0	12	7	60
Kans.	103	6.1	311	286	92
Okla.	1/ 12	1/ 7.7	60	60	100
Tex.	1/ 30	1/ 6.9	38	35	92
Mont.	118	3.4	597	418	70
Idaho	1/ 4	1/ 8.4	2	1	50
Wyo.	--	--	4	2	50
Ariz.	1/ 13	1/21.5	23	21	91
Wash.	1/ 4	1/10.8	1	1	100
Oreg.	1/ 3	1/10.5	5	2	40
Calif.	1/95	1/16.4	310	170	55
U.S.	2,469	6.4	6,320	4,351	68.8

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	SOYBEANS Acreage planted 1/ Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943	COWPEAS Acreage planted 1/ Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thousand acres			Pct.	Thousand acres			Pct.
N.Y.	13	28	34	120	--	--	--	--
N.J.	23	57	52	91	2	2	2	100
Pa.	55	127	140	110	1	1	1	100
Ohio	616	1,498	1,558	104	--	--	--	--
Ind.	1,008	1,877	1,896	101	31	12	12	100
Ill.	2,394	4,033	3,912	97	212	121	115	95
Mich.	100	137	140	102	--	--	--	--
Wis.	166	112	100	89	--	--	--	--
Minn.	156	347	371	107	--	--	--	--
Iowa	1,069	2,123	2,335	110	--	--	--	--
Mo.	491	750	765	102	94	45	36	80
N.Dak.	--	12	10	86	--	--	--	--
S.Dak.	2/ 8	31	19	61	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	15	100	50	50	--	--	--	--
Kans.	74	313	235	75	16	21	18	86
Del.	41	76	72	95	1	1	1	100
Md.	55	116	110	95	9	5	4	80
Va.	123	245	220	90	80	31	20	65
W.Va.	49	42	45	107	2	1	1	100
N.C.	296	495	446	90	183	115	95	83
S.C.	30	55	53	96	419	465	395	85
Ga.	84	117	105	90	342	341	239	70
Fla.	--	--	--	--	28	27	22	82
Ky.	142	242	242	100	56	34	31	91
Tenn.	165	276	293	106	149	67	48	72
Ala.	244	358	358	100	197	150	135	90
Miss.	289	515	427	83	230	150	120	80
Ark.	196	446	468	105	356	145	109	75
La.	78	147	118	80	106	82	72	88
Okla.	16	35	24	69	134	114	90	79
Tex.	2/27	52	21	40	515	336	269	80
U.S.	8,016	14,762	14,619	99.0	3,162	2,266	1,835	81.0

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage. 2/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS

State	Acreage planted 1/ Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thousand acres			Percent
Virginia	146	168	176	105
North Carolina	252	325	332	102
Tennessee	9	23	25	108
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	406	516	533	103
South Carolina	26	95	66	70
Georgia	732	1,388	1,457	105
Florida	163	272	286	105
Alabama	444	875	892	102
Mississippi	42	77	62	80
Total (S.E. area)	1,406	2,707	2,763	102
Arkansas	59	109	71	65
Louisiana	37	64	45	70
Oklahoma	94	612	337	55
Texas	400	1,194	955	80
Total (S.W. area)	590	1,979	1,408	71
United States	2,402	5,202	4,704	90.4

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1944 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1933-42		Acreage harvested		
		Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
Class 1, Flue-cured:						
Virginia	11	89,550	800	90,000	104,000	116
North Carolina	11	235,000	832	229,000	266,000	116
Total Old Belt	11	324,550	823	319,000	370,000	116
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	301,300	948	285,000	339,000	119
North Carolina	13	64,130	972	66,000	78,000	118
South Carolina	13	97,500	922	92,000	106,000	115
Total South Carolina Belt	13	161,630	942	158,000	184,000	116
Georgia	14	75,680	910	70,600	88,000	125
Florida	14	12,430	825	13,600	15,000	110
Alabama	14	1/283	1/755	200	300	150
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	88,280	898	84,400	103,300	122
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	875,760	895	846,400	996,300	118
Class 2, Fire-cured:						
Total Virginia Belt	21	22,020	834	14,000	16,000	114
Kentucky	22	24,170	830	14,800	14,100	95
Tennessee	22	45,330	881	26,000	27,300	105
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	69,500	864	40,800	41,400	101
Kentucky	23	22,640	818	16,300	16,000	98
Tennessee	23	6,380	858	2,500	3,000	120
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	29,020	827	18,800	19,000	101
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	2,050	841	200	200	100
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	122,590	850	73,800	76,600	104
Class 3, Air-cured:						
3A Light Air-cured						
Ohio	31	13,070	881	13,700	15,800	115
Indiana	31	9,360	886	8,700	9,600	110
Missouri	31	5,580	924	5,600	6,700	120
Kansas	31	350	882	200	300	150
Virginia	31	9,760	1,092	10,000	12,000	120
West Virginia	31	3,360	774	2,800	3,500	125
North Carolina	31	7,090	970	7,600	10,000	132
Kentucky	31	264,300	860	283,000	345,000	122
Tennessee	31	58,450	919	63,000	75,000	119
Alabama	31	1/150	1/808	100	100	100
Total Burley Belt	31	371,410	879	394,700	478,000	121
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	37,710	753	32,600	37,500	115
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	409,120	867	427,300	515,500	121
3B Dark Air-cured						
Indiana	35	500	854	200	200	100
Kentucky	35	16,260	883	13,600	18,400	135
Tennessee	35	3,710	906	3,500	4,400	125
Total One Sucker	35	20,470	886	17,300	23,000	133
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	17,800	870	13,500	18,000	133
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,130	842	2,600	3,000	115
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	41,400	876	33,400	44,000	132

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Cont'd)

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1933-42 Acreage harvested	Average 1933-42 Yield per harvested acre	Acreage harvested 1943	Acreage harvested Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
Class 4, Cigar Filler:						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	27,290	1,384	31,400	30,100	96
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	14,180	1,044	7,300	7,300	100
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	41,910	1,264	38,700	37,400	97
Class 5, Cigar Binder:						
Massachusetts	51	110	1,585	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	7,290	1,555	6,200	7,000	113
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	7,400	1,555	6,300	7,100	113
Massachusetts	52	4,060	1,643	4,100	4,200	102
Connecticut	52	2,440	1,559	2,600	2,900	111
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	6,500	1,611	6,700	7,100	106
New York	53	780	1,350	600	700	117
Pennsylvania	53	240	1,527	300	300	100
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,020	1,393	900	1,000	111
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	9,960	1,410	8,900	9,500	107
Wisconsin	55	7,830	1,414	8,900	9,300	105
Minnesota	55	450	1,135	500	600	111
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	8,280	1,399	9,400	9,900	105
Georgia	56	1/200	1/1,009	100	100	100
Florida	56	1/529	1/1,043	200	300	130
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1/729	1/1,040	300	400	133
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	33,670	1,480	32,500	35,000	108
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:						
Massachusetts	61	1,020	1,008	800	1,000	125
Connecticut	61	5,310	954	5,500	6,600	120
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	6,330	962	6,300	7,600	121
Georgia	62	570	958	600	600	100
Florida	62	2,310	962	2,500	2,300	92
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	2,880	960	3,100	2,900	94
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,210	965	9,400	10,500	112
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	84,790	1,313	80,600	82,900	103
Class 7, Miscellaneous:						
Louisiana Perique	72	350	396	300	300	100
UNITED STATES	All	1,534,030	908	1,461,800	1,715,600	117.4

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	TOBACCO: Average 1933-42: Acreage harvested					SORGHUMS FOR ALL PURPOSES: Acreage planted			
	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	1943	Indiated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943	Av. 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Pct.	Thousand acres			Pct.
Mass.	5,190	1,515	5,000	5,300	106	--	--	--	--
Conn.	15,040	1,343	14,300	16,500	115	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	780	1,350	600	700	117	--	--	--	--
Pa.	27,530	1,385	31,700	30,400	96	--	--	--	--
Ohio	27,270	968	21,000	23,100	110	--	--	--	--
Ind.	9,860	886	8,900	9,800	110	10	13	11	85
Ill.	--	--	--	--	--	24	15	10	67
Wis.	17,790	1,412	17,800	18,800	106	1/10	4	4	100
Minn.	450	1,135	500	600	111	36	17	16	94
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	84	47	31	66
Mo.	5,580	924	5,600	6,700	120	375	285	251	88
N.Dak.	--	--	--	--	--	96	95	86	90
S.Dak.	--	--	--	--	--	756	739	702	95
Nebr.	--	--	--	--	--	997	662	662	100
Kans.	350	882	200	300	150	3,248	3,488	3,348	96
Md.	37,710	753	32,600	37,500	115	--	--	--	--
Va.	124,460	830	116,600	135,000	116	8	8	6	75
W.Va.	3,360	774	2,800	3,500	125	3	3	3	100
N.C.	607,520	906	587,600	693,000	118	35	25	24	96
S.C.	97,500	922	92,000	106,000	115	32	31	29	93
Ga.	76,570	910	71,300	88,700	124	67	62	63	101
Fla.	15,370	859	16,300	17,600	108	--	--	--	--
Ky.	347,220	858	341,400	411,700	121	58	39	40	103
Tenn.	113,870	902	95,000	109,700	115	78	62	68	110
Ala.	1/433	1/771	300	400	133	73	64	58	90
Miss.	--	--	--	--	--	66	57	66	115
Ark.	--	--	--	--	--	161	127	140	110
La.	350	396	300	300	100	16	18	15	85
Okla.	--	--	--	--	--	2,068	2,376	2,376	100
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	6,152	7,962	8,679	109
Mont.	--	--	--	--	--	9	7	10	140
Wyo.	--	--	--	--	--	20	16	16	100
Colo.	--	--	--	--	--	804	602	614	102
N.Mex.	--	--	--	--	--	481	505	571	113
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	42	54	58	108
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	132	113	113	100
U.S.	1,534,030	908	1,461,800	1,715,600	117.4	15,942	17,496	18,070	103.3

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Average 1933-42		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous. acres	Short tons	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Ohio	46	7.6	21	15	71
Mich.	124	7.7	60	60	100
Nebr.	74	11.6	52	51	98
Mont.	73	11.5	60	66	110
Idaho	67	11.8	49	51	104
Wyo.	50	11.1	26	30	115
Colo.	171	11.9	139	139	100
Utah	51	11.6	35	33	94
Calif.	149	13.7	84	76	90
Other States	120	9.1	93	94	101
U.S.	926	10.9	619	615	99.4

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Average 1933-42		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Mich.	10	652	2	2	100
Wis.	11	746	8	6	75
N.Dak.	--	--	11	11	100
Mont.	26	1,093	56	42	75
Idaho	81	1,061	250	225	90
Wyo.	--	--	2	2	100
Colo.	47	279	51	51	100
Wash.	141	1,102	398	378	95
Oreg.	2/ 6	2/1,264	54	54	100
U.S.	321	943	832	771	92.7

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.
2/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Average 1933-42		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous.acres	Bushels	Thous.acres	Thous.acres	Percent
Ark.	180	50.2	265	268	101
La.	485	40.7	629	585	93
Tex.	250	49.2	400	408	102
Calif.	133	68.0	237	261	110
U.S.	1,048	47.7	1,531	1,522	99.4

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

Group and State	Average 1933-42		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1943	Indicated 1944	1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:					
Maine	157	273	212	206	97
New York	219	131	213	209	98
Pennsylvania	192	119	179	170	95
3 Eastern	568	166.4	604	585	96.9
Michigan	258	93	220	194	88
Wisconsin	218	81	190	165	87
Minnesota	276	76	261	224	86
North Dakota	146	83	182	164	90
South Dakota	41	49	49	44	90
5 Central	938	81.8	902	791	87.7
Nebraska	98	97	95	84	88
Montana	19	88	24	19	80
Idaho	126	214	197	177	90
Wyoming	25	95	16	14	88
Colorado	94	151	90	88	98
Utah	13.5	154	20.2	15.8	78
Nevada	2.3	166	3.4	4.0	118
Washington	46	185	61	48	79
Oregon	40	178	53	43	82
California 2/	32	277	41	42	102
10 Western	494.1	164.5	600.6	534.8	89.0
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	1,999.7	126.5	2,106.6	1,910.8	90.7
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	8.5	152	9.4	8.5	90
Vermont	14.8	133	15.0	14.4	96
Massachusetts	17.1	139	25.0	23.0	92
Rhode Island	4.2	184	6.2	5.9	95
Connecticut	16.3	169	22.0	20.0	91
5 New England	60.8	150.9	77.6	71.8	92.5
West Virginia	35	87	37	35	95
Ohio	114	102	95	86	91
Indiana	58	98	47	45	95
Illinois	42	78	36	33	93
Iowa	70	83	54	49	91
5 Central	318	92.0	269	248	92.2
New Mexico	5.0	70	6.0	5.1	85
Arizona	1.8	135	7.0	6.1	87
2 Southwestern	6.8	89.0	13.0	11.2	86.2
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	386.1	101.2	359.6	331.0	92.0
30 LATE STATES	2,385.8	122.4	2,466.2	2,241.8	90.9
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	53	172	71	72	101
Delaware	4.9	89	4.4	4.3	98
Maryland	26.0	104	22.5	23.0	102
Virginia	83	116	79	78	99
Kentucky	46	76	53	49	92
Missouri	46	84	46	40	87
Kansas	31	75	37	32	87
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	290.7	109.0	312.9	298.3	95.3
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,676.5	120.9	2,779.1	2,540.1	91.4

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1944 — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944, 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

Group and State	Average 1933-42: Acreage planted	Average 1933-42: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1943	Acreage planted: Indicated 1944	Acreage planted: 1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous.acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
EARLY POTATO STATES:					
North Carolina	84	99	109	104	95
South Carolina	22	112	31	29	94
Georgia	21	64	35	34	97
Florida	30.0	120	32.6	32.9	101
Tennessee	43	71	61	52	85
Alabama	43	88	56	69	123
Mississippi	20	65	34	32	94
Arkansas	42	73	61	52	85
Louisiana	41	61	59	64	108
Oklahoma	34	66	49	37	75
Texas	52	67	76	73	96
California 3/	27	286	47	61	130
TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES	459.3	93.5	650.6	639.9	98.4
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,135.8	116.8	3,429.7	3,180.0	92.7

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop. 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Average 1933-42: Acreage planted	Average 1933-42: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1943	Acreage planted: Indicated 1944	Acreage planted: 1944 as percent of 1943
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
N.J.	16	142	16	16	100
Ind.	3.5	92	1.5	1.5	100
Ill.	4.5	84	4.5	5.0	110
Iowa	2	85	2	2	100
Mo.	10	87	10	8	80
Kans.	3.6	99	3.0	3.0	100
Del.	4	128	3	3	100
Md.	8	147	8	9	110
Va.	34	114	32	32	100
N.C.	84	100	80	88	110
S.C.	59	84	80	88	110
Ga.	109	73	127	127	100
Fla.	19	66	24	22	92
Ky.	18	84	22	24	110
Tenn.	48	91	54	59	110
Ala.	85	75	96	100	104
Miss.	75	86	83	80	96
Ark.	32	75	28	28	100
La.	101	69	124	112	90
Okla.	14	66	13	12	92
Tex.	59	74	75	70	93
Calif.	11	114	12	12	100
U.S.	800.7	84.0	898.0	901.5	100.4

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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: March 20, 1946 — 3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1946

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States, on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1946, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1946 season.

The acreages for 1946 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1946 may turn out to be larger or smaller than indicated, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES: Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	1946 as pct. of 1945
	Thousands			Percent
Corn, all	94,772	92,867	92,993	100.1
All spring wheat	19,401	18,658	18,961	101.6
Durum	2,855	2,010	2,447	121.7
Other spring	16,545	16,648	16,514	99.2
Oats	41,191	45,234	46,444	102.7
Barley	14,918	11,433	11,521	100.8
Flaxseed	3,054	4,066	3,497	86.0
Rice	1,188	1,517	1,575	103.8
Sorghums for all purposes	16,792	15,837	14,787	93.4
Potatoes	3,053	2,896	2,738	94.6
Sweetpotatoes	781	715	712	99.5
Tobacco 1/	1,554	1,846	1,954	105.9
Beans, dry edible	2,089	1,760	1,673	95.1
Peas, dry field	415	528	462	87.5
Soybeans 2/	9,886	13,412	11,840	88.3
Cowpeas 2/	3,034	1,616	1,468	90.8
Peanuts 2/	2,938	3,958	3,759	95.0
Tame hay 1/	57,879	59,905	59,791	99.8
Sugar beets	853	775	933	120.4

1/ Acreage harvested. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

J. B. Hutson

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946 — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, March 20, 3:00 P.M.

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS, MARCH 1946

Farmers are responding to the currently heavy peacetime demands upon the and their farms in much the same manner that resulted in four successive seasons of heavy wartime production. An acreage of principal crops equalling the relatively high level of recent years will be planted this year, if weather permits farmers to carry out their plans as reported in March to the Crop Reporting Board. Producers anticipate that they will have to contend with more than usual difficulty with respect to certain major factors essential to their operations, chiefly in the matter of adequacy of the supply of hired farm labor and new machinery for replacements. In spite of these handicaps, they are planning to maintain acreage of crops at the relatively high level of recent years, insofar as possibl in order to meet domestic and world needs.

The aggregate acreage of crops now planned may slightly exceed that finally planted last year. In view of all conditions, this would represent a big undertaking for farmers as now situated. Allowing for duplications and for wild hay and various crops not yet surveyed, the total of principal crops planted or grown in 1946 is likely to reach 357¼ million acres, compared with 357 million last year, an average of 355 million in the previous 10 years and the peak of 375 million acres in 1932.

The aggregate acreage now intended for 16 major crops, compared with the goals for those same crops established for 1946, is 3 percent below the goals but slightly above last year. Exceeding the goals are all wheat, oats, peanuts, tobacco and rice, while corn, tame hay, sorghums, barley, soybeans for beans, flax, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, dry beans and peas fall below. Of these, tame hay was produced in more than adequate supply over most of the country last year and may be nearly equalled by the 1946 prospective production.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946 | BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD | Washington, D. C. March 20, 1946 3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

The acreage which farmers intend to plant to food grains and sorghums shows an increase of a third-million acres, or 0.2 percent, over 1945 plantings. The intended increases of 2.7 percent for oats, 0.8 percent for barley, 0.1 percent for corn, while slight, are more than enough to offset a 6.6 percent decrease in prospective acreage of all sorghums. With the number of grain consuming animal units (including chickens) on January 1, 1946 slightly above a year earlier, such an increase is needed to maintain a continued relatively high level of livestock production. The intended acreage of food crops for 1946 is about 1 percent below the 10-year average for the group.

The 3.6 percent increase in winter wheat seedings last fall is now expected to be augmented by a 1.6 percent increase in spring wheat, supporting earlier hopes for another billion-bushel wheat crop in 1946. Rice acreage as planned will reach an all-time record of 1,575,000 acres, 4 percent above the 1945 acreage. Rye acreage planted last fall was 17 percent less than for the 1945 crop. But as a whole, the food grain acreage planned is 2 percent above that planted for the 1945 crop.

The prospective acreages of oilseeds are well below recent high levels. The intended acreage in soybeans grown alone shows a decrease of 12 percent, of flaxseed 14 percent, and of peanuts grown alone 5 percent, compared with 1945 planted acreages. With about usual conditions during the growing season and plantings as now indicated, the acreage of soybeans threshed for beans may be 14 percent less than in 1945 and acreage of peanuts to be picked and threshed may be 6 percent less. The acreage of cowpeas is expected to decline for the fifth successive year. Other declines in prospective acreage are in potatoes and dry beans, 5 percent; dry peas, 12 percent; and sweetpotatoes, 0.5 percent. Tame hay acreage apparently is to be about the same as harvested last year.

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CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

An increase of 6 percent in acreage is in prospect for tobacco, and of 20 percent for sugar beets. Reports from vegetable growers received to date, without all areas represented, indicate that plantings of vegetables for canning and processing are likely to be increased 10 percent and acreage of truck crops for the fresh market may be 5 percent larger than was harvested last year.

Farmers in all parts of the country indicate by their comments that they are fully aware of the problems they face in continuing to carry out the huge production program expected of them. Numbers of livestock and poultry on their farms continue to require as large quantities of feed as last year and carry-over farm stocks will be at a relatively low level, particularly in deficit producing areas. The tight labor situation is slow to improve and farmers who depend upon hiring labor expressed increased apprehension that the labor supply may be short, now that prisoner of war and imported laborers are not likely to be available. Of course, many war veterans are returning to take over and help out on the home farms, but few are available as hired workers at wages farmers think they can pay. The volume of new farm machinery becoming available is inadequate to supply the current demands, while repair parts to maintain used machines in operation are also difficult to obtain. Many who have power machinery are increasing its effectiveness by increasing their own crop acreages or by doing custom work for less fortunate neighbors. On the other hand, many operators who are advanced in years, or who otherwise are dependent upon hired labor are either finding it necessary to quit farming, to rent out fields, or to reduce operations to a size they can handle and shift to crops with lower labor requirements. In general, farmers will try to produce an adequate supply of feed for their livestock and to help out in supplying the world demand for food as far as their facilities permit. Otherwise they will shift to crops that do not demand too much of their soil fertility and which require a minimum of dependence upon hired labor.

Aggregate acreages planned in 1946 are near or above 1945 planted totals in most Northeastern, North Central and Western States. Unfavorable conditions for fall seeding in most South Atlantic and South Central States and in some East North Central States reduced acreages of oats, barley and wheat and consequently the aggregate in those areas. If spring conditions remain favorable, it is conceivable that spring plantings in those latter areas may be increased, particularly if the year-round labor supply becomes more nearly ample.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D.C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prospects for crops in mid-March tend to enable producers to carry out their expressed intentions. Assuming that they have correctly evaluated the situation as to farm labor, machinery, seed, fertilizer and supplies, the other factors that will chiefly affect the outcome are weather and soil moisture. At this stage, weather conditions are rather generally favorable to the aims of producers. The delaying effect of excessive moisture in the South has been more or less overcome by favorable March weather to date. The threatened drought in western Great Plains areas has been relieved by timely rains, so that normal spring rains, if they occur, should be ample for carrying the growing and proposed acreage of crops. The chief exception to the generally favorable outlook are dry land areas in New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. Irrigated areas are assured ample water, except in parts of New Mexico and Nevada. Subsoil moisture is still short also in western parts of all Great Plains States from North Dakota to the Texas Panhandle. Practically all other areas are well fortified in this respect.

Relatively small acreages of some crops, such as corn, soybeans, potatoes, dry beans and others do not necessarily mean limited production. This factor may facilitate more intensive cultivation and better yields, because of favorable crop rotations, better fertilization, the shifting of crops to lands better adapted to them and use of improved seed. Increased use of corn hybrids, improved varieties of such crops as soybeans, oats and barley may offset to a considerable degree the effect of smaller acreages in the total outturn.

Numerous factors may modify plans made at this stage, which for much of the country is well ahead of planting time. March weather already has favored seeding of oats earlier than usual in much of the Great Plains and may tempt farmers to seed even more than the record acreage of this crop already reported, because it is a heavy producing feed crop with relatively low labor requirements. The 1946 support price for soybeans, announced about the time farmers were making their reports, may not be fully reflected in the intended acreage; on the other hand, higher ceiling prices for competing corn and other grains may tend to offset its influence. The increase in the support price for dry beans in 1946 was announced on March 15. The extent to which winter wheat survives the winter may definitely affect the acreage of spring wheat to be sown in the Pacific Northwest, or the acreage of sorghums to be planted in the southern Great Plains and the Southwest, since these crops usually replace abandoned winter wheat. Excessive spring rains could considerably delay or finally prevent planting full intended acreages of certain crops. There is little lack of spring moisture to date or of seed supplies, except perhaps good quality hybrid corn in some areas. Finally, the knowledge of what others are planning to do may effect changes in acreages of specific crops.

CORN: The Nation's cornfield this year appears likely to be approximately the same size as last year, but some changes are expected by regions. Farmers in the Corn Belt States east of the Mississippi River and in the Northeast intend to increase acreage. For the other regions, smaller acreages are indicated by farmers' intentions as of March 1. The total of 92,993,000 acres farmers intend to plant this year is only slightly more than the 92,867,000 acres planted last year, but is 6 percent below the 98,561,000 acres planted 2 years ago and about 1 3/4 million acres or 2 percent under the 10-year (1935-44) average of 94,772,000 acres.

A substantial increase in corn acreage might be expected because of the smallest corn stocks on farms in recent years, the current general shortage of all feed grains, more feed grain consuming animal units than a year ago if poultry is included, and the larger spring pig crop in prospect.

On the other hand, labor is relatively short and may continue so and new labor saving corn machinery will not be available in sufficient amounts to meet farmers' demands. In the Corn Belt there may be a shortage of good quality hybrid seed. Corn is also meeting some stiff competition from improved varieties of oats from a feed grain point of view, from grasses as far as silage is concerned, and in the Corn Belt from soybeans. Finally, the acreage of higher-yielding corn hybrids is increasing and that means a smaller acreage is needed to produce a given quantity. The net result of the factors encouraging changes, both plus and minus, seems to point to but little change in the 1946 corn acreage from that of 1945.

In the Northeast, a deficit feed area where the feed shortage is now acute, an increase of about 1 percent is indicated. The New England States as a whole show a slight drop, New York and Pennsylvania increases, and New Jersey a slight decline. In the latter State there was considerable "wet" corn last year.

In the North Central States east of the Mississippi the largest increase in any area, nearly 3 percent, is expected. Here the expected number of sows to farrow this spring is up 7 percent, and intended soybean acreage is down. In Illinois, low farm stocks of corn, a tight feed situation, a prospective increase in spring pigs, and a shift from soybeans, have resulted in plans to plant 5 percent more acres than last year in spite of some expected shortage of good quality hybrid seed, the increased soybean support prices and a relatively small amount of new labor saving machinery in view. In Wisconsin, the only State of the group to show a decline, an offsetting increase in barley acreage is indicated. In the North Central States west of the Mississippi River, intended decreases in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska offset prospective increases in Missouri, South Dakota and Kansas, resulting in no change from last year for the area. Iowa corn acreage intentions call for the same acreage as in 1945.

In the South Atlantic States, a drop of 1 percent is in prospect, the third decrease in as many years. Labor shortages, a good carryover on farms producing corn, ability to grow as much or more corn on a reduced acreage by growing hybrids, and shifts to small grains for feed and hay for roughage, are factors contributing to the decline. All States in this area show decreases ranging from 1 to 4 percent except South Carolina and Florida, where no change is intended.

In the South Central States a drop of over 1 percent from last year is expected. Half of the States in this area - Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma - show increases ranging from 1 to 5 percent, while the other States show decreases ranging from 1 to 8 percent. The largest reduction is in Texas, where the tendency is toward new and improved varieties of sorghum which give assurance of more feed per acre and at less cost.

The biggest drop in acreage is intended in the Western States. Only Montana and California show increases. Colorado, the dominant corn State in the West, farmers plan a 5 percent smaller acreage than last year. In that State, wheat has expanded into the principal corn area and wheat looks promising at this time. The acreage of irrigated corn in Colorado is expected to equal or exceed that of last year.

Abandonment of corn acreage has averaged less than 2 percent in the past 5 years. In the abandonment series beginning with 1929, abandonment over the years has ranged from 1.3 percent in 1929 to 8.6 percent in 1936. Last year it was 1.8 percent.

Assuming abandonment in 1946 should about equal the 5-year(1941-45) average, and current conditions do not indicate otherwise, - the acreage of corn for harvest from the intended acreage would be a little over 91 million acres. With the exception of 1945, this would be less than in any year since 1942.

There is no doubt that hybrids will continue to expand. However, with the Corn Belt near the saturation point, the expansion must necessarily occur elsewhere - in the irrigated areas of the West, in the States bordering the Corn Belt, and in the South where, with adapted hybrid seed available in increasing amounts, marked expansion during the next few years seems a certainty. Because of the unfavorable season for maturing the 1945 seed crop, doubts have been expressed that good quality adapted hybrid seed in parts of the Corn Belt will be available in ample amounts. More than 64 percent of the 1945 total acreage was planted to hybrids and it is reasonable to expect a greater percentage this year.

Assuming that the combination of all contributing factors in 1946 would result in yields, by States, equal to the average of the past 5 years, probable production of corn for all purposes (grain, silage, hogging, fodder, etc.) would reach 3,097 million bushels. This would make the fifth successive 3 billion bushel corn crop.

Since either increases or no change from last year is intended in the acreage in the higher yielding Corn Belt States and since a further expansion of hybrids into the lower yielding areas where acreage decreases are expected this year the average yield per acre for the country as a whole in 1946 is likely to be above the average of the past 5 years.

WHEAT: Plantings of 18,961,000 acres of all spring wheat are in prospect this year. Prospective plantings are 1.6 percent larger than the 18,658,000 acres planted last year. A total 1946 planted acreage of all wheat of 70,901,000 acres is indicated, by combining the prospective spring wheat acreage with the winter wheat planted acreage as estimated last December. Such an all-wheat acreage would be an increase of 3 percent over last year and the largest acreage planted since 1938. It would be 1 percent above the national wheat acreage goal, exceeding the goal largely in the hard wheat States.

The spring wheat acreage prospects vary considerably between the different spring wheat areas. Substantial increases are in prospect in the northern Great Plains, centering in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, where land not cropped last year because of the wet season and labor shortage is available this year for wheat. The crop is in favor too because of the high yields for several recent years, good returns in relation to other crops and the urgent world need for wheat. In this area the spring moisture situation to date is favorable. On the other hand, smaller spring wheat acreages than last year are expected in most of the Western States where, with ample fall moisture and a favorable winter season, winter wheat acreage was increased sharply and winter losses so far are light.

The prospective planted acreage of durum wheat is 2,447,000 acres - up nearly 22 percent from last year's 2,010,000 acres. The increase is distributed quite evenly among the durum wheat States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Other spring wheat acreage in prospect for this area also is up from last year, but the increase here is practically offset by the decrease in some important Western States. The total intended acreage for other spring wheat in all States is 16,514,000 acres, or practically the same as last year.

The prospective all spring wheat acreage in the 3 important States, Minnesota North Dakota and South Dakota, is a million acres larger than the acreage seeded last year. This acreage increase is about equally shared by durum and other spring wheat, although the percentage increase is greater for durum wheat in the Dakotas. Accompanying the increase in winter wheat acreage seeded last fall, spring wheat acreage is less than last year in Washington, Montana and Colorado. Although winter wheat acreage was increased last fall in Oregon and Idaho, spring wheat acreage also is expected to be larger than last year.

If the prospective spring wheat acreage is seeded and yields per seeded acre are equal to the average for the years 1937-44, by States, production of all spring wheat would be slightly less than 257 million bushels. This spring wheat production combined with the estimated winter wheat crop of about 751 million bushels as indicated last December, would give an indicated all wheat production of about 1,007 million bushels. This would be about 10 percent less than the record crop last year, but the Nation's fourth crop of over a billion bushels.

OATS: The prospective 1946 oats acreage of 46,444,000 acres is 2 percent larger than the previous record acreage seeded in 1932. If growers' intentions are attained, such an acreage would exceed that planted for the 1945 crop by nearly 3 percent and be about 13 percent above the 10-year average.

Prospective plantings this year, compared with 1945, are greater in the North Atlantic and North Central groups of States, whereas moderate decreases are indicated for all other groups. The greatest acreage expansion is expected in the North Central States, where 1946 seedings may exceed by more than 5 percent the 33,684,000 acres planted last year. Most States in this area expect substantial increases in plantings over last year. However, compared with last year, Wisconsin expects a 2 percent decrease, Minnesota no change, North Dakota an 8 percent decrease, and South Dakota, a 1 percent decrease. Principal factors contributing to the acreage expansion in the area as a whole are the increasing uses of improved higher-yielding rust-resistant varieties, exceptionally good yields last year, the present tight feed grain outlook, and lower labor requirements for oats per unit of production. Although very little seeding has been completed to date, ample supplies of seed oats are reported and the soil moisture situation is generally favorable.

Compared with 1945, intended plantings for the 1946 crop show reductions of 9 percent for the South Atlantic States, 8 percent for the South Central, and 2 percent for the Western States. Moderate to sharp acreage reductions from last year are indicated for a majority of States in these three areas. However, a few States in these areas expect increases, ranging from 1 percent for Montana to 12 percent for Kentucky. Heavy acreage reductions are indicated for Mississippi, Louisiana, Utah, Arkansas, Georgia, and South Carolina. In the Southern areas, the trend during recent years has been toward heavier fall plantings of oats. However, unfavorable weather during the fall of 1945 and competition for available labor with the crops then being harvested materially reduced seedings of fall oats in these States.

Production in 1946 may reach 1,392 million bushels if farmers carry out their acreage intentions and if the yields per planted acre, by States, equal the 1941-45 average. This would be 10 percent less than the 1945 record crop of 1,548 million bushels, but 23 percent above the 1935-44 average.

this year is about 4 percent larger than the previous record crop planted in 1945 and nearly one-third larger than the 1935-44 average of 1,183,000 acres. The continued strong demand for rice, comparatively good yields during the past two seasons, and the increasing use of combines for harvesting in the southern area, are principal factors contributing to the intentions to increase the rice acreage in 1946.

In Arkansas, 318,000 acres are in prospect, an increase of 12 percent over 1945 plantings. A preponderance of long grain rice is expected to be sown this year. In Louisiana, intentions point to 596,000 acres to be planted, which is 2 percent larger than plantings in 1945. If growers' intentions are realized, the 412,000 acres to be planted in Texas will exceed 1945 plantings by 3 percent. Although heavy rains delayed soil preparations in these States during January and most of February, favorable weather throughout the southern area from late February to date has permitted rapid progress in the preparation of seed beds. While field preparations are not as far along as at this time last year, generally they are more advanced than usual. A small acreage has been planted in the Kaplan area of Louisiana, but seeding throughout the southern belt will not become general until about April 1.

In California, no change is indicated in rice acreage from a year ago. Bright warm weather has permitted rapid progress in field work, where seed bed preparations are reported to be well advanced. However, seeding is not expected to begin until late April or early May -- the usual planting time.

Production of rice in 1946 may reach 73 million bushels -- another record crop, if yields per planted acre equal, by States, the 1939-45 average and the acreage finally planted is about as now indicated.

ALL SORGHUMS: A material reduction is indicated in the prospective acreage to be devoted to sorghums for all purposes in 1946, according to farmers' present intentions. The estimated 14,787,000 acres intended this year, if finally realized, will be about a million acres or nearly 7 percent short of 1945 plantings, and over 2 million acres or 12 percent below the 10-year (1935-44) average. The 1946 acreage would be the smallest since 1937. Several conditions have influenced the downward adjustment in sorghum acreage to be grown this year. In the major producing areas a considerably smaller acreage is available for sorghums because of the expanded acreage of wheat, abandonment of which is currently expected to be light. Also, the favorable moisture conditions of recent years have tended to favor plantings of other food crops.

In the important sorghum producing State of Texas, where nearly half of the intended acreage for the country as a whole is grown, farmers expect to reduce plantings 10 percent below those in 1945. This intended reduction is in part an aftermath of an expanded acreage in the High Plains area last year, when abandoned winter wheat lands were replanted to sorghums. On the other hand, Kansas and Oklahoma each expect to increase sorghum plantings about 1 percent over last year. The limited subsoil moisture reserve about the first of March throughout the western areas of the latter two States has influenced farmers to increase their acreage of sorghums. Farmers and ranchmen in Arizona and New Mexico expect to plant a greater acreage to sorghums than a year ago, because of the acute need for livestock feed and roughage. If present plans are carried out, sorghum acreages will increase in Virginia, Tennessee and Montana, while the plantings in California, Illinois, Kentucky, and West Virginia are expected to be the same as last year. A general reduction of acreage is expected in the remaining 17 producing States, mostly because of competition from other crops.

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On the basis of the usual proportion of the sorghum acreage harvested for grain adjusted for current trends, slightly more than two-fifths of the plantings may be utilized for harvest as grain. An indicated sorghum grain production of 112 million bushels would be harvested from such an acreage, if yields for the various States equal the five-year (1941-45) average. This production would exceed the 1945 crop of about 96 million bushels and, although far less than the bumper crop of 1944, would compare favorably with production for the previous three years.

TAME HAY: Farmers in the United States will harvest tame hay from nearly 60 million acres of land, in 1946, if they fulfill their March 1 intentions. This acreage would be about the same as harvested in 1945, but nearly 2 million acres or 3 percent more than the 10-year average.

Prospective tame hay acreages in the individual States differ considerably from their acreages last year. In general, there is a tendency to maintain or reduce overall acreages in the southern half of the country and to make some increase in the northern half. However, prospective acreages generally are above the 10-year average east of the Mississippi River, the principal exceptions being reported Alabama, Ohio, Pennsylvania and parts of New England. Prospective tame hay acreages are also above average in California and Arizona where 1945 hay supplies were short, as well as in the Central and Southern Plains States and Missouri and Arkansas. In most other Western and North Central States the 1946 acreage will probably be less than the 10-year average. Prairie, wild and marsh hay is not included in these acreages.

If yields equal to the 1940-44 average are harvested from the prospective 1946 tame hay acreage in each State, the total U. S. production of tame hay would be 86 million tons. However, if weather permits, farmers usually make about as much hay as they need, and adjust acreage accordingly.

SOYBEANS: The prospective acreage of soybeans to be planted alone for all purposes this year is about 12 percent less than in 1945. This year's indicated total of 11,840,000 acres planted alone for all purposes compares with 13,412,000 acres last year, and is the smallest since 1941. However, the indicated acreage for this year is still well above the 10-year average of about 10 million acres. All producing areas report reductions from a year ago, with the sharpest reduction expected in the heavy-producing North Central States.

Much of the increase in acreage which has taken place the last few years, was brought about because of the acute need for soybeans as a war crop. The need is still great for soybeans for oil and protein feed, but many farmers feel that they should return to a more normal crop rotation. Soybeans also have been grown in some areas of nearly all States not entirely suited to the crop and in such areas there are marked reductions in the prospective acreage.

In the North Central States, where more than 80 percent of the total acreage "alone" is grown, prospects are for a decrease of about 13 percent from last year. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa all show prospective reductions ranging from 12 to 15 percent. In Missouri, where the acreage has been expanded rapidly, a sharp reduction of 18 percent from last year is intended. Michigan, with a relatively small acreage, indicates a drop of 20 percent. Minnesota shows the opposite trend, with an increase of 10 percent in prospect. Here the 1945 crop turned out unusually well, whereas much of the corn crop was damaged by frosts. Increases are also expected in the minor producing States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

The South Atlantic States show prospective reductions ranging from 3 to 19 percent, except in Delaware, where no change is reported from last year. In the South Central States, intended acreage decreases range from 1 percent in Louisiana to 30 percent in the minor soybean producing State of Texas. Arkansas, the

heaviest producing State of the area expects a small increase, following a relatively good crop in 1945.

If about the same proportion of the total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as the 1944-45 average, the acreage for beans would be slightly under 9½ million acres. If such an acreage is harvested for beans and growing conditions this season permit State yields for beans about equal to the 6-year (1939-44) average, the 1946 production of soybeans for beans would be about 170 million bushels. A production of this size would be the lowest since 1941 and about 12 percent less than the 191 3/4 million-bushel crop produced in 1945.

COWPEAS: Another decrease in the acreage of cowpeas grown alone, the fifth in succession, is in prospect this year. Growers' intentions indicate that approximately 1,468,000 acres will be planted in 1946 or 9 percent less than last year and less than half the 10-year (1935-44) average. While the drop in acreage compared with average is general, the percentage decrease in the southern and western portions of the belt is less than for the more northern part of the cowpea producing area.

The prospective acreage for this year is approximately 60 percent less than that grown five years ago. Most of this decline occurred in 1943 and 1944, when farmers shifted to soybeans and peanuts, lespedeza for hay, and other crops requiring less hand labor in harvesting. The relatively high price of cowpeas for planting continues to promote the shift to other crops for hay and for soil building purposes.

PEANUTS: The prospective acreage of peanuts to be planted alone in 1946 totals 3,759,000 acres, about 5 percent less than last year and 26 percent below the record plantings in 1943. However, the indicated 1946 acreage is, 28 percent above the 10-year average.

A slight increase compared with 1945 is expected in Georgia. Moderate declines are indicated from all other peanut-producing States except Virginia and Florida, where acreages are expected to equal last year. The greatest reduction from last year is expected in Texas, where 794,000 acres are indicated, compared with 882,000 acres last year. Acreage declines since 1943 have been most pronounced in those sections where peanuts were not previously produced commercially. The minor peanut States of Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, whose total acreages declined progressively from 274,000 acres in 1943 to an indicated total of 70,000 acres in 1946, are illustrative. In Texas and Oklahoma, however, the reduction since 1943 is smaller than that, because some of the newer sections in these States are well adapted to peanuts and can produce profitably so long as satisfactory prices prevail.

Estimates of acreages for picking and threshing will not be made until August. However, if the usual relationships between the acreages planted alone and those harvested for picking and threshing prevail in 1946, almost 3,000,000 acres should be utilized for picking and threshing this year. Yields per acre equal to the (1940-44) average yield by States on such a projected acreage would indicate a production of peanuts from picked and threshed acreages of approximately 2,100 million pounds in 1946. In 1945, 2,080 million pounds were harvested.

DRY BEANS: Growers' intentions as of March 1 indicate that 1,673,000 acres of dry beans will be planted in 1946. This prospective acreage is 5 percent smaller than the acreage planted last year, 24 percent below 1944, and 20 percent below the 1935-44 average of 2,089,000 acres. The acreage in prospect is 20 percent below the suggested goal for this year, 26 percent below the 1940-44 average of 2,260,000 acres, and with the exception of 1932 is the

smallest since 1923. The acreage actually planted may differ significantly from the March 1 intentions because farmers' reports were made prior to the March 15 announcement of a price support program and ceiling prices on the 1946-crop dry beans designed to yield farmers higher returns than in 1945.

Intended acreages for the main producing States, except New Mexico, Nebraska, and Montana, are below the planted acreages of last year. The indicated acreage for New York is 3 percent below last year, Michigan 12 percent; Colorado 8 percent; Idaho and California 5 percent. These decreases more than offset the 13 percent increase for New Mexico and smaller increases for Nebraska and Montana.

The intended 1946 acreage in the 6 eastern bean States totals 535,000 acres, or 10 percent below the 597,000 acres planted in this area in 1945. In California a prospective reduction in acreage of large limas is expected to offset an increase in acreage of baby limas, while intentions for other varieties show a combined reduction of 10 percent. The 835,000 acres intended in the other Western States is about 1 percent below last year. Prospective acreages in the States growing the Great Northern type average about 1 percent below a year ago, the same as the reduction indicated in the Pinto area.

If the 1946 intended acreage is realized and yields per planted acre approximate the 1940-44 average, by States, the uncleaned production in 1946 would be about 13.5 million bags, or about the same as harvested in 1945.

DRY PEAS: Prospective 1946 plantings of 462,000 acres of dry peas of edible kinds to be harvested dry (ripe) are indicated by March 1 reports from growers. This intended acreage is about 12 percent less than the 528,000 acres planted in 1945 and about 37 percent less than in 1944. Prior to 1942, the planted acreage never exceeded 400,000 acres. In 1945 about three-fourths of the U. S. acreage was in the Palouse region of Washington and Idaho. These two States will probably plant about four-fifths of the Nation's acreage this year in dry peas.

If yields per acre, by States, are equal to the 1940-44 average, and if the intended acreage is planted, the 1946 production of dry peas would be about 5,332,000 bags uncleaned, compared with 5,594,000 bags harvested in 1945.

SUGAR BEETS: The largest sugar beet acreage since 1942 is indicated by March 1 intentions of growers. If present expectations are realized, 933,000 acres will be planted in 1946. Such an acreage would represent a 20 percent increase over the 775,000 acres planted in 1945. It would be 47 percent larger than the small acreage of 1944 and 9 percent larger than the average plantings of 853,000 acres during the 10 years 1935 through 1944.

The prospective increase this year may be attributed partly to the inducement afforded by the $1.00 per ton increase in Government payments. It is probable that even larger acreages would have been planned had it not been for the concern of growers as to the availability of sufficient labor for thinning and harvesting.

If the indicated acreage of sugar beets is planted and State yields per planted acre approximate the 1940-44 average, production would be about 11,000,000 tons -- 28 percent more than in 1945 and 15 percent above the 1935-44 average of 9,568,000 tons.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946 | Bureau of Agricultural Economics CROP REPORTING BOARD | Washington, D. C. March 20, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO: If farmers' intentions on March 1 are realized, this year's acreage in tobacco will be 1,954,000 acres, the largest since 1939. This total would exceed last year's acreage by about 6 percent, and would compare with 2,000,000 acres harvested in 1939, the high of recent years. Changes from last year were at wide variance among the several classes of tobacco, generally conforming toward prospective needs.

The acreage of fluc-cured tobacco is expected to be consistently larger than last year in all important producing States. A total of 1,179,000 acres is indicated, or 9 percent above last year's acreage. This is almost up to the 10 percent increase in acreage allotments granted for 1946.

Of all the tobaccos, the most consistent decline is reported in the acreage to be devoted to Burley. Large crops in the last two years and the fact that most of the Burley crop is used in domestic manufacture are factors which growers are taking into account. A total of 509,000 acres is now expected to be planted, and while this is 4 percent smaller than last year, it is much higher than the level of recent years and above any year of record except 1945.

The acreage to be planted to Type 32, Southern Maryland tobacco, is indicated at 46,000 acres. If realized this will be 28 percent above last year and the highest acreage of record.

Acreage of dark air-cured tobacco is expected to be smaller than last year, but above the average of the war years. A total of 41,200 acres is indicated, compared with 46,100 acres in 1945. This reduction is more than offset by sharp increases in acreages of fire-cured tobacco. The total for this class is 75,500 acres, or 20 percent above last year. Even with the indicated increase, the acreage is still substantially below the level of prewar years.

Higher acreages are general in the cigar types and, although changes by classes are uniform, the changes by types are quite variable. Acreages of fillers show an increase of 13 percent, with binders and wrappers up 14 percent and 10 percent respectively. The most pronounced change is indicated in types 42 - 44, where acreages are expected to be about 60 percent larger than last year.

If the prospective acreages are realized, and if yields should be the same as the 1940-44 average, production would be almost 2 billion pounds somewhat below that of 1945.

POTATOES: Prospective plantings of 2,738,300 acres of potatoes are indicated for 1946 by growers' March 1 intentions. This prospective acreage is 5 percent smaller than the total of 2,896,100 acres planted in 1945 and is 10 percent below the 10-year (1935-44) average of 3,053,400 acres. Growers' intentions indicate that the 1946 acreage will be the smallest planted since 1893. Following the difficulties encountered in marketing the large 1945 crop, the Department of Agriculture recommended the planting of a smaller acreage in 1946. The prospective acreage is about 1 percent below the National acreage goal, which took into account the acreage shifts in recent years from low yielding to comparatively high yielding areas.

If growers plant the acreages now expected, and yields in each of the States are in line with the 1940-44 averages, a crop of 388,705,000 bushels will be produced in 1946. Such a crop would be 9 percent smaller than the crop of 425,131,000 bushels produced in 1945 (the third largest crop of record) but slightly larger than the 1944 crop of 383,134,000 bushels and 4 percent above the 10-year average of 372,756,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946 — Bureau of Agricultural Economics, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C. March 20, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prospective acreage in the 18 surplus late States is 1,095,600 acres, compared with 1,839,300 acres planted in 1945 and the 10-year average of 1,912,800 acres. Maine is the only State in this group indicating an increase over 1945. Compared with plantings in 1945, reductions of 5 percent are in prospect for the 3 Eastern States, 7 percent for the 5 Central States, and 12 percent for the 10 Western States. Despite this heavier reduction in the acreage expected to be planted in the Western States, the prospective acreage in this group is above average, while plantings in prospect in the Eastern and Central States are below average. Growers in some of the Western States are increasing the sugar beet acreage, apparently at the expense of potatoes. This is especially true in Idaho, where the prospective acreage is 17 percent below the 1945 planted acreage.

Among the other late potato States, growers in the 5 New England States (excluding Maine) express intentions to reduce plantings 7 percent from those of 1945. Acreages continue their downward trend in the 5 central other late States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Growers in the two Southwestern States of Arizona and New Mexico expect about the same acreage as was planted last year.

The 3 percent reduction from the 1945 planted acreage in prospect in the 7 intermediate States reflects largely a decline in New Jersey. Growers in this State experienced difficulty in marketing the unusually large 1945 crop through the regular trade channels.

The prospective acreage for the early potato States is 2 percent above the acreage planted in 1945 and 6 percent above average. The acreage expected to be planted in most States in this group exceeds the 1945 plantings. In Florida, a record large acreage has been planted, and in California an early acreage only 1,000 acres below the record acreage of 1945 is being planted. Growers of commercial early potatoes in the early States marketed their 1945 crop at or near ceiling prices.

SWEETPOTATOES: March 1 intentions-to-plant reports indicate prospective plantings of 711,700 acres of sweetpotatoes in 1946. This prospective acreage is only slightly smaller than the 715,200 acres planted in 1945, but 9 percent smaller than the 10-year average plantings of 781,400 acres. Increases in prospective acreages in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, California and Delaware are more than offset by intended reductions in Illinois, Iowa, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and Alabama. Acreages expected to be planted in New Jersey, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Arkansas are unchanged from plantings of 1945. In all States except Louisiana and Texas, prospective plantings are below the 10-year average.

High labor requirements, the closing of dehydration plants in some States, and competition with other crops are the principal factors causing growers to plan a reduction in the sweetpotato acreage in 1946. However, in Louisiana where sweetpotatoes have become an important cash crop, growers are planning to plant a near-record high acreage, following the receipt of favorable prices for the 1945 crop. Most of the increased plantings in prospect in Texas are expected in the important east Texas producing area.

If yields in each of the sweetpotato producing States approximate the 5-year (1940-44) average, a crop of 60,119,000 bushels would be expected from the 1946 prospective acreage. This would be the smallest crop since 1940. Production in 1945 was 66,836,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 66,422,000 bushels.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946 — Bureau of Agricultural Economics, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D.C. March 20, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1946

Year	Corn, all: Planted	Corn, all: Harvested	All Spring Wheat: Planted 1/	All Spring Wheat: Harvested	Oats: Planted 1/	Oats: Harvested	Barley: Planted 1/	Barley: Harvested	Tobacco: Harvested
	Thousand acres								
1929	99,130	97,805	23,032	22,151	40,534	38,153	14,703	13,564	1,980
1930	103,915	101,465	22,311	21,526	42,608	39,847	13,581	12,629	2,124
1931	109,364	106,866	20,548	14,216	44,483	40,193	13,820	11,181	1,988
1932	113,024	110,577	22,653	21,750	45,549	41,700	14,555	13,206	1,405
1933	109,830	105,918	24,207	19,076	43,774	36,528	14,200	9,641	1,739
1934	100,563	92,193	19,228	8,664	40,467	29,455	12,024	6,577	1,273
1935	99,974	95,974	22,175	17,703	43,599	40,109	13,956	12,436	1,439
1936	101,959	93,154	23,984	11,181	41,934	33,654	12,837	8,329	1,441
1937	97,174	93,930	22,969	17,094	39,827	35,542	12,346	9,969	1,753
1938	94,473	92,160	22,517	19,630	39,390	36,042	12,171	10,610	1,601
1939	91,696	88,279	16,648	14,988	38,182	33,460	15,512	12,738	2,000
1940	88,913	86,738	18,285	17,179	39,224	35,334	15,627	13,476	1,411
1941	87,631	86,186	16,661	16,157	41,598	37,965	15,797	14,220	1,306
1942	90,552	89,021	14,155	13,764	42,595	37,878	19,536	16,850	1,377
1943	96,786	94,455	17,345	16,673	42,796	38,395	17,304	14,768	1,458
1944	98,561	97,078	19,270	18,535	42,767	38,735	14,090	12,104	1,751
1945	92,867	91,202	18,658	18,062	45,234	41,503	11,429	10,195	1,846
1946 2/	92,993	—	18,961	—	46,444	—	11,521	—	1,954

Year	Flaxseed: Planted	Flaxseed: Harvested	Rice: Planted	Rice: Harvested	Sorghums: Planted all purposes	Sorghums: Harv. for grain	Sorghums: Harv. for forage	Sorghums: Harv. for silage	Sorghums: Harv. for sirup
	Thousand acres								
1929	3,386	3,049	860	860	8,830	3,523	4,609	103	143
1930	4,481	3,780	966	966	9,447	3,477	5,089	106	190
1931	3,773	2,431	965	965	10,685	4,443	5,392	133	313
1932	2,720	1,988	874	874	12,070	4,400	6,172	232	354
1933	1,837	1,341	798	798	12,602	4,354	6,697	377	360
1934	1,609	1,002	812	812	14,612	2,396	8,182	816	330
1935	2,419	2,126	817	817	16,492	4,597	9,072	666	285
1936	2,572	1,125	981	981	13,355	2,793	6,975	749	245
1937	1,330	927	1,116	1,099	13,001	4,915	6,036	580	210
1938	1,032	905	1,076	1,076	15,561	4,699	8,636	740	197
1939	2,339	2,171	1,045	1,045	17,863	4,759	9,827	904	189
1940	3,364	3,182	1,090	1,069	21,206	6,183	11,761	1,238	186
1941	3,470	3,275	1,263	1,214	18,683	5,982	10,276	1,358	176
1942	4,715	4,424	1,483	1,450	16,048	5,871	7,863	1,015	222
1943	6,299	5,847	1,513	1,468	17,530	6,662	8,426	950	206
1944	3,000	2,750	1,494	1,471	18,180	9,104	7,558	960	194
1945	4,066	3,914	1,517	1,506	15,837	6,324	7,486	711	171
1946 2/	3,497	—	1,575	—	14,787	—	—	—	—

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D.C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1946

Year	Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes		Sugar Beets		Beans dry edible		Peas dry field	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand acres									
1929	3,068	3,030	647	647	772	688	1,924	1,845	250	192
1930	3,190	3,139	670	670	821	776	2,266	2,160	295	229
1931	3,550	3,490	854	854	760	713	2,145	1,947	312	241
1932	3,639	3,568	1,059	1,059	812	764	1,625	1,431	257	219
1933	3,496	3,423	907	907	1,036	983	1,895	1,729	294	258
1934	3,789	3,599	968	959	945	770	1,985	1,461	330	277
1935	3,558	3,469	944	944	809	763	2,087	1,865	370	320
1936	3,127	2,960	774	769	855	776	1,950	1,626	296	236
1937	3,119	3,055	770	768	816	755	1,911	1,695	276	227
1938	2,944	2,870	795	793	990	930	1,759	1,643	225	165
1939	2,867	2,813	735	728	990	917	1,878	1,681	238	168
1940	2,900	2,845	658	654	975	916	2,080	1,904	303	236
1941	2,768	2,711	746	746	794	754	2,255	2,023	359	276
1942	2,789	2,706	710	709	1,048	954	2,098	1,922	519	494
1943	3,441	3,331	907	896	616	548	2,673	2,404	832	795
1944	3,022	2,922	774	768	635	558	2,196	2,030	731	699
1945	2,896	2,824	715	709	775	718	1,760	1,571	528	496
1946	2/2,738	---	712	---	933	---	1,673	---	462	---

Year	Soybeans 3/		Cowpeas 3/		Peanuts 3/		Tame Hay		
	Grown alone	Harv. for beans	Grown alone	Harv. for peas	Grown alone	Picked and threshed	All harvested	Annual legume hay 3/	Grain hay 1/
	Thousand acres								
1929	2,429	708	1,214	586	1,627	1,262	55,741	3,979	3,208
1930	3,072	1,074	1,357	674	1,433	1,073	53,996	4,198	3,933
1931	3,835	1,141	2,095	1,139	1,773	1,440	56,103	5,758	5,976
1932	3,704	1,001	3,023	1,190	2,042	1,501	56,119	6,698	5,018
1933	3,537	1,044	2,487	1,086	1,717	1,217	55,810	5,739	5,559
1934	5,764	1,556	2,713	1,190	2,015	1,514	56,361	8,076	6,793
1935	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,057	1,972	1,497	55,614	7,529	4,621
1936	6,127	2,359	3,373	1,366	2,127	1,660	56,618	6,739	5,629
1937	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,472	1,967	1,538	53,943	7,210	4,541
1938	7,318	3,035	3,296	1,386	2,236	1,692	55,631	7,303	3,702
1939	9,565	4,315	3,168	1,381	2,561	1,906	57,046	8,345	3,913
1940	10,529	4,786	3,379	1,445	2,580	2,040	60,035	8,854	3,977
1941	10,146	5,881	3,778	1,476	2,461	1,914	59,317	7,455	3,718
1942	13,879	10,008	3,438	1,310	4,388	3,439	60,117	7,554	2,797
1943	14,575	10,684	2,270	949	5,094	3,595	60,380	8,609	2,988
1944	13,428	10,415	1,645	750	3,999	3,150	59,589	6,742	3,001
1945	13,412	10,873	1,616	656	3,958	3,183	59,905	5,985	2,819
1946	2/11,840	9,371	1,468	---	3,759	2,986	59,791	---	---

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1946

Year	17 Crops 4/		Winter Wheat		Rye	Cotton	
	Planted or grown	Harvested	Planted in preceding fall 1/	Harvested	Harvested	Planted 5/	Harvested
	Thousand acres						
1929	252,940	249,387	44,145	41,241	3,138	44,448	43,232
1930	258,402	253,945	45,248	41,111	3,646	43,329	42,444
1931	265,319	253,774	45,915	43,488	3,159	39,110	38,704
1932	273,414	268,001	43,628	36,101	3,350	36,494	35,891
1933	268,869	252,044	44,802	30,348	2,405	40,248	29,383
1934	250,589	217,859	44,836	34,683	1,921	27,860	26,866
1935	263,383	252,158	47,436	33,602	4,066	28,063	27,509
1936	261,942	227,380	49,986	37,944	2,694	30,627	29,755
1937	250,547	236,592	57,845	47,075	3,825	34,090	33,623
1938	252,010	242,777	56,464	49,567	4,087	25,018	24,248
1939	252,076	239,456	46,153	37,680	3,822	24,683	23,805
1940	259,729	250,668	43,325	35,809	3,194	24,871	23,861
1941	257,858	251,391	45,671	39,485	3,570	23,130	22,236
1942	269,096	258,376	38,072	35,436	3,860	23,302	22,602
1943	280,722	269,542	37,782	33,975	2,755	21,942	21,652
1944	275,389	268,013	46,169	40,560	2,228	20,354	20,009
1945	268,215	260,837	50,123	46,678	1,981	18,157	17,688
1946 2/	266,694	--	51,940	--	--	--	--

Year	Buckwheat		Alfalfa seed, Harv. 6/	Red clover seed, Harv. 6/	Alsike clover seed, Harv.	Sweet-clover seed, Harv. 6/	Lespedeza seed, Harv.	Timothy seed, Harv.	Broomcorn Harv.
	Planted	Harvested							
	Thousand acres								
1929	671	639	519.7	1,318.9	280.1	292.6	52.0	437.3	310
1930	635	574	547.7	1,009.1	150.3	219.0	59.1	435.7	392
1931	538	507	436.9	772.4	134.3	253.1	105.6	608.9	314
1932	476	454	366.5	1,012.0	133.1	213.7	154.8	454.5	313
1933	487	460	617.7	1,024.3	146.2	215.5	266.1	326.5	277
1934	510	475	630.5	766.9	128.7	215.7	371.4	140.6	305
1935	524	505	549.6	641.2	134.4	248.8	384.9	1,000.8	501
1936	417	379	642.2	670.4	228.2	377.4	300.7	382.6	309
1937	442	421	619.9	308.4	100.0	309.6	572.5	591.4	282
1938	466	448	746.6	1,664.0	217.1	525.6	763.7	441.9	267
1939	401	370	1,013.2	1,350.3	136.2	555.8	627.4	490.2	228
1940	420	388	962.7	2,[illegible]2.7	167.3	345.2	720.2	398.9	298
1941	355	337	804.2	1,382.7	116.7	345.5	838.9	375.3	250
1942	403	375	606.2	1,110.3	89.2	218.3	787.0	437.4	230
1943	528	505	768.8	1,312.1	100.4	171.4	858.5	431.0	244
1944	539	515	967.5	2,427.4	125.2	274.9	1,330.6	364.7	389
1945	486	413	835.4	2,156.5	142.0	246.7	1,140.4	384.7	250
1946 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1946

Year	Sugarcane harvested		Wild hay	21 vegetables, harvested		52 Crops 9/	
	For sugar and seed	For sirup	Harvested	11 for processing 7/	19 for market 8/	Planted or grown 4/	Harvested
	Thousand acres						
1929	205.0	109	13,790	1,181	1,343	363,028	355,295
1930	203.5	111	13,951	1,375	1,489	369,550	359,896
1931	199.4	111	12,057	1,117	1,526	370,589	355,818
1932	241.9	124	14,293	779	1,578	375,471	361,794
1933	233.8	142	12,629	894	1,492	373,434	330,850
1934	262.6	151	9,026	1,153	1,677	338,965	294,736
1935	275.4	152	12,948	1,454	1,646	361,901	336,062
1936	264.2	138	11,125	1,365	1,744	360,250	313,356
1937	307.2	143	12,072	1,562	1,664	353,037	338,468
1938	312.9	134	12,563	1,394	1,704	354,290	330,469
1939	276.9	142	12,051	1,139	1,713	342,524	321,729
1940	269.7	102	11,884	1,377	1,658	343,559	330,253
1941	288.7	116	12,459	1,641	1,632	346,311	334,126
1942	316.9	119	12,528	1,968	1,603	349,742	338,070
1943	305.9	134	13,465	1,926	1,514	359,970	346,620
1944	296.3	135	14,427	1,951	1,817	363,211	350,960
1945	300.9	134	14,311	1,915	1,837	357,035	346,976
1946 2/	—	—	—	—	—	10/357,251	—

1/ Part of the acreage shown as planted to wheat, oats, and barley is included in "grain hay."

2/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.

3/ The acreage "grown alone" excludes acreage interplanted with other crops. Part of the acreage of soybeans and cowpeas not harvested for beans or peas is included under "annual legume hay."

4/ The "planted or grown" acreage is the sum of the "planted" and "grown alone" acreages listed plus tobacco and tame hay harvested, but exclude "annual legume hay" and "grain hay" which are largely duplicated. The total harvested acreage shown is the sum of the harvested items listed less the acreage of peanut vine hay harvested, most of which is duplicated under peanuts picked and threshed.

5/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.

6/ Acreage partially duplicated.

7/ Asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes.

8/ Artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups (including honeydews, honeyballs, and miscellaneous melons), carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons grown commercially for market. Excludes farm gardens and most market gardens.

9/ Includes crops listed, omitting alfalfa seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed and lespedeza seed which are included in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because mostly duplicated in the tame hay acreage. Excludes peanuts not picked and threshed; also soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as hay or for the beans or peas. The total acreages include some crops harvested in succession from the same land.

10/ Prospective acreage of cotton is not reported, so the 1945 acreage in cultivation on July 1 is used in computing the 52 crop total planted acreage. Interpolations of acreage planted have been made for buckwheat, acreage harvested for rye, broomcorn, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, wild hay, cowpeas for peas, sugarcane, and the 21 vegetable crops.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946 — Bureau of Agricultural Economics, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C. March 20, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Average 1935-44: Acreage planted	Average 1935-44: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1945	Acreage planted: Indicated 1946	Acreage planted: 1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres.	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	15	40.0	15	16	107
N.H.	15	41.0	14	14	100
Vt.	71	37.6	66	63	95
Mass.	41	41.1	38	39	103
R.I.	9	37.0	8	8	100
Conn.	50	39.5	50	48	96
N.Y.	691	35.1	717	739	103
N.J.	191	38.1	179	175	98
Pa.	1,342	40.6	1,364	1,378	101
Ohio	3,545	44.1	3,592	3,700	103
Ind.	4,293	42.0	4,503	4,593	102
Ill.	8,415	44.7	8,537	8,964	105
Mich.	1,611	34.4	1,794	1,794	100
Wis.	2,393	37.0	2,706	2,652	98
Minn.	4,804	37.4	6,059	5,817	96
Iowa	10,168	46.8	11,071	11,071	100
Mo.	4,515	25.9	4,107	4,518	110
N.Dak.	1,180	18.8	1,283	1,103	86
S.Dak.	3,537	17.2	4,268	4,311	101
Nebr.	8,010	18.4	8,561	8,390	98
Kans.	3,603	16.5	3,117	3,242	104
Del.	140	28.0	133	128	96
Md.	491	33.9	461	456	99
Va.	1,387	25.1	1,235	1,198	97
W.Va.	444	28.4	364	357	98
N.C.	2,405	20.1	2,250	2,228	99
S.C.	1,689	14.2	1,426	1,426	100
Ga.	4,178	10.5	3,512	3,477	99
Fla.	745	9.9	695	695	100
Ky.	2,730	24.5	2,443	2,516	103
Tenn.	2,791	23.2	2,465	2,416	98
Ala.	3,438	13.4	2,996	2,966	99
Miss.	2,994	14.9	2,572	2,598	101
Ark.	2,228	15.9	1,764	1,799	102
La.	1,559	15.2	1,187	1,104	93
Okla.	1,932	15.2	1,596	1,676	105
Tex.	5,100	15.8	4,262	3,921	92
Mont.	186	13.8	149	159	107
Idaho	44	43.2	30	27	90
Wyo.	175	10.9	110	94	85
Colo.	1,159	11.5	790	750	95
N.Mex.	220	13.1	178	169	95
Ariz.	38	10.7	40	40	100
Utah	27	25.8	25	24	96
Nev.	3	30.9	2	2	100
Wash.	34	37.1	29	26	90
Oreg.	61	31.5	40	39	98
Calif.	76	32.4	64	67	105
U. S.	94,772	27.7	92,867	92,993	100.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946 — Bureau of Agricultural Economics, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C. March 20, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Average 1935-44: Acreage planted	Average 1935-44: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1945	Acreage planted: Indicated 1946	Acreage planted: 1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	4	19.2	2	2	100
N.Y.	4	18.2	3	4	133
Pa.	10	18.6	8	12	150
Ind.	7	15.9	3	3	100
Ill.	21	17.9	8	8	100
Mich.	13	16.2	2	3	150
Wis.	58	16.8	28	45	160
Minn.	1,432	14.4	974	1,149	118
Iowa	23	14.6	3	6	200
N.Dak.	6,914	10.9	8,259	8,507	103
S.Dak.	2,614	8.3	2,892	3,037	105
Nebr.	272	7.9	66	50	75
Kans.	14	5.4	4	5	125
Mont.	2,968	12.2	2,520	2,318	92
Idaho	386	28.3	371	408	110
Wyo.	130	10.8	80	75	94
Colo.	311	11.8	140	122	87
N.Mex.	22	12.9	26	24	92
Utah	74	29.8	67	72	107
Nev.	14	25.0	14	15	107
Wash.	979	20.7	972	408	42
Oreg.	271	19.8	206	241	117
U.S.	16,545	12.4	16,648	16,514	99.2

DURUM WHEAT

State	Average 1935-44: Acreage planted	Average 1935-44: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1945	Acreage planted: Indicated 1946	Acreage planted: 1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Minn.	79	14.8	23	26	115
N.Dak.	2,246	12.4	1,808	2,206	122
S.Dak.	530	9.4	179	215	120
3 States	2,856	11.9	2,010	2,447	121.7

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OATS 1/

State	Average 1935-44		1945	Acreage planted	
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	114	33.6	92	92	100
N.H.	14	18.7	13	14	108
Vt.	80	20.0	70	66	94
Mass.	14	12.5	14	16	114
R.I.	3	11.6	4	3	75
Conn.	14	10.0	14	14	100
N.Y.	858	27.6	792	871	110
N.J.	51	25.8	45	45	100
Pa.	894	28.2	857	874	102
Ohio	1,232	33.4	1,282	1,461	114
Ind.	1,426	28.4	1,489	1,653	111
Ill.	3,622	34.5	3,507	3,928	112
Mich.	1,387	31.9	1,655	1,705	103
Wis.	2,560	33.6	3,066	3,005	98
Minn.	4,381	34.2	5,466	5,466	100
Iowa	5,595	33.8	5,499	5,994	109
Mo.	2,145	20.6	1,912	2,294	120
N.Dak.	2,049	22.7	2,518	2,317	92
S.Dak.	2,224	24.6	3,539	3,504	99
Nebr.	2,088	21.6	2,492	2,666	107
Kans.	1,786	21.7	1,259	1,460	116
Del.	5	17.4	6	6	100
Md.	41	25.8	41	43	105
Va.	137	18.0	165	165	100
W.Va.	97	17.2	88	84	95
N.C.	313	19.2	412	396	96
S.C.	616	19.3	749	652	87
Ga.	599	15.6	771	663	86
Fla.	36	6.9	155	164	106
Ky.	113	13.0	107	120	112
Tenn.	158	12.9	259	246	95
Ala.	196	15.0	266	279	105
Miss.	219	27.2	525	357	68
Ark.	339	17.8	434	369	85
La.	100	25.6	225	180	80
Okla.	1,548	17.9	1,159	1,136	98
Tex.	1,781	18.8	1,946	1,849	95
Mont.	455	24.5	381	385	101
Idaho	217	30.1	196	186	95
Wyo.	153	21.7	173	166	96
Colo.	200	24.6	229	206	90
N.Mex.	38	19.3	40	44	110
Ariz.	23	10.1	25	25	100
Utah	48	33.3	54	45	83
Nev.	9	23.4	12	12	100
Wash.	292	27.5	305	281	92
Oreg.	462	20.4	408	393	96
Calif.	459	9.9	518	544	105
U.S.	41,191	27.4	45,234	46,444	102.7

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946 | Bureau of Agricultural Economics CROP REPORTING BOARD | Washington, D. C. March 20, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY 1/

State	Average 1935-44		1945	Acreage planted	
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	4	27.3	3	3	100
Vt.	5	27.0	4	5	125
N.Y.	137	23.1	95	101	106
N.J.	6	25.2	7	9	129
Pa.	104	27.9	91	85	93
Ohio	32	24.0	23	16	70
Ind.	51	21.7	40	26	65
Ill.	122	24.5	36	34	94
Mich.	198	26.0	129	142	110
Wis.	660	27.9	91	127	140
Minn.	1,838	23.2	469	671	143
Iowa	334	23.3	3	12	400
Mo.	176	15.5	103	87	84
N.Dak.	2,209	16.6	2,333	2,520	108
S.Dak.	2,033	15.1	1,381	1,491	108
Nebr.	1,371	14.6	695	639	92
Kans.	1,034	10.7	478	454	95
Del.	5	28.9	11	10	91
Md.	61	28.4	71	65	92
Va.	67	24.4	76	72	95
W.Va.	9	24.8	9	7	78
N.C.	28	18.9	53	37	70
S.C.	8	16.0	12	10	84
Ga.	2/7	2/17.6	9	8	89
Ky.	86	17.8	78	70	90
Tenn.	77	16.5	126	110	87
Ala.	--	--	9	8	90
Miss.	--	--	17	8	47
Ark.	10	14.2	11	10	90
Okla.	402	13.2	158	134	85
Tex.	303	13.5	385	250	65
Mont.	288	21.3	612	630	103
Idaho	263	32.0	333	316	95
Wyo.	100	21.8	123	123	100
Colo.	656	17.8	757	628	83
N.Mex.	21	20.2	30	35	117
Ariz.	80	16.6	153	159	104
Utah	111	41.2	155	150	97
Nev.	16	34.3	22	21	95
Wash.	182	27.0	180	126	70
Oreg.	232	25.2	242	242	100
Calif.	1,587	21.4	1,816	1,870	103
U.S.	14,918	19.2	11,429	11,521	100.8

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.
2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Average 1935-44		Acreage harvested		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	1945	Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Tons	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	896	0.90	857	840	98
N.H.	344	1.12	336	336	100
Vt.	887	1.22	882	891	101
Mass.	348	1.42	347	347	100
R.I.	35	1.31	35	35	100
Conn.	280	1.41	283	283	100
N.Y.	3,902	1.37	3,937	3,976	101
N.J.	227	1.54	236	234	99
Pa.	2,297	1.36	2,233	2,233	100
Ohio	2,436	1.40	2,316	2,409	104
Ind.	1,952	1.32	1,904	1,999	105
Ill.	2,741	1.33	2,459	2,459	100
Mich.	2,604	1.37	2,639	2,613	99
Wis.	3,704	1.68	3,971	3,931	99
Minn.	2,921	1.61	2,812	2,896	103
Iowa	3,340	1.57	3,175	3,175	100
Mo.	2,866	1.08	3,222	3,319	103
N.Dak.	1,024	1.20	806	806	100
S.Dak.	762	1.11	564	587	104
Nebr.	1,113	1.44	1,125	1,148	102
Kans.	868	1.60	1,018	977	96
Del.	69	1.28	76	75	99
Md.	404	1.26	435	444	102
Va.	1,191	1.07	1,418	1,418	100
W.Va.	704	1.12	793	785	99
N.C.	1,109	.93	1,295	1,269	98
S.C.	604	.72	600	588	98
Ga.	1,235	.55	1,464	1,464	100
Fla.	111	.54	122	123	101
Ky.	1,472	1.15	1,849	1,794	97
Tenn.	1,891	1.05	2,153	1,981	92
Ala.	990	.73	1,027	955	93
Miss.	827	1.18	834	834	100
Ark.	1,082	1.04	1,219	1,243	102
La.	300	1.20	290	290	100
Okla.	809	1.24	950	922	97
Tex.	1,207	.99	1,431	1,345	94
Mont.	1,187	1.36	1,300	1,326	102
Idaho	1,016	2.16	993	1,003	101
Wyo.	570	1.38	559	565	101
Colo.	1,026	1.68	1,032	1,022	99
N.Mex.	174	2.16	204	214	105
Ariz.	237	2.40	307	304	99
Utah	502	2.09	502	497	99
Nev.	182	2.06	180	180	100
Wash.	917	1.92	959	959	100
Oreg.	866	1.85	845	862	102
Calif.	1,650	2.88	1,911	1,835	96
U.S.	57,879	1.38	59,905	59,791	99.8

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Average 1935-44: Acreage planted	Average 1935-44: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1945	Acreage planted: Indicated 1946	Acreage planted: 1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	8	974	4	4	100
Vt.	2	627	1	1	100
N.Y.	151	779	104	101	97
Mich.	594	774	483	425	88
Wis.	4	530	1	1	100
Minn.	4	508	4	3	75
Total N.E.	764	773	597	535	90
N.Dak.	--	--	1	1	100
Nebr.	35	1,076	55	60	109
Mont.	26	1,146	18	19	105
Wyo.	69	1,179	84	80	95
Idaho	129	1,417	121	115	95
Wash.	3	2/ 1,046	4	4	100
Oreg.	2	784	1	1	100
Total N.W.	265	1,270	284	280	99
Tex.	--	--	5	2	40
Colo.	419	423	337	310	92
N.Mex.	244	292	199	225	113
Ariz.	13	448	15	15	100
Utah	5	686	5	3	60
Total S.W.	687	375	561	555	99
Calif. Lima	159	1,335	170	170	100
Calif. Other	213	1,177	148	133	90
Total Calif.	372	1,247	318	303	95
U.S.	2,089	787	1,760	1,673	95.1

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED 1/

State	Average 1935-44: Acreage planted	Average 1935-44: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1945	Acreage planted: Indicated 1946	Acreage planted: 1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Ill.	2/13	2/12.8	3	2	67
Mich.	8	8.3	7	6	86
Wis.	8	10.9	8	5	60
Minn.	1,120	8.8	1,097	1,009	92
Iowa	138	10.2	103	50	49
Mo.	8	5.6	11	7	64
N.Dak.	986	4.8	1,640	1,492	91
S.Dak.	263	6.4	462	425	92
Nebr.	4	2/6.5	2	1	50
Kans.	141	5.9	133	114	86
Okla.	2/ 23	2/7.0	25	8	32
Tex.	2/ 32	2/7.1	65	82	126
Mont.	177	4.5	371	171	46
Wyo.	--	--	2	1	50
Ariz.	2/ 16	2/ 21.8	17	16	94
Wash.	--	--	1	1	100
Oreg.	4	10.7	1	1	100
Calif.	133	15.7	118	106	90
U.S.	3,054	7.3	4,066	3,497	86.0

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.
2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

State	SOYBEANS Acreage planted 1/ Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945	COWPEAS Acreage planted 1/ Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thousand acres			Pct.	Thousand acres			Pct.
N.Y.	17	9	9	100	--	--	--	--
N.J.	32	35	25	71	2	1	1	100
Pa.	75	71	67	95	1	1	1	100
Ohio	876	1,261	1,072	85	--	--	--	--
Ind.	1,258	1,705	1,500	88	24	15	10	65
Ill.	2,931	4,130	3,552	86	178	88	63	72
Mich.	123	140	112	80	--	--	--	--
Wis.	152	94	85	90	--	--	--	--
Minn.	213	518	570	110	--	--	--	--
Iowa	1,376	2,013	1,731	86	--	--	--	--
Mo.	516	862	707	82	75	31	25	81
N.Dak.	--	7	9	129	--	--	--	--
S.Dak.	2/ 13	19	25	129	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	27	25	21	85	--	--	--	--
Kans.	119	295	266	90	18	17	15	88
Del.	50	55	55	100	1	1	1	100
Md.	69	77	75	97	8	3	3	100
Va.	146	162	149	92	64	17	12	71
W.Va.	50	32	26	81	2	1	1	100
N.C.	340	368	331	90	169	80	65	81
S.C.	35	28	25	90	434	329	316	96
Ga.	96	85	76	90	355	214	197	92
Fla.	--	--	--	--	28	22	22	100
Ky.	165	180	162	90	45	22	20	91
Tenn.	189	223	201	90	118	48	40	83
Ala.	278	261	235	90	187	100	90	90
Miss.	342	247	235	95	223	94	85	90
Ark.	258	386	401	104	321	155	147	95
La.	95	99	98	99	108	64	60	94
Okla.	19	16	14	88	138	59	53	90
Tex.	30	9	6	70	537	254	241	95
U.S.	9,886	13,412	11,840	883	3,034	1,616	1,468	90.8

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
2/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS

State	Acreage planted 1/ Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thousand acres			Pct.
Virginia	152	166	166	100
North Carolina	269	333	320	96
Tennessee	10	8	6	75
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	430	507	492	97
South Carolina	37	54	46	85
Georgia	884	1,279	1,292	101
Florida	194	243	243	100
Alabama	534	650	572	88
Mississippi	44	33	30	90
Total (S.E. area)	1,694	2,259	2,183	97
Arkansas	59	28	19	68
Louisiana	38	18	15	83
Oklahoma	169	264	256	97
Texas	549	882	794	90
Total (S.W. area)	815	1,192	1,084	91
United States	2,938	3,958	3,759	95.0

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1946 3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1935-44 Acreage harvested	Average 1935-44 Yield per harvested acre	Acreage harvested 1945	Acreage harvested Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
Class 1, Flue-cured:						
Virginia	11	93,700	863	103,000	110,000	107
North Carolina	11	240,600	872	286,000	315,000	110
Total Old Belt	11	334,300	869	389,000	425,000	109
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	303,500	984	353,000	385,000	109
North Carolina	13	67,100	1,008	85,000	92,000	108
South Carolina	13	100,700	966	128,000	143,000	112
Total South Carolina Belt	13	167,800	982	213,000	235,000	110
Georgia	14	81,000	939	103,000	113,000	110
Florida	14	14,720	856	20,000	21,000	105
Alabama	14	1/ 275	1/ 780	300	300	100
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	95,940	926	123,300	134,300	109
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	901,540	935	1,078,300	1,179,300	109
Class 2, Fire-cured:						
Total Virginia Belt	21	19,200	850	16,000	14,400	90
Kentucky	22	19,720	864	8,000	12,000	150
Tennessee	22	38,330	911	25,000	30,000	120
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	58,050	896	33,000	42,000	127
Kentucky	23	20,090	867	11,000	15,500	141
Tennessee	23	5,230	892	3,000	3,500	116
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	25,320	872	14,000	19,000	136
Total Henderson-Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	1,220	864	100	100	100
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	103,790	881	63,100	75,500	120
Class 3, Air-cured						
3A Light Air-cured						
Ohio	31	13,040	921	15,500	15,000	97
Indiana	31	9,400	966	11,100	10,500	95
Missouri	31	5,590	978	8,000	7,500	94
Kansas	31	310	916	300	300	100
Virginia	31	10,240	1,168	15,300	15,000	98
West Virginia	31	3,020	844	3,300	3,000	91
North Carolina	31	7,700	1,062	15,000	14,000	93
Kentucky	31	271,400	918	374,000	355,000	95
Tennessee	31	60,050	970	89,000	89,000	100
Alabama	31	1/ 138	1/ 819	100	100	100
Total Burley Belt	31	380,860	937	531,600	509,400	96
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	38,400	765	36,000	46,000	128
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	419,260	922	567,600	555,400	98
3B Dark Air-cured						
Indiana	35	350	886	200	200	100
Kentucky	35	15,660	933	21,000	17,400	83
Tennessee	35	3,840	944	6,000	4,800	80
Total One Sucker	35	19,850	934	27,200	22,400	82
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	16,850	912	15,500	15,500	100
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,110	860	3,400	3,300	97
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	39,810	919	46,100	41,200	89

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Cont'd)

March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1935-44 Acreage harvested Acres	Average 1935-44 Yield per harvested acre Pounds	Acreage harvested 1945 Acres	Acreage harvested Indicated 1946 Acres	1946 as percent of 1945 Percent
Class 4, Cigar Filler:						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	29,820	1,438	35,300	38,100	108
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	12,730	1,058	4,100	6,600	160
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/ 42,930	2/ 1,316	39,400	44,700	113
Class 5, Cigar Binder:						
Massachusetts	51	100	1,594	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	7,470	1,569	8,100	9,100	112
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	7,570	1,569	8,200	9,200	112
Massachusetts	52	4,330	1,666	4,400	4,900	111
Connecticut	52	2,470	1,591	2,200	2,400	109
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	6,800	1,638	6,600	7,300	111
New York	53	870	1,348	800	1,000	125
Pennsylvania	53	260	1,558	300	300	100
Total New York & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,130	1,398	1,100	1,300	118
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	10,480	1,445	11,700	14,000	120
Wisconsin	55	8,950	1,450	11,400	12,700	111
Minnesota	55	510	1,164	700	800	114
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	9,460	1,435	12,100	13,500	112
Georgia	56	1/ 178	1/ 932	100	100	100
Florida	56	1/ 444	1/ 981	100	200	200
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1/ 622	1/ 968	200	300	150
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	36,000	1,502	39,900	45,600	114
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
Massachusetts	61	1,020	1,010	1,400	1,500	107
Connecticut	61	5,700	946	6,700	7,400	111
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	6,720	955	8,100	8,900	110
Georgia	62	640	976	700	700	100
Florida	62	2,560	1,008	2,400	2,700	113
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	3,200	1,001	3,100	3,400	110
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,920	972	11,200	12,300	110
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	88,850	1,351	90,500	102,600	113
Class 7, Miscellaneous:						
Louisiana Perique	72	380	420	300	300	100
UNITED STATES	All	1,563,630	952	1,845,900	1,954,300	105.9

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

State	TOBACCO: Average 1935-44 Acreage harvested	TOBACCO: Average 1935-44 Yield per harvested acre	TOBACCO: Acreage harvested 1945	TOBACCO: Acreage harvested Indicated 1946	TOBACCO: Acreage harvested 1946 as percent of 1945	SORGHUMS FOR ALL PURPOSES: Acreage planted Av. 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent	Thousand acres			Percent
Mass.	5,450	1,541	5,900	6,500	110.	—	—	—	—
Conn.	15,640	1,346	17,000	18,900	111.	—	—	—	—
N.Y.	870	1,348	800	1,000	125.	—	—	—	—
Pa.	30,080	1,439	35,600	38,400	108.	—	—	—	—
Ohio	25,770	991	19,600	21,600	110.	—	—	—	—
Ind.	9,750	964	11,300	10,700	95.	12	6	5	83
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—.	24	9	9	100
Wis.	19,430	1,448	23,100	26,700	116.	8	2	1	50
Minn.	510	1,164	700	800	114	33	8	7	87
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	78	17	10	59
Mo.	5,590	978	8,000	7,500	94	363	236	222	94
N.Dak.	—	—	—	—	—	106	48	36	76
S.Dak.	—	—	—	—	—	821	436	314	72
Nebr.	—	—	—	—	—	1,045	505	429	85
Kans.	310	916	300	300	100	3,402	3,054	3,085	101
Md.	38,400	765	36,000	46,000	128	—	—	—	—
Va.	126,250	887	137,700	142,700	104	7	10	12	120
W.Va.	3,020	844	3,300	3,000	91	3	2	2	100
N.C.	618,900	944	739,000	806,000	109	30	23	22	96
S.C.	100,700	966	128,000	143,000	112	30	30	28	93
Ga.	81,960	940	103,800	113,800	110	62	58	51	88
Fla.	17,900	887	22,500	23,900	106	—	—	—	—
Ky.	344,940	913	429,600	415,500	97	49	37	37	100
Tenn.	107,450	946	123,000	127,300	103	70	56	57	102
Ala.	1/ 412	1/ 791	400	400	100	68	75	73	97
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	63	74	67	90
Ark.	—	—	—	—	—	146	114	106	93
La.	380	420	300	300	100	16	15	13	87
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	2,064	1,846	1,864	101
Tex.	—	—	—	—	—	6,755	7,840	7,056	90
Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	5	125
Wyo.	—	—	—	—	—	21	12	8	67
Colo.	—	—	—	—	—	799	687	605	88
N.Mex.	—	—	—	—	—	524	467	490	105
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	48	68	75	110
Calif.	—	—	—	—	—	137	98	98	100
U. S.	1,553,630	952	1,845,900	1,954,000	105.9	16,792	15,837	14,787	934

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Average 1935-44: Acreage planted	Average 1935-44: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1945	Acreage planted: Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous.acres	Short tons	Thous.acres	Thous.acres	Percent
Ohio	39	7.4	24	24	100
Mich.	106	7.5	92	103	112
Nebr.	68	11.8	61	86	141
Mont.	72	11.1	87	92	106
Idaho	63	12.8	58	87	150
Wyo.	45	11.2	37	41	111
Colo.	156	12.2	162	180	111
Utah	45	12.6	35	42	120
Calif.	143	13.7	102	148	145
Other States	114	9.6	117	130	111
U.S.	853	11.2	775	933	120.4

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Average 1935-44: Acreage planted	Average 1935-44: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1945	Acreage planted: Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous.acres	Pounds	Thous.acres	Thous.acres	Percent
Wis.	7	768	2	1	50
N.Dak.	--	--	10	10	100
Mont.	30	1,130	26	22	85
Idaho	111	1,100	155	124	80
Wyo.	--	--	2	2	100
Colo.	46	356	46	46	100
Wash.	195	1,154	248	233	94
Oreg.	16	1,348	39	24	61
U.S.	415	1,020	528	462	87.5

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

RICE

State	Average 1935-44: Acreage planted	Average 1935-44: Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted: 1945	Acreage planted: Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous.acres	Bushels	Thous.acres	Thous.acres	Percent
Ark.	207	50.1	284	318	112
La.	522	39.8	584	596	102
Texas	299	47.8	400	412	103
Calif.	160	66.2	249	249	100
U.S.	1,188	47.0	1,517	1,575	103.8

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CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D.C.
March 20, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.

POTATOES 1/ 2/

Group and State	Average 1935-44		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1945	Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:					
Maine	166	274	207	209	101
New York, Long Island	53	217	70	70	100
New York, Up-State	156	104	112	99	88
Pennsylvania	182	115	156	140	90
3 Eastern	557	169.2	545	518	95.0
Michigan	233	95	178	160	90
Wisconsin	195	80	132	121	92
Minnesota	249	80	180	171	95
North Dakota	149	97	175	168	96
South Dakota	36	59	33	30	90
5 Central	863	86.6	698	650	93.1
Nebraska	89	110	70	65	93
Montana	19	95	20	18	92
Idaho	138	219	207	172	83
Wyoming	21	110	16	15	94
Colorado	90	172	102	94	92
Utah	14.4	162	19.3	17.4	90
Nevada	2.5	175	4.0	3.2	80
Washington	46	193	55	48	87
Oregon	40	189	55	54	98
California 1/	35	284	48	41	85
10 Western	493.4	178.7	596.3	527.6	88.5
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	1,912.8	134.6	1,839.3	1,695.6	92.2
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	8.2	147	6.8	6.0	88
Vermont	13.9	131	11.2	10.0	89
Massachusetts	18.5	137	23.5	22.1	94
Rhode Island	4.8	184	7.2	7.0	97
Connecticut	17.2	166	21.1	19.8	94
5 New England	62.6	148.6	69.8	64.9	93.0
West Virginia	34	87	33	32	97
Ohio	103	101	64	58	90
Indiana	52	100	31	28	90
Illinois	39	80	29	28	97
Iowa	62	86	36	35	97
5 Central	289	92.9	193	181	93.8
New Mexico	4.7	76	6.0	6.0	100
Arizona	2.6	150	6.9	7.0	102
2 Southwestern	7.3	103.1	12.9	13.0	100.8
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	358.8	103.4	275.7	258.9	93.9
30 LATE STATES	2,271.6	129.8	2,115.0	1,954.5	92.4
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	58	170	71	64	90
Delaware	4.5	85	3.7	3.7	100
Maryland	23.9	102	20.0	18.6	93
Virginia	79	114	69	69	100
Kentucky	46	77	43	42	98
Missouri	43	90	35	37	106
Kansas	29	79	20	20	100
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	282.8	110.5	261.7	254.3	97.2
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,554.5	127.6	2,376.7	2,208.8	92.9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1946

Washington, D. C.
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POTATOES 1/ 2/ (Continued)

Group and State	Average 1935-44 Acreage planted	Average 1935-44 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1945	Acreage planted Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		Percent
EARLY POTATO STATES:					
North Carolina	86	97	77	80	104
South Carolina	24	104	20	21	105
Georgia	24	60	26	25	95
Florida	32.0	116	35.4	40.5	114
Tennessee	44	70	40	37	92
Alabama	48	87	50	48	96
Mississippi	24	64	28	29	104
Arkansas	45	75	44	44	100
Louisiana	46	61	46	47	102
Oklahoma	34	66	23	24	105
Texas	56	71	57	62	109
California 1/	36	312	73	72	99
TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES	499.0	90.6	519.4	529.5	101.9
TOTAL UNITED STATES	3,053.4	122.4	2,896.1	2,738.3	94.6

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.
2/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Average 1935-44 Acreage planted	Average 1935-44 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1945	Acreage planted Indicated 1946	1946 as percent of 1945
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
N.J.	16	135	15	15	100
Ind.	2.8	99	1.2	1.2	100
Ill.	4.1	85	4.0	3.5	88
Iowa	2.4	91	2.5	2.0	80
Mo.	9	91	7	7	100
Kans.	3.2	110	3.0	3.0	100
Del.	3.7	127	2.5	3.0	120
Md.	8	148	7	7	100
Va.	33	114	32	32	100
N.C.	80	102	66	63	96
S.C.	61	87	62	56	90
Ga.	106	75	91	82	90
Fla.	20	66	18	17	94
Ky.	17	83	14	14	100
Tenn.	47	90	30	28	93
Ala.	81	77	75	73	97
Miss.	72	85	69	70	101
Ark.	28	75	20	20	100
La.	104	71	124	129	104
Okla.	12	68	10	11	110
Tex.	59	76	53	65	122
Calif.	11	119	9	10	110
U.S.	781.4	85.0	715.2	711.7	99.5

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